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## H I G H L I G H T S   O F   T H I S   I S S U E

Population: Canada's population under 10 years old rose by more than 670,000 in the five years from 1951 to 1956, and accounted for 23.5% of the total population in the latter year as against 22.3% in the former. Population under 20 was 1,078,922 larger and represented almost two-fifths (39.6%) of the total against 38% in 1951. Those 65 and over rose over 157,000 but formed a slightly smaller proportion of the total. The number 20 to 64 years old thus dropped to less than 53% of the total population from over 54% in 1951, while rising by some 835,000. (Page 2)

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Housing: New dwelling units started in the first four months this year dropped to 15,709 units from 24,874 in the same 1956 months, and completions were about 3,000 fewer at 31,656 units. (Page 4)

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Manufacturing: Preliminary estimates put manufacturers' shipments in April at \$1,792,642,000, which is 2.3% above last year's April figure. Cumulative total to the end of April this year is an estimated \$6,945,738,000, some 4% larger than last year ... Pig iron output continued to rise in May, while steel ingot production was down, but both were above last year in the five-month period ... Motor-vehicle production declined in May to leave the January-May total slightly above last year's. This followed a drop of 18.5% in April shipments. (Pages 5 to 8)

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Merchandising: Chain stores boosted their sales almost 17% in April to make a four-month gain of almost 11% at an estimated \$790,405,000. All the main trades reported April gains with the exception of dealers in lumber and building materials. (Page 8)

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Alcoholic Beverages: Consumer expenditure on alcoholic beverages in Canada amounted to an estimated \$925,000,000 in 1955. Sales by liquor authorities totalled \$723,577,000 in the fiscal year 1955-56, and total government revenue from control and taxation of alcoholic beverages reached \$363,834,000. (Page 9)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings continued downward in the last 10 days of May, falling 9% below last year's number to make a decline of 8% for the month to 366,243 from 396,170 cars. To the end of May loadings were nearly 7% lower than last year with an aggregate of 1,587,070 cars. Receipts from connections show a similar downward trend but with a smaller cumulative decline of 5% ... Pipe-line deliveries of oil to the end of April were nearly 15% larger than last year with a total of 101,294,601 barrels reported. (Pages 10 & 11)

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1956 Population Of Canada By  
Five-Year Age Groups And Sex

Canada's population under 10 years of age and from 10 to 19 years increased both numerically and proportionately in the 5 years from 1951 to 1956, while the population 65 years and over rose numerically but proportionately showed a slight decline, according to final 1956 Census figures of population by five-year age groups and sex, published today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Those in the active working age, 20 to 64 years, rose substantially in numbers but declined in proportion to the total.

Biggest increase was in the age group 5 to 9 years which jumped by 409,228 or 29.3% to 1,807,053 from 1,397,825 in 1951, to account for 11.2% of the total population in 1956 as against 10% in 1951. Reflecting continued high birth rate trends, the population under 5 years increased by 261,454 to 1,983,563 from 1,722,109, representing 12.3% of the total population, the same ratio as in 1951. The total number of children under 10 years of age thus increased in the 5-year period to 3,790,616 from 3,119,934, representing 23.5% of the total as compared with 22.3% in 1951.

In the upper age brackets, the population 65 years and over increased by 157,665 or 26.6% to 1,243,938 from 1,086,273, but proportionately declined slightly to 7.7% from 7.8% of the totals. Those from 65 to 69 rose by 30,616 to 464,113 (2.9%) from 433,497 (3.1%), while those 70 years and over jumped by 127,049 to 779,825 (4.8%) from 652,776 (4.7%). Women accounted for the major part of the growth in numbers from 65 to 69 with an increase of 21,141 against 9,475 for men. Over 70 the number of women rose by 65,617 in the 5 years and men by 61,432.

The proportion in the 10-14 group increased from 8.1% to 8.9% with a numerical gain of 303,811 to 1,434,594 from 1,130,783. In contrast, the 15-19 group fell off to 7.2% from 7.6% with the much lower numerical gain of 104,329 that reflects in large part the low birth rates of the late 1930's. Overall, the population under 20 years of age rose in proportion from 38% in 1951 to 39.6% in 1956, or from 5,308,589 to 6,387,511.

Sharply reflecting the low birth rates of the depression years, the 20-24 group rose only 40,469 or 3.7% from 1,088,641 to 1,129,110, declining in proportion from 7.8% to 7%. The remainder of the population, from 25 to 64 years, increased numerically from 6,525,826 to 7,320,232 but decreased from 46.5% to 45.7% of the total population.

There were more females than males in 1956 in the age groups 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 70 years and over. In all other age groups the males were more numerous. In 1951, females were in the majority in the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 groups, as well as the 70-plus group.

Provincially, Newfoundland had the largest proportion of children under 5 years of age, with 15.3% in this group. Next was New Brunswick with 13.4%, followed by Alberta with 13.3%, Quebec 12.9%, Saskatchewan 12.5%, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 12.4% each, Manitoba 11.8%, Ontario 11.6%, and British Columbia 11.2%.

MORE



British Columbia had the largest proportion in the age group 65 years and over with 10.8% in this class. Next in order were Prince Edward Island with 10.4%, Manitoba and Nova Scotia 9% each, Saskatchewan 8.9%, Ontario 8.4%, New Brunswick 7.8%, Alberta 7.2%, Newfoundland 6%, and Quebec 5.7%.

In the large urban centres, the proportions under 5 years of age were as follows: Edmonton, 13.4%, Calgary 12.6%, Hamilton 10.8%, Ottawa and Windsor 10.5%, Quebec 10.3%, Montreal 10.1%, London 9.7%, Winnipeg 9.5%, Vancouver 8.5%, and Toronto 8.2%.

The proportion over 65 was the largest in Vancouver, at 13.7%, followed by Toronto and Winnipeg with 10.9% each, London 10.6%, Hamilton 8.7%, Calgary 8.5%, Ottawa 8.2%, Windsor 8%, Montreal and Edmonton 6.5%, and Quebec 6.3%. (1)

1956 Population Figures  
For Electoral Districts

Canada's 263 federal electoral districts, as constituted under the terms of the Representation Act of 1952, range downward in population size from Ontario's one-member riding of York-Scarborough where the population count rose to 167,310 in 1956 from 72,117 for the same area in 1951 to Iles-de-la-Madeleine where the population increased in the five-year period to 11,556 from 9,999.

Ontario's York Centre is second largest with a population in 1956 of 127,591 as compared with 66,505 in 1951, and the Montreal riding of Mercier third largest with 124,913 as compared with 77,934. Largest of all is the two-member riding of Halifax where the population increased to 197,943 from 162,217 in 1951.

No less than 227 out of 263 federal electoral districts had larger populations in 1956 than the same areas in 1951. Increases in population of 20% or more were recorded for 64 electoral districts, while 69 increased between 10% and 19%, and 94 increased by less than 10% in the 1951-56 period. Of the 36 electoral districts which lost population in the five-year period 34 had decreases of less than 10%.

Federal electoral districts with largest populations in 1956 in the other provinces were: Newfoundland, Grand Falls, White Bay, Labrador, 71,416 (59,128 in 1951); Prince Edward Island, Queens (2 members), 43,425 (42,751), and Prince, 38,007 (37,735); New Brunswick, Saint John-Albert, 92,335 (84,407); Manitoba, Winnipeg South, 98,248 (75,820); Saskatchewan, Regina City, 81,235 (66,078); Alberta, Edmonton West, 106,778 (68,299); and British Columbia, New Westminster, 104,632 (81,533).

These and other facts are revealed in a bulletin released by the DBS which gives final population totals for the federal electoral districts as determined by the 1956 Census of Canada. In addition to a distribution of the electoral districts by provinces as published earlier, figures are included for the counties, cities, towns, villages, municipalities, townships, Indian reserves, and unorganized areas within each district.

For several of the provinces, population distributions are given for geographical areas in more detail than the municipal subdivisions of counties and census divisions. (2)

Fewer Dwelling Units Started And Completed In First Four Months

Fewer starts on new residential dwelling units were reported in the January-April period this year as compared to last, according to advance figures released by DBS. Completions were also down from a year earlier as were the number of units in various stages of construction at April 30.

Starts in the four-month period declined to 15,709 units from 24,874 in 1956's corresponding period, all provinces but Prince Edward Island reporting fewer. Completions fell to 31,656 units from 34,784, decreases in Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia offsetting increases in the remaining provinces. Units under construction at April 30 numbered 53,329 compared to 68,071, declines being recorded in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The table following shows estimated totals for starts and completions of new dwelling units in the January-April period for 1957 and 1956, together with the number of units under construction at April 30 for both years.

	Started - Jan. - April		Completed - Jan. - April		Under Construction At April 30	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
Canada	15,709	24,874	31,656	34,784	53,329	68,071
Nfld. ...	66	184	289	370	2,923	2,828
P.E.I. ..	2	-	34	27	38	101
N.S. ....	384	395	578	577	1,718	1,407
N.B. ....	143	153	660	245	2,035	1,536
Que. ....	4,973	7,268	8,350	10,761	12,620	17,909
Ont. ....	6,303	10,544	12,972	14,286	19,912	25,452
Man. ....	192	527	1,048	1,215	1,468	2,877
Sask. ...	123	268	1,055	924	1,384	1,516
Alta. ...	874	1,788	3,120	2,787	2,985	5,227
B.C. ....	2,649	3,747	3,550	3,592	8,246	9,218

Note: On the basis of data obtained from the June 1956 survey, the 1956 figures for starts have been revised. The revision for Canada was an upward one of 1,397 units. The Under Construction figures were also affected by this amount. The 1957 figures for starts are subject to a similar revision.

## M I N I N G

Salt Shipments Higher In April And 4 Months

Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in April rose to 72,588 tons from 54,494 a year earlier, boosting January-April shipments to 352,114 tons from 279,695 in 1956's first four months. Salt content of brines used and shipped in the month increased to 41,159 tons from 40,650, raising the four-month total to 167,965 tons from 167,469. (3)



Manufacturers' Shipments,  
Inventories And Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in April were valued at an estimated \$1,792,642,000, some \$37,775,000 or 2.1% lower than the previous month's revised total, and some \$40,792,000 or 2.3% above last year's April figure, according to preliminary figures released by DBS. Cumulative shipments for the first four months of 1957 were valued at \$6,945,738,000, 4.1% greater than last year's \$6,672,688,000.

The decrease in shipments in April followed the pattern of the preceding four years. Largest decreases occurred in wood products (12.0%); iron and steel products (6.9%); and transportation (7.0%). Largest increases were registered in tobacco products (12.3%), and rubber products (11.4%).

Value of inventory owned decreased fractionally in April. The value at the end of the month was \$23,845,000, 0.6% lower than the revised March value but \$406,031,000, or 10.6% higher than at the end of April 1956. Inventory held under progress payments arrangements was practically unchanged during April and stood at \$526,225,000, as compared with \$526,298,000 at the end of March and \$436,366,000 at the end of April 1956. The April level of total inventory held was 0.5% lower than at the end of March but 11.6% higher than at the end of April 1956.

Changes by industry groups in total inventory owned during April were mixed and relatively small. Largest increases occurred in non-metallic mineral products (3.3%); and petroleum products (2.8%). Largest decreases were registered in foods and beverages (3.1%); tobacco products (5.1%); and wood products (4.2%).

The April ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 2.37 as compared with 2.34 in March and 2.19 in April 1956. The ratio of finished products to shipments was 0.83 as compared with 0.81 in the previous month and 0.75 in April last year.

Unfilled orders declined 0.9% during April but remained 1.5% above the April 1956 level. Largest decreases during the month occurred in iron and steel products (3.0%); and in transportation equipment (2.7%). The increases were negligible with the exception of clothing products which increased by 3.1%.

The table following shows estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	April 1956	February 1957 (Revised)	March 1957 (Revised)	April 1957 (Preliminary)
	(In thousand of dollars)			
Shipments .....	1,751,850	1,638,803	1,830,417	1,792,642
Inventory Owned .....	3,844,787	4,267,884	4,274,663	4,250,818
Inventory Held .....	4,281,153	4,779,283	4,800,961	4,777,043
Raw Materials .....	1,816,811	2,014,953	2,023,590	1,994,953
Goods in Process ..	1,158,396	1,284,293	1,287,323	1,291,627
Finished Products ..	1,305,946	1,480,037	1,490,048	1,490,463
New Orders .....	1,779,393	1,630,498	1,770,323	1,763,243
Unfilled Orders .....	3,073,517	3,210,122	3,150,028	3,120,629

Production Of Steel Ingots  
Down But Pig Iron Up In May

Production of steel ingots was smaller but pig iron larger in May this year than last, while output of both was greater in the January-May period, according to preliminary Bureau figures. May output of steel ingots fell 7.5% to 417,321 tons from 451,281 a year earlier, while pig iron climbed 15.5% to 336,392 tons from 291,300. January-May production of steel ingots rose 3.3% to 2,190,089 tons from 2,121,069 in 1956's like period and pig iron 11.8% to 1,592,700 tons from 1,424,566. (4)

More Pig Iron, Steel Ingots And  
Castings Made In April, 4 Months

Production of pig iron, steel ingots and steel castings was greater in April and January-April this year than last, according to revised DBS figures. April output of pig iron climbed to 324,961 tons from 287,083 a year earlier, steel ingots to 439,002 tons from 423,614, and steel castings to 11,063 tons from 10,452. January-April production of pig iron increased to 1,256,308 tons from 1,133,266 in the first four months of 1956, steel ingots to 1,772,768 tons from 1,669,788, and steel castings to 44,116 tons from 39,341. (5)

Motor Vehicle Production Lower  
In May But Higher In 5 Months

Production of motor vehicles in May totalled 49,187 units, down 15.5% from the year-earlier total of 58,196 units, passenger cars falling to 41,491 units from 46,339 and commercial vehicles to 7,696 from 11,857. January-May output increased slightly to 224,486 units from 224,166 a year earlier, passenger cars rising to 188,114 units from 179,620, but commercial vehicles declining to 36,372 units from 44,546. (6)

Motor Vehicle Shipments  
Declined 18.5% In April

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles for sale in Canada or for export in April amounted to 49,193 units, down 18.5% from 1956's April total of 60,380 units, shipments of passenger cars falling to 40,115 units from 49,073 and commercial vehicles to 9,078 from 11,307.

January-April shipments rose to 175,725 units from last year's 160,824, due mainly to larger sales in January and March. Four-month shipments of passenger cars rose to 146,507 units from 130,353, but commercial vehicles fell to 29,218 units from 30,471. (7)

Fewer Domestic Electric Refrigerators But  
More Freezers Produced & Shipped In April

Fewer domestic electric refrigerators but more individual electric home and farm freezers were produced and shipped in April this year as compared to last, according to DBS. Production of refrigerators fell to 25,576 units from last year's like total of 35,643 and shipments (domestic and foreign) to 25,202 units from 31,427. Output of home and farm freezers climbed to 2,388 units from 1,108 and shipments to 2,179 from 1,062. (8)



Sales of Paints, Varnishes And Lacquers Up In April, 4 Months

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by Canadian producers were greater in April and January-April this year than last. April sales rose to \$12,717,000 from \$12,371,000 a year earlier, trade sales rising to \$8,285,000 from \$8,007,000 and industrial sales to \$4,432,000 from \$4,364,000. January-April sales climbed to \$40,577,000 from last year's \$39,404,000, trade sales climbing to \$25,062,000 from \$24,475,000 and industrial sales to \$15,516,000 from \$14,929,000. (9)

Output And Shipments Of Veneer And Plywood In April And Four Months

April output of veneer fell to 53,531,000 feet board measure from 81,005,000 feet a year earlier and shipments to 48,564,000 feet from 77,698,000. Month's production of plywood climbed to 111,092,000 feet from 109,869,000 and shipments to 124,111,000 feet from 109,813,000.

January-April production of veneer declined to 243,893,000 feet from last year's 361,599,000 and shipments to 232,055,000 feet from 355,391,000. Four-month output of plywood fell to 403,833,000 feet from 428,497,000 and shipments to 391,561,000 feet from 422,218,000. End-of-April stocks were greater for both. (10)

Net Sales Of Refined Petroleum Products Rose 9.1% In February

Net sales of refined petroleum products in February totalled 20,719,452 barrels, up 9.1% from 1956's February total of 18,998,111 barrels, DBS reports. Net sales of some of the major products in the month were as follows: light fuel oil, 6,612,160 barrels (5,971,570 barrels a year earlier); motor gasoline, 5,183,077 (4,836,472); heavy fuel oil, 3,620,585 (3,542,397); kerosene and stove oil - including tractor fuel, 1,840,745 (1,774,227); and diesel fuel, 1,477,981 (1,189,503). (11)

Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry

Factory shipments from Canada's miscellaneous paper goods industry were valued at a record \$171,946,000 in 1955, a rise of 10.6% from 1954's previous high of \$155,430,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Number of establishments rose to 219 from 212 in 1954, employees to 10,384 from 10,001, and salary and wage payments to \$31,855,000 from \$29,880,000. Cost at plant of materials used climbed to \$95,279,000 from \$89,823,000, fuel and electricity costs to \$1,525,000 from \$1,383,000, and value added by manufacture to \$75,228,000 from \$65,489,000.

Values of some of the major items shipped in 1955 (1954 totals in brackets) were as follows: paper or cellophane bags, \$9,206,000 (\$8,684,000); blue print and photostat paper, \$2,805,000 (\$2,326,000); envelopes, \$11,925,000 (\$11,459,000); gummed paper labels, \$1,183,000 (\$1,078,000); paper napkins, \$2,920,000 (\$2,661,000); scribblers, note and exercise books, \$3,325,000 (\$2,962,000); gummed sealing tape rolls, \$3,409,000 (\$3,332,000); toilet paper, \$14,901,000 (\$13,192,000); printed wrappers (except bread wrappers), \$2,663,000 (\$2,398,000); waxed paper, including printed bread wrappers, \$16,601,000 (\$15,881,000); and all "other" products, \$89,013,000 (\$79,332,000). (12)

Coke Supplies Larger Larger supplies of coke were available for consumption in March and the first three months of this year than last. The month's total amounted to 422,670 tons versus 395,630, bringing the quarter's total to 1,184,715 tons versus 1,158,408.

Domestic production in March amounted to 373,234 tons versus 355,799 a year earlier, landed imports totalled 59,089 tons versus 48,588, and exports were 9,653 tons versus 8,757. The quarter's figures: production, 1,066,965 tons (1,047,739 a year earlier); landed imports, 145,830 (137,055); and exports, 28,080 (26,386). (13)

Sales Of Clay Products Smaller In First Quarter Sales of clay products made from Canadian clays were more than one-third smaller in the first quarter of this year than last, being valued at \$5,496,997 as compared with \$6,928,187, DBS reports. Sales were lower than last year in each of the three months this year.

The quarter's sales by main products were: building brick, \$3,274,000 (\$4,481,908 a year earlier); structural tile, \$892,517 (\$849,019); drain tile, \$273,184 (\$325,425); sewer pipe, \$505,039 (\$745,259); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$77,116 (\$138,997); pottery, \$127,935 (\$136,533); and other clay products, \$347,206 (\$251,046). (14)

## MERCHANDISING

Chain Store Sales Higher In April and Four Months Chain store sales rose almost 17% in April to \$214,671,000 from \$183,877,000 in the corresponding month last year and nearly 11% in the January-April period to \$790,405,000 from \$715,034,000, DBS reports. Stocks at the beginning of April were valued at \$309,235,000, about 11% higher than last year's \$279,645,000.

Sales of grocery and combination chains, by far the biggest of the trades, rose in April to \$96,266,000 from \$83,177,000 a year earlier and in the January-April period to \$381,416,000 from \$332,934,000. This group's April 1 stocks were valued at \$60,730,000 versus \$50,025,000.

Variety chain stores, second largest group, had sales totalling \$20,657,000 in April versus \$15,418,000 a year earlier. Furniture and appliance store sales were valued at \$9,584,000 (\$8,886,000 a year earlier); women's clothing, \$5,261,000 (\$4,547,000); lumber and building materials, \$5,167,000 (\$5,216,000); shoe, \$5,151,000 (\$4,092,000); drug, \$3,282,000 (\$3,075,000); family clothing, \$3,037,000 (\$2,669,000); jewellery, \$2,701,000 (\$2,627,000); men's clothing, \$2,286,000 (\$2,009,000); and hardware, \$1,733,000 (\$1,723,000). (15)

Department Store Sales Canadian department stores reported a rise of 2.6% in sales in the week ending June 1 this year as compared to last, higher sales in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia offsetting lower sales in the other provinces. Increases were: Quebec, 7.7%; Alberta, 2.7%; and British Columbia, 15.5%. Decreases: Atlantic Provinces, 5.9%; Ontario, 2.3%; Manitoba, 3%; and Saskatchewan, 4.1%.



Control And Sale Of Alcoholic Beverages  
During Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1956

ended March 31, 1956 to \$363,834,000 from \$337,897,000 in 1955, according to the Bureau's annual report "Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada".

Total government revenue from the control and taxation of alcoholic beverages rose 8% in the fiscal year

Increased revenue compared to a year earlier was reported by the Federal government, the territorial governments, and all but Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan at the provincial level. In the ten-year period (1946 - 1956) total yearly revenue has risen from \$219,008,000 in 1946 to \$363,834,000 in 1956. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were not represented in the earlier figure.

Total sales of alcoholic beverages by liquor authorities amounted to \$723,577,000 in 1955-1956. Sales of spirits were \$311,833,000, of wines \$37,734,000, and of beer \$373,921,000. An estimated \$925,000,000 was spent in the calendar year 1955 by consumers, this figure including the mark-up of establishments licensed to resell to the public.

Federal, provincial and territorial revenues and sales are summarized in the report, as are stocks on hand, production, warehousing, imports and exports. (16)

## LABOUR

Unemployment Insurance Claims  
For 10-Year Period Ending 1955

Changes in claims activities for unemployment insurance during the ten years from 1946 to 1955 are examined by the Dominion Bureau of

Statistics in a reference paper titled "Unemployment Insurance Claims, 1946-1955". Number of claims received in January 1946 was 72,000, making a total of 146,000 claimants having a register in the "live file" at the end of the month. In January 1955, the figures were 310,000 and 587,000, respectively.

Claims data are derived from administrative reports of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and changes from one period to another may reflect factors other than changes in economic conditions. Attention is drawn to the administrative operations and schedules behind the statistical report of the insured unemployed, and to the extension of unemployment insurance in this decade to Newfoundland, certain earning classes and occupations, and in particular, beginning in February 1950, to some claimants in mid-winter months who would have been unable to qualify for regular benefit. Data are shown separately for these claimants considered for supplementary benefit.

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1940 was revised during 1955 and, effective October 2, changes were made in contribution and benefit rates, and from a daily basis to a weekly basis. Claims under the 1940 Act are compared with claims under the 1955 Act in the main tables. Additional detail for claims under the 1940 Act is presented in an appendix. (17)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>June 6</u>	<u>May 30</u> 1935-39 = 100	<u>May 9</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total common stocks .....	290.7	290.5	285.1
Industrials .....	308.0	307.5	302.0
Utilities .....	218.4	219.8	214.7
Banks .....	283.2	282.6	277.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total mining stocks .....	124.9	123.0	123.4
Golds .....	81.2	76.2	76.3
Base metals .....	224.8	230.3	231.1

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

Loadings Of Railway Revenue Freight Lower      Loadings of railway revenue freight in the last 10 days of May dropped 9% to 132,142 cars from 145,402 in the like 1956 period and the month's total fell nearly 8% to 366,243 cars from 396,170, DBS reports. From the beginning of the year to the end of May, loadings declined almost 7% to 1,587,070 cars from 1,703,957. Receipts from connections fell about 9% to 46,747 cars in the 10 days from 51,258, almost 4% to 144,038 cars in May from 149,497, and more than 5% to 711,130 cars in the five months from 749,324.

Principal commodities moved in reduced volume in May were: grain, coal, non-ferrous ores and concentrates, crude petroleum, fuel oil, sand, gravel and crushed stone, cement, and l.c.l. merchandise. Carried in more cars were: iron ore, manufactured iron and steel products, and "other" mine products.

For the January-May period, chief commodities carried in reduced numbers of cars were: grain, 140,351 cars (181,890 a year earlier); grain products, 48,187 (52,629); coal, 91,642 (109,549); crude petroleum, 10,088 (19,668); cement, 14,052 (19,791); lumber, timber and plywood, 73,748 (87,165); and l.c.l. merchandise, 280,452 (299,678). Loaded in increased volume were: iron ore, 37,319 cars (32,997); "other" petroleum products, 14,478 (10,921); "other" mine products, 54,514 (49,212); and newsprint paper, 74,568 (69,503). (18)

Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil      Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe  
Increased In April, 4 Months      lines in April amounted to 24,331,185 barrels, an increase of 11% over the preceding year's corresponding total of 20,990,353 barrels, DBS reports. In the January-April period deliveries increased nearly 15% to 101,294,601 barrels from 88,422,928 a year earlier.

Provincial deliveries for the January-April period were as follows: British Columbia, 22,773,359 barrels (13,873,230 a year earlier); Alberta, 3,967,224 (6,446,283); Saskatchewan, 5,794,005 (5,832,779); Manitoba, 24,965,728 (22,538,245); Ontario, 16,658,950 (14,934,494); and Quebec, 27,135,335 (24,797,897). (19)



Canal Freight Traffic      Volume of freight transported through the 11 Canadian canals increased 14.7% in 1956 to 40,016,565 tons from 34,874,198 tons in 1955, according to the Bureau's annual report on canal traffic. Among the more important increases in cargo carried were wheat, corn oats, barley, bituminous coal, iron ore, crude petroleum and fuel oil.

Increased 14.7% In 1956

Tonnage of freight locked through the St. Lawrence canals climbed 17.9% to 13,499,698 tons from 11,446,620 tons in 1955, Welland Ship 10.4% to 23,066,261 tons from 20,893,572, and Sault Ste. Marie 35.8% to 2,989,278 tons from 2,201,075. Volume of freight moved through the Canso Canal in its first full year of operation amounted to 68,395 tons. Of the smaller canals, traffic was heavier on the Ottawa River, Richelieu River, and Trent canals but lighter on the Rideau, Murray, St. Andrew's, and St. Peter's canals.

Number of vessel passages rose 16.7% to 32,865 from 28,172 in the preceding year and the registered net tonnage 10.2% to 36,022,936 tons from 32,685,154. On a registered net tonnage basis, Canadian vessels constituted 86% of all ships passing through the canals in 1956 compared to 85% in 1955. (20)

Operating Income For Canadian Air Carriers At New Peak In 1956      Canadian air carriers reported that 1956 was their most active year in history, according to the Bureau's preliminary annual report on civil aviation. Operating revenue increased over 18% to \$180,531,000 from \$152,739,000 in 1955, operating expenses nearly 17% to \$171,553,000 from \$146,655,000. For the sixth straight year operating income was larger than a year earlier, 1956's total rising almost 48% to a record \$8,979,000 from 1955's total of \$6,084,000 and was over 28% larger than 1951's previous high of \$6,991,000.

All revenue accounts showed substantial gains over the preceding year. Revenue from passenger fares jumped to \$96,242,000 from \$77,598,000, goods carried to \$9,202,000 from \$7,952,000, mail to \$11,534,000 from \$10,905,000, excess baggage receipts to \$1,156,000 from \$863,000, and bulk transportation to \$52,457,000 from \$44,543,000.

All expense accounts were larger than a year earlier. Costs of aircraft operation and maintenance climbed to \$106,144,000 from \$90,505,000, ground operation and maintenance to \$38,659,000 from \$32,909,000, traffic to \$16,079,000 from \$13,898,000, general administration costs to \$9,906,000 from \$8,724,000, and general taxes to \$765,000 from \$619,000.

A total of 3,317,000 passengers were carried by Canadian air carriers in 1956, a rise of 22% from 1955's total of 2,717,000. Unit toll services carried 2,797,000 persons versus 2,311,000 a year earlier and bulk or charter services carried 520,000 versus 406,000. Weight of airmail handled increased to 25,570,000 pounds from the preceding year's 24,267,000 pounds. (21)

Library Services In 1956 Regional library and public library services in urban centres of over 10,000 population were available to 8,327,215 Canadians in 1956, according to preliminary estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The 95 regional and public libraries contained a total of 7,178,435 volumes and reported a circulation of 24,987,970. Together the two groups of libraries account for the bulk of book holdings and circulation of all public libraries in Canada. In 1953 they accounted for 65% of the total number of volumes and 82.3% of the circulation of the public libraries.

Book holdings in regional libraries in 1956 were 16.7% higher than in 1954, but the circulation reported by the 28 libraries had declined by 3.5%.

#### AGRICULTURE & FOOD

Progress Of Seeding And Winter-Killing And Condition Of Crops An estimated 94% of the total acreage expected to be sown to spring wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed and mixed grains in Canada was seeded by May 31 as compared with 84% a year earlier. In sharp contrast to a year earlier, when most of the seeding was done in the last two weeks of May, farmers this year were able to take advantage of good weather during most of May to prepare seed beds, and carry out seeding operations. Warm weather early in the season caused weed seeds to germinate and many farmers, especially in the Prairie Provinces, were able by delaying seeding to obtain a good weed kill before planting crops. Despite these intentional delays, some 94% of the spring-sown grain in the Prairie Provinces was in the ground by May 31 as compared with 87% a year ago.

Seeding progressed rapidly in eastern Canada as well, especially in Ontario where 85% of the seeding was completed by May 15. By May 31 some 91% had been seeded in eastern Canada. British Columbia also experienced good spring weather and by the end of May 92% of the seeding was completed. Percentages seeded by May 31 of the intended acreage for Canada for the five crops with corresponding figures for 1956 in brackets are as follows: spring wheat, 99 (97); oats, 92 (73); barley, 88 (76); flaxseed, 88 (72); mixed grains, 89 (66); and total for the five grains, 94 (84).

Hay and pasture lands generally came through the winter in good condition; across Canada, an estimated 6% of these crops were killed compared with 9% the previous year. Winterkilling of fall rye was light and the estimates for all Canada indicates that 8% was killed against some 29% last year.

Estimates of the progress of seeding, as well as those of winterkilling, spring condition and rates of seeding are based on the May 31 survey of the Bureau's crop correspondents conducted in cooperation with provincial departments. This survey was formerly made at April 30 but in 1955 was moved ahead to May 31. (22)



Condition Of Fruit Crops Fruit crop prospects during the latter part of May varied considerably in the different growing areas of Canada, DBS reports on the basis of information received from the federal and provincial departments of agriculture.

Orchards and small fruit plantations in the Maritime Provinces came through with very little winter injury and, partly because the season was retarded, escaped spring frost damage except for limited injury reported on strawberries in New Brunswick.

In Quebec reports indicate substantial losses due to winter injury to apple and strawberry bloom at the middle of May. In Ontario, in spite of some extremely high and low temperatures experienced last winter, fruits came through with little winter injury. This was attributed to conditions of well-established dormancy at the time. However, frosts during May are reported to have resulted in considerable killing of blossoms on all tree fruits and strawberries.

British Columbia fruit crop prospects are good this year. Little or no winter injury occurred. Blossom was generally heavy and no spring frost damage was reported. (23)

Wheat Export Clearances Continue Sharply Lower Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending May 29 amounted to 4,093,000 bushels, sharply below the year-earlier total of 10,269,000 bushels, DBS reports. In the August 1 - May 29 period clearances declined to 178,715,000 bushels from 193,197,000 a year earlier.

Week's barley clearances rose to 1,914,000 bushels from last year's 1,781,000 and flaxseed to 970,000 bushels from 108,000. Cumulative barley clearances increased to 47,211,000 bushels from 25,022,000 and flaxseed to 18,561,000 bushels from 10,055,000.

Prairie farmers marketed more wheat in the cumulative period at 253,511,000 bushels compared to 219,929,000 in the preceding crop year's like period, barley at 97,772,000 bushels versus 72,627,000, and flaxseed at 24,814,000 bushels against 14,820,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions continued to rise, amounting to 365,290,000 bushels at May 29 compared to 362,677,000 a week earlier and 329,711,000 a year ago. (24)

Less Wheat Flour Produced In April Canadian production of wheat flour in April dropped to 2,857,550 cwt. from 3,267,609 in the corresponding month last year and the total for the August-April period fell to 28,868,877 cwt. from 29,957,890. Wheat flour exports in April amounted to 1,328,373 cwt., bringing total shipments for the August-April period to 12,021,755 cwt. compared with 12,579,447. (25)

Crop Conditions Across Canada A larger part of the spring grain crop was seeded early this year in the Prairie Provinces than a year ago and the early-seeded crops have got away to a good start, the Bureau reported in a telegraphic summary on June 12. Late seedings, however, require moisture in many districts to promote even germination. More rain is also required in wide areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta to prevent deterioration of all crops, regardless of the development stage.

General crop conditions are reasonably good in Ontario. Wheat has made good growth and is heading out in counties along Lake Erie, while spring grains have germinated well and are making good growth in most counties. Cool weather during the past month has slowed down the growth of hay crops and pastures in most areas. In Quebec, seeding is practically completed in all districts and germination is good in early-sown fields. Truck crops are progressing rapidly, in spite of mid-May frosts, and are further advanced than normal. Orchard crops are expected to be reduced, due to earlier frosts. Agricultural conditions generally are good, although warmer weather would be welcome.

With recent favourable weather throughout the Maritime Provinces, seeding and planting operations have been practically completed. Forage crops in the Annapolis Valley are slightly ahead of last year, while pastures and hay crops are growing well in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. In British Columbia recent heavy rains have generally improved the crop situation. The hay crop is excellent in most areas and harvesting is under way, while early-seeded grains are growing well. Strawberry picking is general both in the Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island. (26)

1956 Census Report On Area Of Field Crops Released The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the third in a series of reports containing final figures on Canada's 1956 Census of Agriculture.

The present report lists areas of field crops by provinces and census divisions or counties, and an historical table contains comparisons of areas of principal field crops as recorded in earlier decennial censuses back to 1911. (27)

Report On The Grain Trade Of Canada The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its annual report on the grain trade of Canada for the 1955-56 crop year. Containing 112 pages, it provides detailed statistics on such subjects as acreages, yields and production, inspections, elevator receipts and shipments, rail and lake shipments, supplies, exports and prices. (28)

Canned Meat Stocks Up 20% At April 30 Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at April 30 this year amounted to 29,235,181 pounds, up 20% from 24,400,086 pounds held on last year's corresponding date, DBS reports. Stocks of beef products rose to 16,544,975 pounds from 13,619,174 and pork products to 9,926,890 pounds from 7,496,736, but miscellaneous products fell to 2,763,316 pounds from 3,284,176.

MORE



Production Of Carbonated Beverages  
Greater In May And Five Months

Canada's production of carbonated beverages in May amounted to 12,418,561 gallons, a rise of over 14% from 1955's May

total of 10,880,395 gallons and some 18% greater than 1955's corresponding total of 10,554,722 gallons. January-May output increased almost 9% to 47,-106,996 gallons from 43,315,446 gallons a year earlier and was 19% greater than 1955's like total of 39,504,513 gallons. (29)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1 - 1956 Census: Population - Age Groups, Bulletin 1-9, 50¢
- 2 - Population 1956 Census: Electoral Districts, Bulletin 1-1, 75¢
- 3 - M: Salt, April, 10¢
- 4 - Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, May, 10¢
- 5 - M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, April, 10¢
- 6 - Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, May, 10¢
- 7 - Motor Vehicle Shipments, April, 10¢
- 8 - M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, April, 10¢
- 9 - M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, April, 10¢
- 10 - M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, April, 20¢
- 11 - M: Refined Petroleum Products (Preliminary Report), February, 10¢
- 12 - Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry, 1955, 25¢
- 13 - Coal & Coke Statistics, March, 25¢
- 14 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, March, 10¢
- 15 - Chain Store Sales & Stocks, April, 10¢
- 16 - Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1956, 50¢
- 17 - R: Unemployment Insurance Claims, 1946-1955, No. 78, 50¢
- 18 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, May 31, 10¢
- 19 - M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, April, 10¢
- 20 - Canal Statistics, 1956, 25¢
- 21 - Civil Aviation (Preliminary Annual), 1956, 25¢
- 22 - Crop Report: Progress of Seeding at May 31, 10¢
- 23 - M: Condition of Fruit Crops, May, 10¢
- 24 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, May 29, 10¢
- 25 - M: Grain Milling Statistics, April, 10¢
- 26 - Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, June 12, 10¢
- 27 - 1956 Census: Agriculture - Area of Field Crops, Bulletin A-3, 50¢
- 28 - Grain Trade of Canada, 1955-56, \$1.00
- 29 - M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, May, 10¢
- - Canadian Statistical Review, May, 35¢
- M: Memorandum R: Reference Paper

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