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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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX rose 0.4 per cent from 115.7 to 116.2 between August 1 and September 1. This is two points below the peak of 118.2 on January 2, 1952. (Page 6)

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX registered 247.4 for July, seasonally below June's 257.4 but more than eight per cent above last year's July index of 228.3. (Page 9)

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX advanced to 191.9 at August 1, 0.4 per cent above the July 1 level of 191.2 and 1.6 per cent over last year's August 1 level of 188.8, the previous mid-summer maximum. (page 4)

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TRADING IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES between Canada and other countries was light in July and resulted in a capital outflow of \$4,000,000, down sharply from June when a \$23,000,000 purchase balance was recorded. The month's turnover of \$57,000,000 contrasted with June's \$100,000,000 and with totals in excess of \$85,000,000 in each of the earlier months of this year. (Page 5)

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CHEQUES CASHED in 35 Canadian clearing centres in August totalled \$10,059,000,000, an increase of nearly six per cent over last year's August total of \$9,518,200,000. (Page 12)

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COMMERCIAL FAILURES in Canada under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts declined 11 per cent to 351 in the second quarter of this year from 394 last year, but estimated liabilities were up to \$8,717,000 from \$8,384,000. (Page 12)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES were six per cent higher in the week ending September 26 than in the corresponding week last year. August sales are estimated at \$70,439,000, a slight 0.8 per cent below last year's estimated August total of \$71,002,000. (Page 3)

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RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT reached 14,372,450 tons in June, a new June record that was 899,616 tons above last year's June total, 439,045 tons over the previous June peak of 13,933,405 tons set in 1951, and some 1,271,000 tons more than the June total of a decade earlier. (Page 5)

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M E R C H A N D I S I N G & S E R V I C E S

Canadians Purchased More New Cars But Fewer Commercial Vehicles This August

of \$73,145,540 for 29,040 new motor vehicles during the month, an increase of 10 per cent in retail value and eight per cent in number over the 26,829 vehicles purchased for \$66,-349,718 in August last year.

Canadians again bought more new cars but fewer new commercial vehicles in August than in the corresponding month last year, paying out a total

New passenger car sales were 20 per cent higher in number this year at 22,016 against 18,275, and 25 per cent higher in retail value at \$54,904,078 against \$44,074,715, while new commercial vehicle sales were down 18 per cent in both number and value to 7,024 retailed for \$18,241,462 from 8,554 retailed for \$22,275,003. New passenger car sales were up in number this August in all provinces except New Brunswick and the three Prairie provinces, and were higher in value in all except New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta. Ontario dealers reported the largest gains in both number (48 per cent) and value (54 per cent). Ontario was the only province with higher commercial vehicle sales (up 18 per cent in number and 17 per cent in value).

The upward trend in passenger car sales and the downward trend in commercial vehicle sales were reflected in the financing of sales of both new and used motor vehicles in August. During the month, 11,747 new cars were financed for \$20,771,144, an increase of 23 per cent in the number of cars and 30 per cent in the amount of financing as compared with the 9,569 cars financed for \$16,024,297 in August last year. There were 3,227 new commercial vehicles financed for \$6,853,457 during the month, a drop of 14 per cent in both number and amount of financing from the 3,758 financed for \$7,983,848 last year. This put the total number of new motor vehicles financed in August at 14,974, up 12 per cent from 13,327 last year, and the total amount of financing at \$27,624,601, up 15 per cent from \$24,008,145. The number financed and the amount of financing were higher this year in all regions for new cars, but lower in all for new commercial vehicles. Ontario showed the largest gains for new cars in both number (37 per cent) and amount of financing (46 per cent), while Manitoba reported the largest declines for new commercial vehicles in both number (27 per cent) and amount of financing (31 per cent).

The total number of used motor vehicles financed in August was down 0.2 per cent to 28,382 from 38,451 a year earlier, but the total amount of financing was three per cent higher at \$32,204,642 against \$31,157,465. However, the number of used passenger car sales financed was up one per cent to 32,554 from 32,128 and the amount of financing six per cent to \$26,997,433 from \$25,537,574. In contrast, used commercial vehicles financed were down eight per cent in number to 5,828 from 6,323 and seven per cent in amount of financing to \$5,207,209 from \$5,619,891. The number of used cars financed and the amount of financing were higher this year in all regions except Manitoba and British Columbia, the largest increases (7 per cent in number and 11 per cent in amount of financing) occurring in Saskatchewan. The number of used commercial vehicles financed was lower in all regions except Manitoba and Alberta, but the amount of financing was up in all except Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Quebec recorded the largest drop in both the number of used commercial vehicles financed (17 per cent) and the amount of financing (24 per cent). (1)

Food, Hardware, Drug And Variety Chain Stores Up Sales This August

Canadian food, hardware, drug and variety chain stores upped their sales this August over a year earlier, while shoe stores and women's clothing stores handled a smaller volume, according to the monthly report on the sales and stocks of the six chain trades by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All six had higher valued stocks this August.

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August sales of chain food stores were 5.1 per cent higher at \$61,469,000 against \$58,461,000, while chain hardware store sales were up 3.3 per cent to \$1,185,000 from \$1,147,000, chain variety store sales by 0.9 per cent to \$13,937,000 from \$13,808,000, and chain drug store sales by 0.5 per cent to \$2,725,000 from \$2,711,000. Sales of chain women's clothing stores were 1.3 per cent lower at \$3,003,000 against \$3,043,000 and chain shoe store sales were off 6.1 per cent at \$3,017,000 against \$3,214,000.

The percentage increase in value of stocks over August 1952 levels was highest for hardware stores at 39.5 per cent, the total increasing to \$6,084,000 from \$4,361,000, while stocks of women's clothing stores were 19.3 per cent higher at \$8,574,000 against \$7,184,000. Variety store stocks were up 10.5 per cent to \$46,927,000 from \$42,476,000, shoe store stocks by 8.6 per cent to \$20,619,000 from \$18,986,000, food stocks by 6.9 per cent to \$45,315,000 from \$42,403,000, and drug store stocks by 5.4 per cent to \$9,146,000 from \$8,676,000. (2)

Department Store Sales
Down Slightly In August

Department store sales for all Canada were slightly lower in August than a year earlier, decreases in Ontario and Manitoba outweighing sales gains in the other provinces. Total sales in the month are estimated at \$70,439,000, down 0.8 per cent from the estimated total of \$71,002,000 a year ago. Stocks at the first of August amounted at selling value to \$233,823,000, which is 23.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Saskatchewan was first in sales gain in August with an increase of 5.8 per cent, followed by British Columbia with 4.9 per cent, Quebec with 1.8, the Atlantic Provinces with 1.1 and Alberta (leader in July) with a slight 0.2 per cent. Sales in Ontario were down 4.7 and in Manitoba 8.6 per cent.

Decreased sales were reported for 19 of the 30 departments. Most of the apparel departments were lower, the major exception being hosiery, and apparel accessories and furs showing the largest drop of 14.2 per cent. Food and kindred products was down 18 per cent, the greatest decrease. Among the increases, the radio and music department (which includes television) had the largest gain at 46 per cent. Hardware and housewares was up 5.6 per cent and home furnishings 3.7 per cent. (3)

Department Store Sales
Rose In September Week

Department store sales increased six per cent in the week ending September 26 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Sales were higher in British Columbia by 11 per cent, Quebec 9.5, Saskatchewan 7.6, Manitoba 7.5, and Ontario six per cent, but lower in Alberta by 5.5 per cent and in the Maritimes by 0.7 per cent.

Final Figures And Analysis Of
Canada's Retail Trade In 1952

Total value of retail sales in Canada during 1952 reached and estimated \$11,575,500,000, an increase of 8.6 per cent over the 1951 total of \$10,660,500,000, according to the annual detailed report on retail trade for the year released today by the Bureau. This revised estimate for 1952 compares with the preliminary estimate of \$11,303,783,000.

Total retail sales showed increases over 1951 in every month of the year, and all sections of the country reported larger dollar sales for the year. The largest increase was 16.6 per cent for Saskatchewan. Alberta followed with a gain of 10.5 per cent, with the Atlantic Provinces next at 9.7 per cent, Quebec at 9.2, British Columbia at 8.7, Ontario at 6.6, and Manitoba at 6.1 per cent.

A significant feature of retail trade during 1952, the report observes, was the exceedingly high level of consumer purchases of durable goods. The statistics show that appliance and radio dealers, furniture stores and motor vehicle dealers reported sales

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increases of nearly 21, 21.5 and 12 per cent, respectively, over 1951. Combined sales of these three trades were lower than in 1951 in the first quarter, increased moderately in April and still more in May and continued firm for the rest of the year.

Motor vehicle dealers in 1952 moved into first place among the trades in value of business with dollar sales of \$2,119,200,000, accounting for 18.3 per cent of total retail sales. Grocery and combination stores, the previous leader, had total sales of \$2,039,500,000, representing 17.6 per cent of all sales. In 1951 grocery and combination stores led motor vehicle dealers by the narrow margin of 17.8 to 17.7 per cent of total sales, while in 1941 their proportions were 16.5 and 10.5 per cent respectively. Next in size of business in 1952 were department stores with sales at \$996,000,000, general stores at \$546,300,000, and garages and filling stations at \$503,700,000. These five trades accounted for 53.6 per cent of the total value of retail trade.

The sales estimates appearing in the 1952 annual report on retail trade are based upon the 1951 Census of Distribution and are not exactly comparable with information published in previous years. Prior to this report the 1941 Distribution Census served as a benchmark for all statistics on retail trade. (4)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment Made Further Advance In August

Industrial employment showed further though slight improvement at the first of August, the composite index at 191.9 being 0.4 per cent above the July 1 level of 191.2 and 1.6 per cent above last year's August 1 level of 188.8, the previous mid-summer maximum. Activity increased in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, where there were fractional declines from a month earlier. The trend was generally upward in construction, transportation, storage and communications and most other non-manufacturing industries. However, reductions in personnel were reported in logging and manufacturing.

The industrial payrolls index rose to a new peak of 471.8 at August 1, 0.6 per cent above the July 1 level of 468.9 and 8.9 per cent above last year's August 1 level of 433.3. Greater expenditures on the whole were reported in both comparisons in all provinces. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$57.70 at the beginning of the month, up slightly from \$57.57 a month earlier and well above the August 1 average of \$53.89 last year. Averages were higher than a month earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, and were above last year's August 1 levels in all provinces. (5)

Census Volume On Labour Force Is Now Ready For Distribution

The second of the series of eleven volumes containing the results of the 1951 Census of Canada, Volume IV dealing with the characteristics of the total labour force is now ready for distribution. Its completion just two years and three months from the end of the Census enumeration period marks a gain of three and a half year over the time required to turn out the corresponding volume in 1941.

Volume IV is concerned primarily with occupations and industries of the labour force 14 years of age and over. Occupation and industry data cross-classified by such characteristics as sex, age, years of schooling, birthplace and class of worker, is given for provinces, counties, incorporated centres and census metropolitan areas. Some tables also contain data for persons 14 years of age and over not in the labour force. In addition, the volume includes definitions of terms; provincial maps showing counties and census divisions; and maps of Census metropolitan areas.

Those who have already placed orders for bound Census volumes may expect to receive their copy of Volume IV shortly. Price of Census volumes is \$3 per copy and \$25 for the full set of eleven volumes. (6)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Reduced Trading In Outstanding Securities
Between Canada And Other Countries In July

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in July resulted in a capital outflow of \$4,000,000, down sharply from June when a purchase balance of \$23,000,000 was recorded. The volume of security trading was light in comparison with preceding months, the turnover of \$57,000,000 in July contrasting, with \$100,000,000 in June and with monthly rates in excess of \$85,000,000 in each of the earlier months of 1953. Sales were down to \$26,300,000 in July from \$38,900,000 in June, while purchases were less than half as great at \$30,400,000 against \$61,400,000.

The principal factor contributing to the change from June was a marked reduction in the rate of liquidation of non-resident holdings of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues. Net repatriation of these issues, mainly from the United States, fell from \$22,000,000 in June to \$4,000,000 in July. Trade with the United States resulted in a purchase balance of \$8,400,000, while trade with the United Kingdom and with other countries resulted in sales balances of \$1,400,000 and \$2,900,000 respectively. (7)

TRANSPORT

Railway Revenue Freight At
New June Record This Year

Canadian railways transported 14,372,450 tons of revenue freight in June, a new June record that was 899,616 tons above last year's June total, 439,045 tons over the previous June peak of 13,933,405 tons set in 1951, and 1,271,000 tons more than the June total of a decade earlier. Increases in provincial loadings in Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Newfoundland accounted for the 6.7 per cent gain over June last year.

Loadings at Canadian stations rose to 11,189,210 tons in June from 10,614,826 last year, with good advances in agricultural items, mine products and the manufactures group. Intransit freight posted a noteworthy increase to 1,413,625 from 1,119,661 tons, while import freight was slightly higher at 1,769,615 versus 1,738,347 tons.

The cumulative total for all freight, domestic and foreign, carried during the first half of the current year was 75,865,231 tons, a drop of 2,456,813 tons or just over three per cent from the 78,322,044 tons transported in the first six months of 1952. Sizeable declines in coal, coke, logs, pulpwood, pig iron and L.C.L. more than offset gains in wheat, iron ores, stone, lumber, gasoline, petroleum, oils, cement, automobiles and miscellaneous manufactures during the period. (8)

Operating Revenues And Expenses Of
Canadian Airlines Increased In May

Total operating revenues of Canadian airlines rose in May to a new high for the month of \$8,534,458, a gain of 13 per cent from \$7,545,739 a year earlier. Operating expenses, however, also rose to \$8,186,675 from \$7,015,534. The result was a decline in net operating revenue to \$347,783 from \$530,205.

Passenger fares climbed over 13 per cent in the month to \$4,999,150 from \$4,417,437 in May last year. Mail revenue increased to \$836,707 from \$831,595, excess baggage revenue to \$51,733 from \$41,556, and revenue received for bulk transportation to \$1,567,274 from \$1,397,447. Aircraft operation and maintenance costs were up to \$4,739,667 from \$4,150,809 and ground operation and maintenance expenses to \$2,109,916 from \$1,752,500 and increases were also shown for traffic and general administration.

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Total number of passengers carried rose to 187,369 as against 168,014 a year earlier. The volume of mail given airlift also advanced to 1,318,307 from 1,215,554 pounds, but freight carried was down to 8,690,340 compared with 11,207,425 pounds. (9)

P R I C E S

Consumer Price Index Rose 0.4 Per Cent In August

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' consumer price index advanced a further 0.4 per cent from 115.7 to 116.2 between August 1 and September 1. The latest index is still two points below the peak of 118.2, reached on January 2, 1952.

A rise in the food index from 112.8 to 114.0 was influenced by shifts in the fall pattern of purchases in addition to price changes. Among foods which moved higher were most items of pork, eggs, coffee, lard, bread and butter, while fresh vegetables, fresh fruits and meats other than pork were lower. The household operation series advanced from 117.2 to 117.4 as increases in fuel and some household services outweighed slight scattered declines in other sub-sections. Higher costs of automobile operation, coupled with advances in street car fares and magazine subscriptions were reflected in an increase in the other commodities and services index from 115.8 to 115.9. Clothing remained unchanged at 110.4, while the shelter component advanced from 124.1 to 124.2 due to slight increases for both rents and home-ownership. (10)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
September 1, 1953	116.2	114.0	124.2	110.4	117.4	115.9
August 1, 1953	115.7	112.8	124.1	110.4	117.2	115.8
September 1, 1952	116.1	115.8	121.2	110.9	116.0	115.8

Cost-Of-Living Index (1935-1939=100)

The cost-of-living index for September 1 was 186.3 as compared with 186.4 for August 1. As announced on September 18, this will be the last publication of this index. (10)

Cost-Of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Combined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel & Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings & Services	Miscellaneous
September 1, 1953 ...	186.3	228.6	153.4	153.9	207.0	196.0	150.2
August 1, 1952	186.4	229.5	153.3	153.6	206.7	195.9	150.0
September 2, 1952 ...	186.5	234.2	148.9	150.3	207.7	195.8	147.8

Wholesale Prices Weakened Slightly During September

Industrial material prices at wholesale weakened slightly during September as the composite index for 30 commodities (based on 1935-39 equals 100) declined from 230.8 for the week of August 28 to 228.4 for the week of September 25. Decreases were recorded for raw sugar, zinc, steers, beef hides, wheat, lead, raw wool, western oats, raw rubber, and bleached sulphite woodpulp, and slight advances for sisal, hogs and tin.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets, after mid-month weakness, subsequently recovered to close at 210.7 for the week of September 25 as compared with the same index for August 28. Group changes were mixed, field products receding slightly from 154.6 to 154.0 as declines occurred for prices of potatoes, barley and oats in Eastern Canada and flax in the West to outweigh increases in potato and rye prices in

the West and corn, rye and wheat in the East. On the other hand, animal products moved up from 266.7 to 267.3, reflecting increases in prices for calves, hogs, eggs, butterfat and milk for cheese manufacture in Eastern Canada and a firmer tone for calves, eggs, butterfat, and milk for cheese manufacture in the West. Lambs and raw wool were lower in both the East and West, while steers were easier in the East and hogs in the West. (10)

Security Price Indexes Declined In September The sharp drop in security prices commencing in the latter half of August continued through September as the investor's index dropped from 157.6 for the week of August 27 to 149.2 for the week of September 24. This decline lowered the composite index to a level unequalled since December 1950.

All groups were lower, although greatest weakness was noted for the industrials series, which dropped from 157.8 to 148.2. Utilities changed from 150.6 to 144.4, while the index for eight banks declined from 171.8 to 170.0.

Mining stocks were weaker also and the composite index for 27 stocks dropped from 87.9 to 82.5. The golds index moved down from 65.7 to 60.0, while the base metals series weakened from 138.7 to 133.9. (10)

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>Oct. 1, 1953</u>	<u>Sept. 24, 1953</u>	<u>Sept. 3, 1953</u>
(103 Common Stocks)	148.8	149.2	155.9
81 Industrials	147.7	148.2	155.5
14 Utilities	145.0	144.4	151.2
8 Banks	168.9	170.0	171.4

Mining Stock Price Index

(27 Stocks)	81.1	82.5	86.8
22 Golds	59.2	60.0	64.7
5 Base Metals	131.1	133.9	137.5

H E A L T H & W E L F A R E

Canadian Mental Institutions Had 58,844 Patients At close Of 1950 Canada's mental institutions had 58,844 patients on their books at the close of 1950, or 429.9 out of every 100,000 Canadians, as compared with 57,282 or 426.7 out of every 100,000 one year earlier, according to the annual report on mental institutions by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Although the total number of patients was at an all-time high, the number per 100,000 of general population was considerably under 1948's 436.4, 1947's 436.7 and the 1942-46 average of 433.6. The 1950 rate, however, was substantially above the 1937-41 average of 418.3 and the 1932-36 average of 365.3.

Of the total under care at the end of 1950, 53,957 were in hospital as compared with 52,663 at the close of 1949, 592 as against 519 were boarding out, and 4,295 as against 4,100 were on parole or otherwise absent. Admissions totalled 17,994 during the year as compared with 16,659 in 1949, and of these, 1,583 as against 1,183 were transfers from other institutions, while 16,411 against 15,476 were direct admissions. Of the latter, 11,912 as against 11,556 were first admissions and 4,499 against 3,920 were readmissions, the rate per 100,000 population increasing to 87.0 from 86.1 for first admissions and to 32.9 from 29.2 for readmissions.

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During 1950, 11,907 patients were discharged from mental institutions as compared with 11,303 in the preceding year, the rate per 1,000 patients under care increasing to 161.5 from 157.6. Of those discharged, 24.2 per cent were recovered as compared with 30.6 per cent in 1949, 52.4 against 49.4 per cent were improved, 12.7 against 14.3 per cent were unimproved, and 10.7 against 5.7 were either without psychosis or unclassified. The number of deaths in institutions declined to 2,982 from 3,125 in 1949, the rate per 1,000 patients under hospital care falling to 43.2 from 46.5. (11)

M I N I N G

Asbestos Shipments Declined In August Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were lower in August, amounting to 72,752 tons as compared with 76,659 in the corresponding month last year, while January-August shipments were off slightly to 604,305 tons as compared with 606,190. Exports were down both in August and the 11-month period, the former amounting to 68,120 tons (75,645 a year ago), and the latter, 575,265 tons (582,261). (12)

Gold Output In July Down From Last Year Total Canadian gold production during July was down to 368,320 fine ounces as compared with 373,736 fine ounces a year earlier, but the cumulative total continued above last year at 2,572,332 as against 2,533,815 fine ounces. Output was higher both in July and the seven months in Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, while the seven-month total was also higher for Newfoundland and Nova Scotia combined.

July output by areas, with the comparable 1952 figures in brackets, was as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,034 (1,081) fine ounces; Quebec, 95,606 (91,047); Ontario, 195,643 (202,278); Prairie Provinces, 16,809 (19,737); British Columbia, 24,735 (22,996); Yukon, 8,585 (12,240); Northwest Territories, 25,908 (24,357). (13)

Silver, Lead Outputs Higher, Zinc Production Down in July Production of primary silver and lead continued to increase during July, while zinc output declined slightly as compared with a year earlier.

Silver output rose to 2,252,537 fine ounces as against 1,808,594 fine ounces in July last year, making a seven-month total of 17,433,151 compared with 14,367,868 fine ounces. Lead was up in the month to 11,766 as compared with 11,381 tons, totalling 111,992 compared with 92,173 tons in the seven months.

Production of primary zinc, higher in the previous six months, eased off to 33,946 tons compared with 34,259 in July last year, the cumulative total being well above last year at 236,791 against 213,045 tons. (14)

Nickel, Copper Output In July Nickel production amounted to 11,751 tons in July as compared to 10,371 tons a year earlier, making the second month's increase this year and bringing the cumulative total to 82,046 as against 82,197 tons for January-July last year. Output of new primary copper in all forms, which was higher in the first four months and lower in May and June than last year, increased to 22,279 tons in July as compared with 19,965 tons in July, 1952, making a seven-month total of 158,165 compared with 151,134 tons. (15)

Crude Petroleum Output Reaches New July Crest Total Canadian production of crude petroleum in July reached a new monthly peak at 8,032,383 barrels, up sharply from the previous high of 6,807,199 barrels in June and 38 per cent above last year's July output of 5,830,850 barrels. Cumulative production to the end of July amounted to 41,415,973 barrels, 30 per cent greater than the aggregate of 31,737,496 barrels for the corresponding 1952 period.

July output in Alberta amounted to 7,723,760 barrels compared to 5,646,408 a year earlier; Saskatchewan, 229,734 (139,053 last year); Manitoba, 26,539 (2,386); Ontario, 26,369 (17,533); Northwest Territories, 24,881 (24,336); and New Brunswick, 1,100 (1,134).

Natural gas production in the month was down to 5,525,912,000 cubic feet from 6,019,847,000 in June and 6,051,822,000 in July 1952, but the seven-month total was above last year at 57,902,347,000 against 55,351,527,000 cubic feet. (16)

MANUFACTURING

Manufactured & Natural Gas Sales Sales of manufactured gas during July totalled 1,874,461,000 cubic feet, slightly below the quantity sold in July last year. During the seven months ended July aggregate sales were down moderately to 15,875,327,000 against 16,163,012,000 cubic feet in the 1952 period. Natural gas sales in the month were up to 3,212,025,000 compared to 3,005,715,000 cubic feet last year, the cumulative total for the seven months rising to 44,541,462,000 compared to 41,917,233,000 cubic feet. (16)

Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in July climbed in value to \$1,473,080 from \$1,287,155 in the corresponding month last year. In the January-July period the sales were valued at \$10,780,540, slightly under last year's total of \$10,933,651. (17)

July Sales Of Paints, Varnishes And Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for the bulk of the total Canadian production amounted in July to \$10,418,598 as compared with \$9,304,560 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative value for the January-July period to \$69,774,669 as compared with \$63,985,917 a year earlier. (18)

Rigid Insulating Board And Asphalt Roofing Production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board continued to increase in August. The month's output was up to 23,251,684 square feet from 15,776,772 last year, making an eight-month total of 176,816,448 against 154,439,967 square feet. Domestic shipments in August amounted to 24,050,942 square feet against 19,010,141, and in the January-August period aggregated 172,083,113 compared to 142,343,115 square feet in 1952.

Production of asphalt roofing was generally higher in August than a year ago. Month and eight-month figures (with comparable 1952 figures in brackets) were: asphalt shingles, total, 311,744 (249,880) and 1,798,490 (1,392,920) squares; smooth surfaced rolls, 84,263 (91,828) and 703,079 (639,260); mineral surfaced rolls, 97,896 (86,864) and 590,450 (517,825); roll type sidings, 43,154 (34,600) and 207,841 (197,569) squares. Except for roll type sidings, shipments were higher in the month and eight months. (19 & 20)

Industrial Production Index. Canada's industrial production index for July stood at 247.4, seasonally below June's 257.4, but more than eight per cent above last year's July index of 228.3, according to the September issue of the Canadian Statistical Review. Two of the major components of the index of industrial production -- manufacturing and electricity and gas -- were seasonally below their June levels. The rate of advance for the index of total industrial production from July last year was somewhat higher than the corresponding rate of gain in the June comparison, and appeared as a continuation of the production strength of the first and second quarters of the current year.

Manufacturing production in July continued to show a rate of increase from the corresponding month last year slightly higher than that for the index of total industrial production. The pattern of these advances within the manufacturing sector remained much the same as in earlier months; durable goods manufactures, in aggregate, continued to show larger relative gains than the non-durables.

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In the durable goods sector, the transportation equipment, wood products, and electrical apparatus and supplies industries had respective increases over July last year of 30, 25 and 22 per cent. In the non-durable goods sector, substantial relative advances occurred in the rubber, clothing, and paper products industries, with output of the food and beverage industry, tobacco industry and textiles other than clothing maintaining rates of output slightly lower than in the same month of 1952.(21)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Visible Supplies Of Canadian Wheat Reached 300,500,000 Bushels In Week Of September 24 Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in North America reached 300,500,000 bushels for the week ended September 24, up from 291,600,000 a week earlier and substantially above the 207,600,000-bushel total for the corresponding week last year.

Farmers' marketings of wheat for the week ended September 24 totalled 13,700,000 bushels, up from 9,600,000 in the preceding week but under the 14,100,000-bushel total for the corresponding week last year. Cumulative marketings during the August 1-September 24 period were down to 71,800,000 from 77,400,000 bushels in the like period last year.

During the week, farmers' marketings of oats were off to 1,100,000 from 2,400,000 bushels last year, of barley to 3,200,000 from 5,200,000 bushels, and of flaxseed to 390,000 from 548,000 bushels, while marketings of rye were up to 390,000 from 208,000 bushels. In the August 1-September 24 period marketings of oats were up to 19,000,000 from 15,600,000 bushels a year earlier, while marketings of barley were off to 19,700,000 from 28,200,000 bushels, of rye to 3,100,000 from 4,500,000 bushels, and of flaxseed to 1,100,000 from 1,300,000 bushels. (22)

Production Of Wheat Flour Below Average This August Wheat flour production got off to a slow start in Canadian flour mills in the opening month of the 1953-54 season, the August output of 1,400,000 barrels being half a million barrels below the 1943-52 August average of 1,900,000 barrels, which is the same as the total for August last year.

Wheat used for the manufacture of flour in August amounted to 6,300,000 bushels, two and a half million bushels less than the 8,800,000 used in the same month last year. Stocks of wheat in mill bins at the close of August this year amounted to 3,600,000 bushels for flour and 128,000 bushels of feed wheat. (23)

Fluid Milk & Cream Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream continued during July to show gains over last year, according to the Bureau's monthly estimate. Milk sales for all Canada amounted to 118,437,000 quarts, making a cumulative total for the year of 843,708,000 quarts, both four per cent greater than in the corresponding 1952 periods. Cream sales in the month were up three per cent to 2,336,000 pounds butterfat, and seven per cent higher at 15,935,000 pounds in the seven months.

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream (the latter expressed as milk) totalled 37,222,000 pounds for Canada and were higher in all provinces than a year earlier. Sales by provinces (with increases in brackets) were estimated as follows: Prince Edward Island, 2,069,000 pounds (up one per cent); Nova Scotia, 13,366,000 (up one per cent); New Brunswick, 7,345,000 (up three per cent); Quebec, 129,355,000 (up two per cent); Ontario, 128,378,000 (up five per cent); Manitoba, 15,950,000 (up three per cent); Saskatchewan, 16,888,000 (up nine per cent); Alberta, 29,406,000 (up seven per cent); British Columbia, 28,365,000 pounds (up five per cent). (24)

Egg Production Higher This August Estimated production of eggs in Canada in August amounted to 24,000,000 dozen as compared with the revised July estimate of 24,600,000 dozen and 22,100,000 dozen in August last year. For the eight months ending August, production is estimated at 235,500,000 dozen this year, 3,600,000 more than in 1952. (25)

(continued on page 11)

Butter & Cheese Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada amounted to 65,457,000 pounds on October 1 as compared with the revised total of 62,607,000 pounds on September 1 and 52,868,000 pounds on October 1 last year. Cheddar cheese stocks at the first of the month totalled 18,585,000 pounds compared with 17,978,000 and 21,637,000 pounds. Creamery butter stocks by cities on October 1, with last year's comparative figures in brackets, were as follows (in thousand pounds); Quebec, 5,015 (3,618); Montreal, 30,277 (24,952); Toronto, 12,737 (9,066); Winnipeg, 10,288 (7,859); Regina, 1,199 (1,145); Saskatoon, 503 (551); Edmonton, 2,715 (2,392); Calgary, 903 (526); Vancouver, 1,820 (2,759). (26)

Stocks Of Canned Meats Stocks of canned meats held at manufacturers' and wholesalers' levels on September 1 amounted to 69,005,653 pounds, a decrease from the 73,156,778 pounds held on August 1, 1953. Holdings were as follows by kinds, totals for August 1, 1953 being in brackets: beef stews and boiled dinners, 2,328,585 pounds (2,744,841); roast beef, 67,966 (88,611); corned beef, 935,424 (882,569); other beef products, 1,259,250 (1,370,980); spiced pork and ham, 60,153,172 (63,263,715); roast pork and ham, 1,028,630 (1,627,728); other pork products, 1,746,083 (1,614,982); canned fowl, 434,207 (381,560); meat paste, 771,135 (738,973); and other, 281,201 pounds (442,319).

Larger Sea Fish Catch But Smaller Value This August Canada's coastal fishermen hauled in 157,193,000 pounds of sea fish in August, 18.6 per cent more than the 132,497,000 pounds taken in August last year, but the value of the catch was 3.7 per cent lower this year at \$9,691,000 against \$10,068,000. In the eight-month period landings were down by almost one quarter to 688,335,000 from 915,129,000 pounds, while landed value was nearly 10 per cent lower at \$44,886,000 against \$49,743,000.

On the Atlantic Coast the August catch was smaller both in size and value this year, volume falling 7.4 per cent to 92,225,000 from 99,548,000 pounds and value declining 6.1 per cent to \$3,466,000 from \$3,692,000. In the January-August period volume was off about 15 per cent to 506,875,000 from 595,255,000 pounds, but value was about one per cent higher at \$24,633,000 against \$24,405,000. A substantial increase in revenue from lobsters counter-balanced losses shown in the other major fisheries during the period.

Pacific coast fishermen nearly doubled the size of their catch this August to 64,968,000 from 32,949,000 pounds last year, but the value dipped 2.4 per cent to \$6,225,000 from \$6,376,000, reflecting the situation in the pink salmon fishery. In the first eight months of the year the catch was substantially lower at 181,460,000 against 319,874,000 pounds, and value was down to \$20,253,000 from \$25,338,000. (27)

Farm Wages Generally Higher At Mid-August Average wages of male help on Canadian farms were generally higher at August 15 than on the same date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by farm correspondents in all provinces. Average monthly wage for all Canada was \$107 with board as compared with \$105 a year earlier and \$101 two years earlier, and \$140 without board as compared with \$139 last year and \$135 on August 15, 1951. Average daily wage with board was 10 cents below last year at \$5.50 but was 30 cents above two years earlier, while the average daily wage without board was up to \$6.80 from \$6.70 a year previous and \$6.30 in 1951.

The average monthly wage with board was higher this August 15 than on the same dates in 1952 and 1951 in all regions except the Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia, where wages were lower than in the two previous years. The 1953 regional figures ranged from a low of \$85 in the Maritimes to a high of \$124 in Saskatchewan. Without board the average monthly wage was higher than in 1952 in all regions except Manitoba, where it was the same,

(concluded on page 12)

and the Maritimes and Quebec, where wages were lower, and higher than in 1951 in all except Quebec, where the figure was down, and in the Maritimes and Manitoba, where the figures were the same. The 1953 averages ranged from \$118 in the Maritimes to \$156 in Alberta.

The average daily wage with board was lower than in 1952 in all regions except the Maritimes and Ontario, where the figures were higher, and in Quebec, where the figure was the same, but the 1953 average was higher than in 1951 in all except British Columbia, where the figure was lower. The 1953 wages ranged from \$4.60 in the Maritimes to \$6.60 in Saskatchewan. Without board the average daily wage was higher than last year in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, unchanged in Alberta and lower in the Maritimes, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but was higher than in 1951 in all regions except British Columbia, where the average was down. The 1953 wages varied from \$5.50 in the Maritimes to \$8.10 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (28)

B U S I N E S S & B A N K I N G

Cheques Cashed In August Show Six Per Cent Total Rise

Cheques cashed in 35 clearing centres across Canada during August totalled \$10,059,000,000, a rise of nearly six per cent from \$9,518,200,000 for these centres in August last year. Including clearings for the additional 17 centres in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, which have been reported since the first of this year, the total for Canada was \$10,464,600,000.

During the eight months ending August, cheques cashed in the 35 centres which can be compared with previous years, aggregated \$89,570,000,000, nearly 12 per cent above the cumulative figure of \$80,137,600,000 for the corresponding 1952 period. Payments in all five economic areas were higher in the period, the increases over 1952 ranging from eight per cent in Quebec to about 16 per cent in Ontario. In August, 32 of the 35 individual centres recorded gains over a year earlier. Among the economic areas, Ontario showed a slight recession but the other four were higher, payments rising nearly six per cent in Quebec and about 14 per cent in the Atlantic Provinces, and British Columbia.

August totals by areas based on the 35 centres, with those for August last year in brackets, were: Atlantic Provinces, \$265,937,000 (\$232,545,000); Quebec, \$2,784,389,000 (\$2,632,058,000); Ontario, \$4,020,159,000 (\$4,032,921,000); Prairie Provinces, \$2,060,718,000 (\$1,810,044,000); and British Columbia, \$927,895,000 (\$810,603,000). (29)

Commercial Failures Below 1952 In Second Quarter And Half-Year

Commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts declined 11 per cent in the second quarter of this year to 351 as compared with 394 in the second quarter last year. Estimated liabilities, however, were up to \$8,717,000 compared with \$8,384,000. The second quarter decline followed a drop of 19 per cent in the first quarter to 382 as compared with 470 failures. Failures in the first six months thus numbered 733, down 15 per cent from 864 last year. This was the first reversal of the upward trend in half-year comparisons since 1946. Estimated total liabilities in the six months this year were \$15,868,000, slightly above the total of \$15,669,000 last year. The average liability per failure was \$21,648, considerably above the average of \$18,134 in the 1952 period.

Bankruptcies of manufacturing establishments declined in the first half of the year to 158 as compared with 174 in the same period last year, and in the trade sector (where the greatest number usually occurs) to 287 compared with 338. Service insolvencies were also down to 125 against 150, and failure in the construction field to 53 against 65. The number of failures in Quebec fell in the half-year to 541 from 651 in the like 1952 period, in Ontario to 112 from 130, and in the Atlantic Provinces to 15 from 30, but rose in the four Western Provinces to 65 from 53. (30)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Output Value Of Iron And Steel Product Industries Climbed 24 Per Cent In 1951

1950, according to the annual review of the group by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gains were made in all provinces and in all industries in the group.

Gross output value of Canada's iron and steel products group of industries soared 24 per cent in 1951 to \$1,904,650,130 from \$1,524,858,185 in

During the year the number of establishments in the group increased by 45 to 2,435 from 2,390, while the number of employees rose to 183,323 from 164,528. The total payroll was more than \$100,000,000 higher at \$547,314,615 against \$438,244,749. Cost of materials climbed to \$860,565,510 from \$662,332,192, while fuel and electricity costs rose to \$52,749,-820 from \$44,992,008. Among the dozen industries in the group the gains in output value over the preceding year ranged from a little more than one per cent in the heating and cooking apparatus industry to 90 per cent in the miscellaneous iron and steel industry, the total for the former increasing to \$74,138,736 from \$73,445,545, and that for the latter to \$82,798,441 from \$43,709,377.

In the bridge and structural steel work industry output value was up 34 per cent in 1951 to \$109,650,351 from \$82,003,268; in the primary iron and steel industry, 36 per cent to \$464,587,486 from \$340,540,042; in the hardware, tools and cutlery industry, 30 per cent to \$116,457,701 from \$88,994,584; in the boilers and plate work industry, 25 per cent to \$75,081,142 from \$60,089,965; in the wire and wire goods industry, 23 per cent to \$106,-511,920 from \$86,606,837; in the machine shops industry, 23 per cent to \$36,954,135 from \$29,716,632; in the machinery industry, 19 per cent to \$305,008,835 from \$255,943,148; in the iron castings industry, 16 per cent to \$165,174,661 from \$142,361,845; in the agricultural implements industry, 15 per cent to \$171,496 from \$149,500,240; and in the sheet metal products industry, 14 per cent to \$197,114,226 from \$171,946,702. The greater part of the production of the group continued to come from plants in Ontario and Quebec in 1951, Ontario contributing 68 per cent and Quebec 20 per cent of the total output during the year. (31)

Twelfth Record-Breaking Year For Foods & Beverages Group In 1951

cent to \$3,450,031,000 over the 1950 high of \$3,029,811,000, according to the annual general review of the group by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was over six times the 1933 low of \$545,305, almost four times the 1939 value of \$879,291, and more than three and a half times the pre-war peak of \$960,212 in 1929.

For the twelfth straight year the gross value of the products of Canada's foods and beverages group of industries reached a new crest in 1951, climbing 14 per cent to \$3,450,031,000 over the 1950 high of \$3,029,811,000, according to the annual general review of the group by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was over six times the 1933 low of \$545,305, almost four times the 1939 value of \$879,291, and more than three and a half times the pre-war peak of \$960,212 in 1929.

The number of employees also rose in 1951 to an all-time high of 172,493 from 167,664 in 1950 and 170,024 in 1949, the previous peak year. Total payroll of the group soared to a new record for the fifteenth straight year, increasing to \$392,859,000 from \$346,714,000 in 1950, and was close to four times the pre-1937 peak of \$100,759,000 in 1929. In contrast, the number of establishments in the group dropped in 1951 for the fourth successive year, to 8,388 from 8,401 in 1950.

The decline in number of establishments was accompanied by an increase in the number with larger outputs and a decrease in the number of smaller establishments. While 7,463 of the 8,388 establishments in the group still turned out less than \$500,000 worth of products in 1951, and 2,820 of them less than \$50,000 worth, this was a sizeable drop from the 7,738 producing less than \$500,000 worth in 1950. In the year the number producing from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 worth rose to 383 from 352, the number turning out from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth to 412 from 364, and the number producing over \$5,000,000 worth to 130 from 104.

(concluded on page 14)

While over half of all the establishments in the group remained under individual ownership in 1951, the number declined to 4,018 from 4,269 in 1950, while the number of partnerships fell to 957 from 989. On the other hand, the number of incorporated companies increased to 2,425 from 2,358 and the number of co-operatives to 988 from 942.

The gross value of products made by the group in 1951 was higher than in the preceding year in all parts of Canada except the Yukon and Northwest Territories, where the total fell to \$116,000 from \$127,000. The most spectacular advance was in Newfoundland, where the value more than doubled to \$26,470,000 from \$10,177,000 in 1950. Ontario continued as the major producer of foods and beverages with an output value of \$1,391,957,000 (\$1,215,695,000 in 1950), followed by Quebec with \$870,082,000 (\$767,880,000), British Columbia with \$326,138,000 (\$288,220,000), and Manitoba with \$249,714,000 (\$220,970,000). The largest cities in each of these four provinces -- Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Winnipeg, the top four cities in Canada -- together accounted for nearly one-third of the total output value of the group, although they had only about one-seventh of the establishments. (32)

R E L E A S E D T H I S W E E K

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

Item

- 1- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, Aug., 20c
- 2- Chain Store Sales & Stocks, Aug., 10c
- 3- Department Store Sales & Stocks, Aug., 10c
- 4- Retail Trade, 1952, 10c
- 5- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, Aug. 1, 10c
- 6- Volume IV of the 1951 Census of Population: Labour Force, \$3
- 7- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, July, 10c
- 8- M: Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, June, 10c
- 9- M: Civil Aviation, May, 10c
- 10- Price Movements, Sept., 10c
- 11- Mental Institutions, 1950, 75c
- 12- M: Asbestos, Aug., 10c
- 13- M: Gold Production, July, 10c
- 14- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, July, 10c
- 15- M: Copper & Nickel Production, July, 10c
- 16- M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, July, 15c
- 17- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July, 10c
- 18- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, July, 10c
- 19- M: Rigid Insulating Board, Aug., 10c
- 20- M: Asphalt Roofing, Aug., 10c
- 21- Canadian Statistical Review, Sept., 35c
- 22- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10c
- 23- M: Grain Milling Statistics, Aug., 10c
- 24- M: Fluid Milk Sales, July, 10c
- 25- M: Poultry Estimates, Aug., 10c
- 26- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in Nine Cities, Advance Statement, Oct. 1, 10c
- 27- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, Aug., 30c
- 28- M: Farm Wages in Canada, Aug., 10c
- 29- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, Aug., 10c
- 30- Commercial Failures, Second Quarter 1953, 10c
- 31- Iron & Steel Products, General Review, 1951, 25c
- 32- Foods & Beverages, General Review, 1951, 25c

M = Memorandum

Admission was charged for motion picture exhibition in 3,416 theatres and halls in Canada last year, 103 more than in 1951.

. . .

Theft was the most prevalent delinquency among boys in 1951 and together with receiving stolen goods accounted for well over a third of the juvenile court appearances in that year.

. . .

Canadian manufacturers produced more safety razor blades but fewer electric shavers in 1951 than in the preceding year. The output of safety razor blades rose by 20,559,000 to 196,958,000, while the output of electric shavers fell by 20,190 to 150,421.

. . .

Canada's mental institutions had 10 medical staff personnel for every 1,553 patients in 1950 as compared with 10 for every 1,782 in 1949.

. . .

Over a third (38.1%) of the appeals before Canadian courts in 1951 were heard in Ontario, 21.5% in British Columbia, and 15.1% in Alberta.

. . .

Although the number of visits to Canada by residents of the United States exceeded visits of Canadians to the U.S. by nearly 5,000,000 or 22% in 1952, the Canadians spent nearly \$37,000,000 or 14% more in the U.S. than the Americans in Canada. This was the first time Canada has had a debit balance on travel account with the U.S., and it was in contrast to credit balances of \$12,000,000 in 1951 and \$67,000,000 in 1950.

. . .

The average length of hospitalization of patients discharged from Canadian mental institutions in 1950 was a little under 11 months.

. . .

The bulk of the output of Canada's iron and steel products group of industries comes from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In 1951 Ontario plants accounted for 68% of the group's total production value of \$1,904,650,130, and Quebec plants for 20%.

. . .

Canadian production of maple products (expressed as syrup) totalled 1,948,000 gallons in 1953, almost 44% below the 1952 output of 3,470,000 gallons and the smallest yield since 1945. Maple syrup production was down to 1,816,000 gallons from 3,254,000 gallons in 1952, and output of maple sugar to 1,324,000 pounds from 2,161,000 pounds.

. . .

Recently published figures reveal that in 1950 Canadians spent more than ever before on formal education, expenditures totalling \$454,139,000 or 14.6% above the 1949 record of \$396,387,000.

. . .

The United Kingdom continued as Canada's chief export market for wheat and flour during the 1952-53 crop year, taking approximately 32% of the combined total. Exports of wheat as grain to the U.K. amounted to 102 million bushels, over four times the quantity purchased by any other country, while exports of flour in terms of wheat amounted to 21.4 million bushels, more than three times the quantity purchased by any other country.

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