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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS were valued at \$338,200,000 in September, down from \$342,600,000 in August but narrowly higher than last year's September total of \$337,000,000. In the January-September period this year domestic exports totalled \$3,067,500,000, a drop from \$3,150,600,000 for the first nine months of 1952 (Page 8)

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TRADE IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES between Canada and other countries continued light in August, but for the first time in five months a sales balance was recorded. The \$1,600,000 August sales balance contrasted with a \$4,000,000 purchase balance in July. (Page 10)

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EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES between Canada and other countries amounted to over \$60 billion in the seven post-war years from 1946 to 1952, with a surplus of current receipts over payments of \$340 million. Capital movements in the period resulted in an inflow of only \$86 million. (Page 9)

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FEWER REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES were produced by Canadian factories for home use in August than in the same month last year, but in the first eight months of 1953 output of both items was substantially above 1952 levels. (Page 2)

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MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS fell slightly in August for the first time this year, but the January-August total was 23 per cent higher than shipments in the first eight months of 1952. (Page 2)

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX reached a new peak for August 1 this year at 191.9, up from 191.2 at July 1 and 188.8 a year earlier. PAYROLLS INDEX registered 470.2 against 468.9 a month earlier and 433.3 on the same date last year. WEEKLY WAGES averaged \$57.51, down slightly from July's \$57.57, but up from 1952's August 1 figure of \$53.89. (Page 5)

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ELECTRIC ENERGY OUTPUT of Canada's central electric stations averaged 164,172,000 kilowatt hours per day in August, up from a daily average of 160,255,000 in August last year. (Page 11)

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on October 14 totalled 316,641,968 bushels, up steeply from last year's corresponding total of 242,901,877 bushels. (Page 7)

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MANUFACTURING

Fewer Refrigerators And Washing Machines Were Made This August

Canadian factories turned out fewer refrigerators and washing machines for home use in August than in the same month last year, but in the first eight months of this year production of both items was substantially above 1952 levels, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Factory shipments were also down in the month and up in the eight months, while month-end stocks were appreciably higher this year.

Output of domestic-type electric refrigerators, exclusive of home and farm freezers, dropped to 18,149 this August as compared with 23,898 in August last year, while the January-August production totalled 203,525, a gain of 51 per cent over the corresponding 1952 total of 134,524. Factory shipments fell to 14,835 from 22,720 in the month, but totalled 211,198 against 171,711 in the eight months. Stocks on hand at the end of August were about three times greater this year at 26,918 against 8,922.

Production of domestic-type washing machines slipped to 20,440 in August from 21,068 in the same month last year, while the eight-month output was 24 per cent higher this year at 173,224 against 139,611. Factory shipments were down to 18,593 from 23,006 in the month, and up to 151,413 from 153,014 in the eight months. Month-end stocks were up to 30,064 this year from 16,530 last year. (1 & 2)

Motor Vehicle Shipments Down Slightly In August

For the first time this year shipments of motor vehicles from Canadian factories fell slightly in August to 22,640 from 22,853 in the same month last year, but the January-August total of 355,029 was 23 per cent higher than last year's 288,764 owing to the substantial gains of the first seven months of 1953.

The August drop was due to smaller shipments of commercial vehicles, the number of trucks and buses falling to 4,700 from 5,820 last year, while shipments of passenger cars were up to 17,940 from 17,033. Shipments of commercial vehicles for sale in Canada declined to 3,568 from 4,807, while shipments for export were slightly higher at 1,132 against 1,103. Shipments of cars for sale in Canada rose to 16,088 from 15,843, and shipments for export to 1,852 from 1,190.

The January-August shipments included 261,907 cars and 93,122 trucks and buses, and increase from 187,812 last year for the former but a drop from 100,660 for the latter. Shipments of cars for sale in Canada during the eight months were up to 235,272 from 101,223, and shipments for export to 26,635 from 26,589. Shipments of commercial vehicles for sale in Canada were slightly higher in the period at 79,280 against 74,927, but shipments for export were down to 13,842 from 26,025.

Shipments of motor vehicles imported from the United States were up to 1,493 from 647 in August and to 82,939 from 12,017 in the eight months. Preliminary figures place sales of European-made motor vehicles at 2,703 in August and at 22,440 in the January-August period. (3)

More Leather Footwear Produced In July And Seven Month Period

Continuing 1953's unbroken series of monthly gains, Canadian factories turned out 2,541,154 pairs of leather footwear in July, 79,127 more than in the same month last year. This put the total output in the first seven months at 23,664,835 pairs, 2,945,006 more than in 1952. Production of footwear with soles other than leather amounted to 1,458,371 pairs in July, up slightly from 1,454,646 last year, but they accounted for a slightly smaller proportion of the total output at 57.4 per cent as against 59.1 per cent last year. (4)

Production Of Nails Canadian output of iron and steel wire nails continued to decline
Down Again In July in July, the month's output amounting to 5,053 tons as compared with last year's corresponding total of 7,145. This brought the January-July output to 37,143 tons as compared with 53,228. (5)

August Output Of Pig Iron Production of pig iron in August was moderately below the
Steel Ingots And Castings July output but continued the large earlier gains this year over 1952, amounting to 267,249 tons as against 272,958 for July and 221,387 tons in August last year. Aggregate output for the eight months ended August exceeded the corresponding 1952 total by 201,236 tons, rising to 2,027,791 from 1,780,693 tons.

Production of steel ingots, as reported last week increased to 331,678 tons in the month as compared to 279,805 a year earlier, and totalled 2,713,159 tons in the eight months as compared with 2,410,941 tons last year. Output of steel castings was down to 7,025 tons in August compared with 9,339 tons, and in the eight months amounted to 72,-335 compared with 86,526 tons. (6)

Hard Board Canadian production of hard board in September declined to 12,165,979 square feet from last year's corresponding total of 13,342,860. This brought the cumulative output for the January-September period to 123,137,265 square feet as compared with 109,189,360 a year earlier. Domestic shipments in September rose to 9,637,892 square feet from 8,968,860, while nine-month shipments advanced to 90,578,465 square feet from 73,538,448. Export shipments were off in the month to 2,721,288 square feet from 3,397,055, but were up in the January-September period to 31,889,063 square feet from 25,934,945. (7)

Veneers & Plywoods Production of veneers and plywoods increased sharply both in August and the first eight months of 1953 as compared with a year earlier. The month's output of veneers amounted to 62,212,000 square feet as compared with 51,383,000, bringing the January-August output to 605,319,000 square feet as compared with 399,150,000. August output of plywood totalled 72,371,000 square feet as compared with 59,721,000 a year ago, while January-August production aggregated 568,164,000 square feet compared with 363,172,000. (8)

Hides, Skins & Leather Wettings of cattle hides were up in August to 179,227 from 168,426 in August last year, and a calf and kip skins to 94,327 from 56,259, while goat and kid skins were down to 7,200 (13,600) and sheep and lamb skins at 7,137 (8,182). Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers were generally at the end of August than a year ago, cattle hides totalling 400,800 against 425,948, calf and kip skins 401,174 compared with 632,824, goat and kid skins 24,698 (51,760), sheep and lamb skins 26,687 dozen (33,295), and horse hides 11,826 (46,407). Production of cattle sole leather in August amounted to 1,083,195 pounds compared to 1,502,617, upper leather to 3,872,146 square feet (4,254,189), glove and garment leather to 461,151 square feet (333,427), calf and kip skins upper leather to 720,923 square feet (482,791), and glove and garment horse leather to 188,776 square feet (129,570). (9)

M I N I N G

Coal Production, Imports The drop in Coal production continued in September, the output
Again Lower In September of Canadian mines falling 10.3 per cent to 1,307,000 tons from 1,457,179 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative output of the first nine months of the year to 10,943,320 tons as compared with 12,352,353 in the January-September period last year. Landed imports also continued lower, the September total of 2,497,129 tons comparing with 2,522,637 in the same month of 1952, and the January-September total of 17,434,637 tons comparing with 19,187,592 in the first nine months of last year. (10)

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

Smaller Proportion Of Manufacturing Concerns Individually Owned In 1951

A smaller percentage of Canada's manufacturing establishments were individually owned in 1951 than in the preceding year, the proportion falling by one per cent to 44.6 from 45.6 per cent to continue the gradual decline of recent years, according to the annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the type of ownership of the manufacturing industries of Canada. The proportion of manufacturing firms classed as co-operatives also declined slightly in 1951 to 3.0 from 3.1 per cent, though this was still higher than 1949's 2.9 per cent and the same percentage as in 1948. The proportion that were incorporated companies continued to rise, increasing to 36.9 from 36.3 per cent, while the proportion that were partnerships rose to 15.5 from 15.0 per cent, reversing the downward trend of the two previous years.

Individually owned concerns still constituted the largest single ownership group in all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia in 1951, incorporated companies being the most numerous in these three. The provincial proportions ranged from 34.7 per cent in British Columbia to 57.5 per cent in Saskatchewan for individual ownership; from 11.3 per cent in Quebec to 34 per cent in Newfoundland for partnerships; from 16.3 per cent in Newfoundland to 43.9 per cent in British Columbia for incorporated companies; and from 0.2 per cent in Newfoundland to 7.2 per cent in Prince Edward Island for co-operatives.

Among the industrial groups, the individual ownership proportion was highest for wood products at 61.3 per cent and lowest for products of petroleum and coal at 2.4 per cent. The same two groups had the highest and lowest proportions of partnerships (wood products, 19.7 per cent; products of petroleum and coal, 1.2 per cent) and incorporated companies (products of petroleum and coal, 94 per cent; wood products, 18.7 per cent) in 1951. Of the industrial groups with co-operatively owned concerns, the proportion of co-operatives ranged from 0.2 per cent in textile products (except clothing) to 11.8 per cent in foods and beverages.

Generally speaking, individual ownership predominated in those industrial groups with large numbers of small concerns, while incorporated companies were most numerous in those groups mainly composed of large firms. For instance, the average number of employees per establishment was 11 in the wood products group in 1951 as compared with 190.2 in products of petroleum and coal. While by far the largest ownership group in number of establishments, individually owned concerns accounted for only 6.1 per cent of all the employees in manufacturing in Canada in 1951, while incorporated companies accounted for 89.3 per cent, partnerships for 3.7 per cent, and co-operatives for 0.9 per cent. (11)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

Investors' Price Index	<u>October 22, 1953</u>	<u>October 15, 1953</u> (1935 - 39 = 100)	<u>September 24, 1953</u>
(103 Common Stocks)	154.5	151.4	149.2
81 Industrials	153.9	150.1	148.2
14 Utilities	151.3	150.3	144.4
8 Banks	168.0	167.5	170.0
 Mining Stock Price Index			
(27 Stocks)	84.4	82.1	82.5
22 Golds	60.9	59.5	60.0
5 Base Metals	138.1	133.8	133.9

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment At Higher Level In August

Industrial employment showed a further gain at the beginning of August, the Bureau's composite index registering a new peak of 191.9 as compared with 191.2 on July 1, and 188.8 a year earlier. The payrolls index advanced to 470.2 from 468.9 in July and 433.3 last year. Average weekly wages stood at \$57.51, down slightly from July's \$57.57, but up from last year's \$43.89. The drop from July was largely seasonal, due in part to the employment of temporary workers, usually taken on at below-average rates of pay, and in part to losses in working time during the vacation and hot weather period. Curtailment in overtime work and industrial disputes were also factors.

For the most part, the industrial changes in employment at August 1 as compared with July 1 were moderate. The seasonal decline of 7.1 per cent in logging was somewhat less than usual for the time of year, and for the first time in a lengthy period, the index was above its level a year ago. As in the earlier months of this year, however, the August 1 figure was lower than at the same date in 1951. In spite of labour-management disputes in the Ontario gold fields, employment in mining as a whole rose slightly in the month. The index was lower than at August 1, 1952. Manufacturing was quieter, with small losses in both durable and non-durable goods. There was practically no general change in trade, while the remaining industries afforded more employment. The greatest gain of 4.7 per cent took place in construction. The general movement was favourable in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, where the reductions in staff were slight, as was the improvement elsewhere indicated. Heightened activity was reported in 17 of the cities for which statistics are available; on the whole, the changes in the metropolitan areas were also moderate. (12)

Average Weekly Earnings At New Crest In Manufacturing In 1952

Average weekly earnings of Canadians employed in manufacturing reached a new peak of \$58.30 last year, 7.6 per cent better than the 1951 high of \$54.18 and more than 70 per cent above the 1946 average of \$34.25, according to the annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on earnings and hours of work in manufacturing.

The report, based on nation-wide surveys taken in the last week of October, places last year's increase in average weekly earnings in the durable goods industries at 8.0 per cent, the average advancing to \$63.20 from \$58.53 in 1951, and at 6.8 per cent in the non-durable goods industries, where the average rose to \$53.47 from \$50.05. Manufacturers of durable goods employed 50.1 per cent of all the wage-earners in manufacturing in 1952 as compared with 49.3 per cent in 1951, while manufacturers of non-durable goods employed 52.2 per cent of all the salaried employees as against 53.4 per cent in the preceding year.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing climbed to new record levels in all provinces last year, the gains over 1951 ranging from 3.8 per cent in Newfoundland and New Brunswick to 9.2 per cent in Alberta. British Columbia again had the highest average at \$64.32 (up from \$60.59 in 1951), followed by Ontario with an average of \$61.46 (as against \$56.73 in the preceding year), Alberta with \$57.53 (\$52.68), Newfoundland with \$56.26 (\$54.18), Quebec with \$54.19 (\$50.44), Saskatchewan with \$54.14 (\$51.01), Manitoba with \$53.44 (\$50.63), New Brunswick with \$50.12 (\$48.30), and Nova Scotia with \$48.56 (\$46.37).

Other changes on the national scene in manufacturing last year were:

* Moderate gains in the average hourly earnings of wage-earners, which again rose to new record levels. For both sexes the average increased to \$1.30 from \$1.22 in 1951, with the average for men advancing to \$1.40 from \$1.31 and the average for women to 86 from 83 cents.

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* Increases in the average working time of wage-earners, particularly of women workers, mainly reflecting recovery in consumer goods industries that had been slack in 1951. Average hours worked per week rose by 0.4 hours to 43.4 hours for men, by 1.7 hours to 39.6 hours for women, and 0.6 hours to 42.6 hours for both sexes. The working time of salaried personnel showed little change, the average dropping slightly to 39.4 hours from 39.5 in 1951.

* A moderate rise in average weekly wages and salaries. With higher hourly earnings and longer hours worked, average weekly wages rose by \$3.85 to \$55.17 for both sexes, by \$4.39 to \$60.85 for men, and by \$2.90 to \$34.17 for women. Advances in weekly salaries were generally larger in amount but smaller percentagewise than the gains in wages. The general average moved up \$4.77 to \$70.75, with men's salaries increasing by \$5.05 to \$82.60 and women's salaries by \$2.84 to \$41.26.

* A higher proportion of women among wage-earners and a lower proportion among salaried workers. Increased activity in clothing manufacturing and other industries employing large numbers of female wage-earners contributed to the rise in their proportions to 21.4 from 20.7 per cent in 1951, but the 1952 figure was below the 1950 proportion of 22.6 per cent. While the number of female salaried workers also increased last year, their proportions fell to 28.7 from 29.6 per cent. (13)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Milk Production & Utilization Milk production in September fell below a year earlier for the first time this year, according to preliminary indications based on the Bureau's monthly dairy-farm survey. The milk equivalent of dairy factory production was 2.5 per cent less than last September and smaller quantities were utilized for direct use on farms. The hot, dry weather of late August, which adversely affected the condition of pastures was mainly responsible. The gain in cow numbers is still being maintained and more cows are being freshened. Nevertheless, the rise in production over the preceding year is slowing up, so that the increase in milk production shown in the summer months is not likely to be maintained. Milk production in August amounted to 1,794,443,000 pounds, an increase of 35,000,000 pounds or two per cent over last year's August output. Fluid sales, at 375,012,000 pounds compared with 359,959,000 a year earlier, and represented approximately 21 per cent of the milk supply, while factory products accounted for 63 per cent.

Farm cash income from the sale of dairy products climbed to \$39,721,000 in August as compared with \$38,906,000 a year ago. This gain was due to increased production rather than prices. The price paid to farmers for cream used in butter was the only product which advanced in price, the average being 59 cents as against 58.6 cents a year ago. The average for all products combined was \$2.63 per hundred pounds in August as against \$2.64.

The domestic disappearance of butter in August advanced to 29,788,000 pounds from 26,903,000 a year ago. In the January-August period it advanced from 201,800,000 pounds to 208,000,000, and the average per capita disappearance was 14.19 pounds as against 13.98. In the same eight-month period, the domestic disappearance of cheese was reduced from 39,800,000 to 38,500,000 pounds, while the disappearance of evaporated whole milk advanced from 172,367,000 pounds to 177,717,000. (14)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 22 totalled 64,562,000 pounds as compared with 52,571,000 at the same time last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, 1952 figures being in brackets -- in thousands: Quebec, 4,704 (3,591) pounds; Montreal, 30,097 (24,525); Toronto, 12,615 (9,345); Winnipeg, 10,176 (7,818); Regina, 1,154 (1,075); Saskatoon, 439 (525); Edmonton, 2,684 (2,295); Calgary, 907 (689); Vancouver, 1,788 (2,708). (concluded on page 7)

Raw And Refined Sugar Stocks Higher At Close Of September

Stocks of both raw and refined sugars in the hands of Canadian companies were substantially higher at the end of September than on the same date last year. Raw cane sugar supplies amounted to 122,293,573 pounds as against 88,689,289 on September 30, 1952, while combined holdings of refined beet and cane sugars totalled 92,635,555 as against 71,863,624 pounds. Supplies of refined cane sugars totalled 75,009,262 as against 58,417,733 pounds last year, stocks of granulated being up to 65,098,321 from 44,663,166 pounds, and holdings of yellow and brown being down to 9,910,941 from 13,754,567 pounds. Stocks of refined beet sugar (granulated) were up to 17,626,293 from 13,445,891 pounds a year earlier. (15)

Visible Supplies And Marketings Of Wheat

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on October 14 totalled 316,641,968 bushels, up steeply from last year's corresponding total of 242,901,877 bushels. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces reduced their wheat marketings during the week to 12,415,921 bushels as compared with 13,329,824 at the same time last year, while overseas export clearances were raised to 5,070,332 bushels as compared with 4,219,452. Deliveries of oats during the week totalled 1,587,000 bushels compared with 2,678,000 a year ago; barley, 3,063,000 bushels compared with 3,914,000; rye, 192,000 bushels compared with 321,000; and flaxseed, 1,036,000 bushels, compared with 1,066,000. (16)

T R A N S P O R T

Railway Carloadings Slipped Six Per Cent In Second October Week

There were 74,709 cars loaded on Canadian railways during the second week of October, 4,775 or six per cent fewer than the 79,484 cars loaded in the corresponding period last year. This brought cumulative loadings for the year to date to 3,160,597 cars, 88,834 less than the 3,249,431 loaded in the like period of 1952.

Loadings were lower in both eastern and western divisions in the week ending October 14, falling by 3,631 to 46,911 cars in the east and by 1,144 to 27,798 cars in the west. Cumulative loadings for the year to date were also down in both divisions, the eastern total being 78,765 cars below last year at 2,036,411 and the western total numbering 10,069 fewer cars at 1,124,187. (17)

Railway Operating Revenues At New Monthly Peak In July

Railway operating revenues rose to a new monthly peak of \$107,842,956 in July, 10.1 per cent above last year's corresponding total of \$97,921,083. Expenses rose less sharply to \$93,941,333 from \$88,142,916, and the operating income climbed to \$7,710,232 from \$4,546,036. Operating revenues for the seven months ending July were at an all-time high for the period at \$698,470,025 as compared with \$665,774,258 a year ago. Operating expenses also set a new record for the period of \$645,541,993 as against \$608,005,180. Higher taxes and smaller net operating revenue brought operating income down to \$23,787,217 from \$26,791,570. (18)

Fewer Passengers But Higher Revenues For Canadian Transit Systems In June

Canada's urban and interurban transit systems transported 113,290,271 passengers in June, 2,089,185 fewer than in the same month last year, but higher urban fares pushed combined revenues up \$38,998 to \$13,763,790. This June 105,567,098 urban passengers paid an average of 9.16 cents each for streetcar, trolley bus and motor bus rides as compared with 107,120,332 passengers who paid an average of 8.67 cents each last year, with the result that revenues of urban transit systems were \$377,037 higher this year at \$9,669,636. On interurban lines 7,723,173 passengers paid an average of 53.01 cents each in fares this June as compared with 8,259,124 passengers who paid an average of 53.66 cents each last year, reducing the revenues of interurban systems by \$338,029 to \$4,094,154. (19)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Domestic Exports Slightly
Higher In Value In September

Canada's domestic exports rose narrowly in value in September as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau's monthly summary. Decreases concentrated in the first five months of the year dropped the January-September value below last year's level.

Domestic exports in September were valued at \$338,200,000 as compared with \$342,600,000 in August and \$337,000,000 in September, 1952. For the January-September period the value was \$3,067,500,000 as compared with \$3,150,600,000 at the same time last year.

The small rise in value in September this year was due to a gain in volume. The volume index (on the base 1948 equals 100) rose to 111.5 from 109.5, while the price index declined to 118.4 from 120.1. In the nine-month period, volume of exports averaged slightly above a year earlier. Monthly export volume rose above year ago levels in May and has maintained a lead for five months. Export prices have been below year ago levels throughout 1953.

Area values were higher in September than a year earlier for the United States, the United Kingdom, and other Commonwealth countries as a group, but lower for Latin American countries and Europe. On a commodity basis, six of the nine main commodity groups were higher, more than counterbalancing declines in agricultural and vegetable products, iron and products, and non-ferrous metals.

Commodity exports to the United States in September climbed in value to \$206,715,000 from \$192,729,000 in the corresponding month last year, boosting the cumulative total for the first nine months of the year to \$1,800,423,000 from \$1,669,629,000. Seven of the nine main groups contributed to the rise in total value in September, with the largest gains in agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, and wood and paper products. Non-ferrous metals and products, and chemicals and products were lower in value.

Exports to the United Kingdom were up in value in the month to \$44,859,000 from \$43,271,000 in September last year, but the nine-month value was off to \$506,766,000 from \$586,589,000. The rise in overall value for the month was a result of a large gain in the agricultural products group. There were sharp decreases in the wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals and products groups.

Shipments to the rest of the Commonwealth countries climbed in value in September to \$24,880 from \$17,739,000 a year ago. The Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Australia all had higher values, while decreases were posted for Ceylon and New Zealand.

Exports to Latin American countries were moderately lower in value in the month at \$17,450,000 against \$18,389,000 a year earlier, and were steeply lower in the January-September period at \$144,647,000 against \$202,178,000. Exports were down in value in September to most major markets, chief exceptions being Columbia, Cuba, and Mexico.

Exports to European countries dropped sharply both in September and the first nine months of this year. The September value was \$26,705,000 as against \$49,618,000, while the cumulative total was \$280,928,000 against \$342,135,000. There were large decreases in September shown for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Norway. Grain crops in many European countries have improved in the past two years, and non-dollar export supplies have also become more available.

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To the remaining group of foreign countries, exports in September rose to \$16,233,000 from \$14,477,000, and in the nine months to \$137,888,000 from \$130,355,000.

The values of domestic exports by main commodity groups in September, with last year's September values in brackets, were (in millions): agricultural and vegetable products, \$81.2 (\$83.8); animals and animal products, \$20.1 (\$17.0); fibres, textiles and products, \$2.3 (\$1.6); wood, wood products and paper, \$115.8 (\$114.2); iron and products, \$27.1 (\$30.2); non-ferrous metals and products, \$53.7 (\$59.4); non-metallic minerals and products, \$12.2 (\$12.1); chemicals and allied products, \$12.3 (\$11.1); and miscellaneous commodities, \$13.4 (\$7.5). (20)

Canada's Exchange Goods And Services
Totalled Over \$60 Billion 1946 To 1952

In the seven years from 1946 to 1952 the exchange of goods and services between Canada and other countries amounted to over \$60 billion. There was a surplus of current receipts over payments of \$340 million for the period as a whole. While there were large outflows and inflows of capital in some periods, the net movement of capital resulted in an inflow of only \$86 million.

These statistics are contained in a new study by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the balance of payments in the post-war years, which was released today. The report presents, for the first time, quarterly statistics of the current account for the period 1946 to 1952, and of the capital account for the period 1950 to 1952. Revised annual statistics and other new material are included, and there is extensive comment on post-war developments in the current and capital accounts and the balance of indebtedness.

Current receipts covering goods and services supplied to non-residents amounted over the seven years to \$30,816 million, while current payments were \$30,476 million. There was a surplus of \$1,040 million in the period 1946-49 and a deficit of \$700 million in the 1950-52 period. While Canada had a current account surplus of over \$5 billion with overseas countries in the period as a whole, this was almost offset by the deficit with the United States.

The net movement of capital was outward in the years immediately after the war, but this gave way to net inflows of capital in 1950 and 1951. The net inflow of \$86 million for the whole period is made up of an inflow of \$1,457 million from the United States and an outflow of \$1,371 million to overseas countries. The largest inflow was for direct investment in Canadian industry and commerce amounting to \$1,129 million over the seven years. Gross transactions in portfolio holdings of Canadian securities totalled over \$7 billion; there were large outflows or inflows in certain periods but the net inflow for the period as a whole was only \$251 million. The largest outflow of capital arose from net post-war loans and advances of \$1,506 million by the Government of Canada.

Mainly as a result of these transactions and the retention of earnings, Canada's liabilities to other countries rose from \$7.6 billion at the end of 1945 to \$11.1 billion at the end of 1952. Canada's external assets rose from \$3.8 billion to \$6.4 billion in the same period. The net balance of indebtedness, which had fallen to \$3.9 billion in 1945 and \$3.7 billion in 1949, rose to \$4.7 billion at the end of 1952. Despite this increase Canada's net international indebtedness is still well below the \$5.5 billion recorded at the beginning of the war.

While the growth in Canada's liabilities primarily represented private United States investment in Canadian industry, government loans to overseas countries were an important part of the growth in Canada's external assets. Canadians also have an important stake in enterprises abroad, and in recent years the rate of growth of these investments has been comparable to that of foreign investment in Canadian enterprises. (21)

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Sales and Purchases Of Securities Between
Canada And Other Countries During August

The volume of trading in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in August continued to be light although for the first time in five months a sales balance was recorded. The month's sales balance amounted to \$1,600,000 in contrast to a purchase balance of \$4,000,000 in July.

The principal factor contributing to this change was the absence of any net repatriation of non-resident holdings of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues for the first month since March, 1951. In the intervening months, net repurchases of these issues, heavily concentrated in the 13 months ending October, 1952 and in May and June, 1953, totalled \$327,000,000. The small inflow of capital recorded in August was for the purchase of bonds; transactions in stocks were practically in balance.

Trade with the United States in August led to a purchase balance of \$1,600,000, while trade with the United Kingdom and other countries resulted in sales balances of \$900,000 and \$2,300,000, respectively. Transactions with the United Kingdom have led in the first eight months of the year to a capital inflow to Canada of \$13,000,000 contrasting with a small outflow during the whole of 1952. Trade with other countries has also been significant and the inflow of \$15,800,000 to the end of August exceeds the inflow recorded in the 12 months of 1952. Transactions in Canadian bonds and stocks have both contributed to the sales balances with the overseas countries. (22)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Gross Output Value Of Furniture
Industry Up 11 Per Cent In 1951

Gross production value of Canada's furniture industry reached \$190,907,429 in 1951, a gain of nearly 11 per cent over the 1950 value of \$172,331,144. The number of establishments in the industry increased by 223 during the year to 1,430, but the number of employees was only very slightly higher at 27,274 against 27,259 in 1950. The industry's payroll rose to \$61,429,275 from \$57,111,744, material costs to \$90,323,522 from \$79,803,630, and fuel and electricity costs to \$2,109,864 from \$1,903,314.

The value of wooden furniture produced climbed to \$81,347,531 in 1951 from \$76,145,703 in the preceding year; of upholstered furniture to \$36,819,768 from \$34,992,620; of metal furniture to \$29,696,242 from \$22,395,233; of mattresses to \$16,351,458 from \$15,887,470; of pillows and cushions to \$1,406,989 from \$1,168,353; and of comforters to \$399,899 from \$269,279. The value of springs produced fell to \$5,887,414 from \$6,282,148, but the value of all other products made rose to \$12,259,925 from \$10,454,191. Amount received for services and custom work was up to \$6,738,203 from \$4,736,147. (23)

1951 A Record-Breaking Year For
Canada's Paper-Using Industries

In terms of number of establishments, value of production, fuel and electricity and material costs, number employed and size of payroll, 1951 was a record-breaking year for Canada's paper-using industries. The number of establishments in the group, which includes the paper box and bag industry, the miscellaneous paper goods industry and the roofing paper industry, increased by 16 during the year to an all-time high of 421 that was 55 above the 1945 total of 366 and over a third more than 1939's 310. Gross value of production jumped 18.5 per cent to a record \$351,944,692 from \$297,006,474 in 1950, material costs soared 19.8 per cent to \$200,474,644 from \$167,377,864, and fuel and electricity costs rose 5.4 per cent to \$2,802,829 from \$2,660,241.

In 1951 the paper-using industries employed a record 25,598, 1.7 per cent more than the 25,176 employed in 1950, the previous peak year, and almost double the 1939 total of 12,341. At the same time the total annual wage and salary bill climbed 13.2 per cent to \$63,351,100 from \$55,950,907 in 1950, for a new record that was more than four times the 1939 payroll of \$14,285,258. (24)

ELECTRIC POWER

Electric Energy Output Again Higher In August Output of Canada's central electric stations totalled 5,089,232,000 kilowatt hours in August for a daily average of 164,172,000 as compared with a daily average of 160,255,000 in August last year when production totalled 4,968,011,000 kilowatt hours. Cumulative output in the January-August period was up to 43,726,267,000 kilowatt hours from 40,617,253,000 in the like period last year. The August output was higher this year in all provinces except New Brunswick, where a drop occurred, while the eight-month total was up in all parts of the country. Provincial outputs in August (with 1952 figures in brackets) were as follows, in thousands of kilowatt hours: Newfoundland, 16,587 (13,013); Prince Edward Island, 2,539 (2,378); Nova Scotia, 79,227 (73,288); New Brunswick, 46,728 (51,344); Quebec, 2,637,671 (2,670,847); Ontario, 1,470,705 (1,417,061); Manitoba, 200,818 (188,791); Saskatchewan, 92,049 (84,497); Alberta, 103,574 (91,579); and British Columbia, 403,425 (375,213). (25)

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Department Store Sales Off 8.4 Per Cent In Week Department store sales declined 8.4 per cent during the week ending October 17 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There were declines in all provinces except British Columbia where the rise was 6.2 per cent. The drop in the Maritimes was 3.4 per cent, Quebec 15.6, Ontario 8.8, Manitoba 14.3, Saskatchewan 21.7 and Alberta 8.1 per cent.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- Item
- 1- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, Aug., 10¢
 - 2- M: Domestic Washing Machines, Aug., 10¢
 - 3- Motor Vehicle Shipments, Aug., 10¢
 - 4- M: Production of Leather Footwear, July, 10¢
 - 5- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, July 10¢
 - 6- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, Aug., 10¢
 - 7- M: Hard Board, Sept., 10¢
 - 8- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, Aug., 20¢
 - 9- H: Hides, Skins & Leather, Aug., 10¢
 - 10- Preliminary Report on Coal Production, Sept., 10¢
 - 11- M: Type of Ownership of the Manufacturing Industries, 1951, 25¢
 - 12- Employment & Payrolls, Aug., 25¢
 - 13- Earnings & Hours of Work in Manufacturing, 1952, 40¢
 - 14- The Dairy Review, Sept., 25¢
 - 15- The Sugar Situation, Sept., 10¢
 - 16- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
 - 17- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
 - 18- M: Operating Revenues, Expenses & Statistics of Railways, July, 10¢
 - 19- M: Transit Report, June, 10¢
 - 20- Domestic Exports, Summary, Sept., 20¢
 - 21- Canadian Balance of International Payments in Post-War Years, 1946-1952, \$1
 - 22- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, Aug., 10¢
 - 23- The Furniture Industry, 1951, 25¢
 - 24- General Review of the Paper-Using Industries, 1951, 25¢
 - 25- M: Central Electric Stations, Aug., 10¢
 - Radio & Television Receiving Sets, April, 10¢
 - The Labour Force, Monthly Survey, Week Ended Sept. 19, 25¢ (Summarized in bulletin of Oct. 23, 1953)
- M = Memorandum

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

In the seven post-war years of 1946 to 1952 the exchange of goods and services between Canada and other countries amounted to over \$60 billion.

. . .

Canada's motor vehicle industry shipped a record \$767,354,984 worth of products last year, a gain of \$24,459,096 over the 1951 peak of \$742,894,888.

. . .

The cost of electricity for domestic service was lower in 1952 than in 1935-39 in all parts of Canada except British Columbia, the average for all Canada being down nearly 5%.

. . .

Canada's furniture industry produced 30,225 cedar chests worth \$1,140,190 in 1951 as compared with 29,383 valued at \$902,168 in 1950.

. . .

The Supreme Court of Canada and the supreme courts of the different provinces heard a total of 839 appeals of criminal cases in 1951. The accused was the appellant in 773 cases and the Crown in the other 66.

. . .

Canada's paper-using industries gave employment to 25,598 in 1951, almost twice as many as the 12,341 employed in 1939.

. . .

The farm price of maple syrup rose in all producing provinces in 1953, the increases ranging from 11 cents a gallon in Nova Scotia and Ontario to 36 cents in Quebec and 55 cents in New Brunswick. The average price per gallon was highest in New Brunswick at \$4.85, followed by Ontario at \$4.32, Nova Scotia at \$4.24, and Quebec at \$3.69.

. . .

Last year 21.4% of the wage-earners and 28.7% of the salaried personnel employed by Canadian manufacturers were women.

. . .

Canada had 1,430 furniture factories in 1951, 223 more than in 1950.

. . .

Weekly earnings of salaried women employed in manufacturing in Canada averaged \$41.26 last year, a little less than half the \$82.60 average weekly earnings of salaried men.

. . .

Canada's 19 motor vehicle plants employed a record 31,102 persons in 1952 as compared with 30,479 in 1951.

. . .

Pulp and paper was the leading industry in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec in 1951, slaughtering and meat-packing in Manitoba and Alberta, butter and cheese in Prince Edward Island, primary iron and steel in Nova Scotia, motor vehicles in Ontario, petroleum products in Saskatchewan and sawmills in British Columbia.

. . .

Canadian telephone companies bought 210,667 telephone poles for \$1,542,241 in 1951 as compared with 206,381 purchased for \$1,397,269 in 1950.

. . .

Canada's furniture industry is centered in south-western Ontario. Out of a total of 1,430 establishments in the industry in 1951, 581 were located in that province, while Quebec had 436, British Columbia 189, Manitoba 95, Alberta 66, Saskatchewan 24, Nova Scotia 17, New Brunswick 15, Newfoundland six, and Prince Edward Island one.

. . .

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