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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUE again shattered all records in 1953, climbing \$46,000,000 or 3.4 per cent over the 1952 peak to reach \$1,331,000,000... Leading the gains were crude petroleum, up 38 per cent, iron ore, up 26 per cent, cement, up 25 per cent... Decreases were recorded for zinc, gold, coal, asbestos and lead. (Page 2)

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS undershot the 1952 volume by 12 per cent in the third week of December, brought the 1953 decline to about four per cent... CANAL TRAFFIC dipped almost seven per cent from the 1952 peak in November, all three major systems reporting lower freight movements. (Page 3)

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COMMODITY EXPORTS in November were two per cent more valuable than in October but more than nine per cent below the 1952 outflow, prices falling three per cent and volume over six per cent... Drop of nearly four per cent in 11-month value was almost entirely due to lower prices. (Page 4)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES surged nearly 30 per cent above the 1952 level in the week ending December 26 which afforded an extra day for Christmas shopping. (Page 4)

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX fell 0.3 per cent from 116.2 to 115.8 between November 2 and December 1 to reach the same level as a year earlier... Lower food prices were again the major factor. (Page 5)

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INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL PRICES at wholesale declined slightly during the first three weeks of December, the composite index for 30 representative basic commodities falling from 226.6 in the week of November 27 to 225.5 in the week of December 18... WHOLESALE PRICES lowered between mid-October and mid-November, the general index declining 0.9 per cent from 220.7 to 218.8, with six of the eight major product groups moving downward. (Page 5)

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX registered 115.7 at November 1, 1.2 points below October 1 and half a point under a year earlier. (Page 7)

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BUTTER STOCKS in nine regional cities totalled 50,741,000 pounds at the start of 1954, 39 per cent more than last year. (Page 7)

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MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES were valued at \$3,946,200,000 at the end of October, one per cent under September-and holdings but six per cent over 1952 stocks. (Page 9)

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M I N E R A L S

Canada's 1953 Mineral Production Value
Was At All-Time High Of \$1,331,000,000

Featured by a sharp rise in the production of crude petroleum and lesser but substantial gains in production of iron ore and cement, the value of

Canada's mineral production in 1953 outstripped all previous records to reach \$1,331,000,000, according to the preliminary annual estimate. This was \$46,000,000 or 3.4 per cent above the previous record of \$1,285,000,000 set in 1952. There were decreased production values for zinc, gold, coal, asbestos, copper and lead.

The value of all metals produced in 1953 was \$709,000,000, a decrease of 2.6 per cent from 1952's \$728,000,000. Prolonged strikes at some of the gold mines curtailed output during the latter half of the year, the annual total amounting to 4,061,000 ounces valued at \$140,000,000 compared with 4,471,000 ounces at \$153,000,000 in 1952. Copper production, at 252,000 tons, was about two per cent less than in 1952 but higher prices raised the total value slightly to \$151,000,000. Zinc output rose seven per cent to 399,000 tons and lead gained 14 per cent to 197,000, but price declines resulted in much lower values at \$95,000,000 and \$52,000,000, respectively. Iron ore shipments at 6,500,000 tons were the highest on record, comparing with 5,300,000 in 1952, valued at \$42,700,000 and \$33,744,000, respectively. Remelt iron, a co-product of titanium ore smelting, was valued at \$3,800,000. Nickel production in 1953 amounted to 287,931,000 pounds valued at \$160,861,000 — the highest value for any individual metal — as compared with 281,000,000 pounds at \$151,349,000. Tungsten concentrates were valued at more than \$5,000,000 compared with \$4,500,000.

Mineral fuels were valued at \$311,000,000, an increase of 18 per cent over the \$263,600,000 in 1952. Crude petroleum increased to 81,000,000 barrels at \$198,000,000 from 61,000,000 barrels at \$143,000,000. In 1953 crude petroleum led all other minerals in value of production, exceeding gold which had held first place for nearly 25 years. Coal production amounted to 15,760,000 tons at \$102,000,000, a drop of nearly 2,000,000 tons as several coal mines ceased operations. Natural gas output was close to 100,000,000,000 cubic feet at \$11,000,000 as compared with 88,700,000,000 cubic feet valued at \$9,518,000.

Other non-metallic minerals were valued at \$127,000,000, up slightly from the 1952 total of \$125,000,000. Asbestos declined slightly both in quantity and value to 912,000 tons at \$87,633,000 as compared with 929,000 at \$89,255,000. The quantity of barite was nearly double the 1952 figure at 249,000 tons as compared with 136,000, while the value climbed to \$2,316,000 from \$1,521,000. Most of the other non-metals, such as feldspar, fluorspar, mica, talc, and salt showed only slight changes. Nepheline syenite rose in value to \$1,400,000 from \$1,100,000, and in quantity to 108,000 tons from 83,000. Production of titanium dioxide slag was valued at \$4,000,000, up steeply from \$1,200,000.

A new high value was established for structural materials at \$184,000,000 as compared with \$169,000,000 in 1952. Cement firms shipped 22,600,000 barrels during the year as compared with 18,500,000, valued at \$59,800,000 as compared with \$48,000,000. Producers of brick, tile, sewer pipe and other products valued their output at \$29,000,000 as compared with \$25,000,000. Sand and gravel for road building, concrete aggregate, etc. totalled \$50,800,000 as compared with \$51,300,000, and stone used for buildings, piers, railway ballast, highways, etc. was valued at \$30,300,000 compared with \$30,800,000.

Overall production values for the provinces (1952 figures bracketed): Newfoundland, \$33,688,389 (\$32,512,313); Nova Scotia, \$67,100,707 (\$64,552,383); New Brunswick, \$11,732,174 (\$11,298,960); Quebec, \$252,826,012 (\$270,483,962); Ontario, \$460,476,113 (\$444,669,412); Manitoba, \$25,671,957 (\$25,105,045); Saskatchewan, \$48,136,364 (\$49,506,094); Alberta, \$245,954,755 (\$196,811,654); British Columbia, \$160,741,387 (\$170,071,244); Northwest Territories, \$10,521,038 (\$8,944,835); Yukon, \$14,362,607 (\$11,386,451). (1)

(concluded on page 3)

Gold Production Off Sharply In October Mainly as a result of labour disputes in the gold mines located in northwestern Quebec and the Porcupine area of Ontario, Canadian gold production slumped to 284,266 fine ounces in October from 403,058 in 1952. Ten-month output dropped to 3,519,931 fine ounces in 1953 from 3,692,327 in 1952.

Ontario's October production fell to 142,244 fine ounces from 216,481 in 1952, Quebec's to 64,684 from 94,509, the Northwest Territories' to 23,951 from 24,028, British Columbia's to 21,136 from 23,440, Prairie Provinces to 18,302 from 20,566, the Yukon's to 13,022 from 23,110. In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia there was a small rise to 927 fine ounces from 924.

Provincial 10-month totals (1952 figures bracketed): Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 9,588 (8,291) fine ounces; Quebec, 897,601 (926,766); Ontario, 1,904,032 (2,073,677); Prairie Provinces, 184,206 (194,730); British Columbia, 224,312 (224,987); Yukon, 58,000 (66,876); Northwest Territories, 242,292 (197,000). (2)

Silver, Lead & Zinc Canadian production of silver and zinc increased in October over a year earlier, while output of lead declined slightly. Silver production was 2,048,112 fine ounces against 1,857,118, lead 16,212 tons against 16,641, and zinc 34,841 tons against 32,077. (3)

TRANSPORT

Railway Carloadings Continue Lower In Third December Week Railway carloadings in Canada during the week ending December 21 dropped to 68,637 cars from 71,787 cars in the preceding week and 77,715 cars in the corresponding week of 1952. This brought the cumulative total from the beginning of 1953 to December 21 to 3,908,870 cars, a decrease of 158,335 from the like 1952 period. Loadings in the eastern division during the week declined to 42,077 cars from 47,631 last year, and in the western division to 26,560 from 30,084. (4)

Canal Traffic Lower This November Freight transported through Canadian canals during November amounted to 3,302,820 tons, 6.6 per cent less than in 1952 when a new high of 3,535,876 tons for the month was established. All three of the major canals and two of the smaller systems reported decreased traffic.

Reduced November shipments of iron ore through the Welland canal, soft coal through the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Lawrence systems and wheat through all three were mainly responsible. **Moderate increases** were reported for soft coal through the Welland and other freight through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals.

Volume of freight shipped through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals totalled 8,626,998 tons, well below 1952's 13,747,307. On the Welland Ship canal tonnage of commodities moved declined to 1,870,090 from 1,975,343, while on the St. Lawrence canals freight totalled 1,100,257 tons, 40,992 less. (5)

Motor Vehicle Accidents There were 33,545 motor vehicle accidents in nine provinces of Canada (excluding Quebec) during the first three months of 1953, according to the quarterly report. This included 273 fatal accidents in which 306 were killed, 6,420 accidents causing injuries, and 26,852 accidents involving property damage only. The 6,693 fatal and personal injury accidents resulted in injuries to 8,777 persons. The value of property damage was not reported by Manitoba, but for the 30,602 accidents reported by the other eight provinces estimated value was \$9,734,068, an average of \$318 per accident. (6)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

November Commodity Exports
Lower Than A Year Earlier

Canada's export trade during November showed a slight advance in value over October but, as in October, was substantially below the high value for the corresponding month of 1952. The decrease from a year earlier was widely spread, with lower figures for shipments to all main geographical areas and for five of the main commodity groups. Both lower average prices and reduced volume contributed to the smaller value than a year earlier. Domestic exports were valued at \$350,700,000, up from \$343,400,000 in October, but down 9.4 per cent from \$387,200,000 in November 1952. Exports of foreign produce were also down from a year earlier at \$4,400,000 against \$4,600,000. Export prices averaged about three per cent lower than in 1952, while volume was down 6.5 per cent.

Total value of exports in the first 11 months of 1953 was \$3,811,638,000 against \$3,961,971,000 in 1952, a decrease of 3.8 per cent. Lower prices accounted for virtually all of this reduction in value as the change in total volume was not significantly different.

November shipments of domestic products to the United States declined slightly to \$200,671,000 from \$209,841,000 a year earlier, but in the 11 months there was a 5.5 per cent gain to \$2,199,713,000 from \$2,086,179,000. This trade made up some 58 per cent of all Canadian exports, a substantially larger percentage than in the preceding year. In November, decreases in wood and paper, iron, and non-ferrous metals and products were only partly offset by a substantial gain in agricultural and vegetable products and small increases in other groups.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in the month were down to \$55,600,000 from \$61,125,000 in 1952, and in the eleven months aggregated \$617,908,000 against \$698,358,000. Shipments of agricultural and vegetable products and non-ferrous metals were higher in the month, and those of the animal, wood and paper, and iron groups sharply lower. November shipments to other Commonwealth countries were off to \$18,305,000 from \$20,908,000, the 11-month total falling to \$219,402,000 from \$244,444,000.

Sales to Latin American countries showed a smaller decline than in preceding months at \$20,311,000 against \$21,507,000 in 1952, bringing the cumulative figure to \$183,241,000 against \$249,886,000. Exports to European countries, as in October, dropped more sharply to \$34,987,000 from \$46,072,000, and for the 11 months were down to \$349,068,000 from \$442,104,000. In contrast with preceding months, shipments to the remaining foreign countries also dropped to \$19,863,000 from \$25,933,000, but the 11-month aggregate continued moderately higher at \$178,663,000 against \$176,187,000.

Wheat exports in November were down in value to \$38,436,000 from \$57,611,000 a year earlier, while other grains were up to \$32,922,000 from \$27,412,000. Over the 11 months, wheat shipments declined to \$530,903,000 from \$549,601,000 while other grains rose to \$196,263,000 from \$192,134,000. Exports of newsprint paper were off to \$47,634,000 from \$57,082,000, but the 11-month total was up at \$556,417,000 from \$542,755,000. Wood pulp advanced moderately in November but the eleven-month total was substantially lower, while planks and boards fell in both periods. (7)

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Department Store Sales
Up 28.9 Per Cent In Week

With an extra day for Christmas buying last year, sales of department stores rose 28.9 per cent during the week ending December 26 as compared with the same week of 1952, according to the Bureau's weekly release. Sales were substantially higher in all regions, the Maritimes leading with a gain of 46.5 per cent followed by Saskatchewan with an increase of 35.5 per cent, Ontario 35.4 per cent, Quebec 28.4 per cent, Manitoba 20 per cent, British Columbia 17.6 per cent, and Alberta 16.5 per cent.

P R I C E S

Consumer Price Index Fell
0.3 Per Cent In November

The consumer price index fell 0.3 per cent from 116.2 to 115.8 between November 2 and December 1, bringing it to exactly the same level as at December 1, 1952. As in the preceding month, lower prices for foods continued to dominate.

Decreases in eggs, beef, pork, potatoes, lettuce, sugar, grapefruit and some canned vegetables outweighed advances for most fresh vegetables, lamb, bread, butter, cheese, shortening and coffee, to lower the food index from 113.4 to 112.1. Clothing, the only other group to register a decline, changed from 110.3 to 110.2, reflecting lower prices scattered through men's, women's and children's apparel and footwear.

The index for the household operation series remained unchanged at 117.4 when increases in fuel and some services and supplies were balanced by decreases in electrical appliances. Other commodities and services also stood unchanged at 116.3, despite minor increases in a few items, notably soap and bicycles. Higher levels for rent were responsible for an advance in the shelter component index from 125.0 to 125.2. (8)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949 = 100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
December 1, 1953	115.8	112.1	125.2	110.2	117.4	116.3
November 2, 1953	116.2	113.4	125.0	110.3	117.4	116.3
December 1, 1952	115.8	114.1	122.2	109.7	116.1	116.6

Industrial Material Prices
Down Slightly In December

Industrial material prices at wholesale declined slightly during the first three weeks of December, the composite index for 30 representative basic commodities falling from 226.6 for the week of November 27th to 225.5 for the week of December 18th. Among commodities, changes were scattered, declines being registered by steers, sisal, unbleached sulphite pulp, beef hides, oats, raw rubber, raw cotton, tin, wheat, iron ore, bleached sulphite pulp and copper. Firmer quotations were recorded for hogs, domestic raw wool, fir timber and United States bituminous coal. An important factor contributing to lower prices was the continued strength in the Canadian dollar in terms of U. S. funds.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets weakened slightly to 206.3 for the week of the 18th from 207.8 for the week of November 27th. Declines were concentrated in animal products, this index changing from 264.0 to 260.9 due to lower quotations for steers, eggs, and eastern calves and raw wool, which overbalanced firmer prices for hogs, lambs, western calves, and eastern milk for cheese manufacture. Field products were slightly firmer, changing from 151.6 to 151.7 as advances in eastern corn, raw leaf tobacco, hay and western flax outweighed losses for potatoes, eastern barley and western rye. (8)

Wholesale Prices
Fell In November

Between mid-October and mid-November, the general wholesale price index fell 0.9 per cent from 220.7 to 218.8. Six of the eight major groups worked lower, only iron and its products recording an increase, while non-ferrous metals remained unchanged. Animal products registered the sharpest change, dropping three per cent to 239.0 from 246.5 as lower prices were recorded for livestock, notably hogs and calves, fresh meats, cured meats, eggs, lard and tallow and fishery products. These decreases over-balanced advances in butter, cheese, fowl, footwear, leather and hides and skins. A 1.1 per cent drop in fibres, textiles, and textile products from 239.8 to 237.1 reflected decreases in certain cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, worsted yarns, raw cotton, rayon fabrics and worsted cloth. Jute bags were higher as were both imported and domestic wool.

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Lower quotations for newsprint, fir and cedar lumber and woodpulp, outweighed increases in furniture to change the wood, wood products and paper index from 286.8 to 285.2. Vegetable products moved down from 196.7 to 196.0 when lower prices for grains, livestock and poultry feeds, milled cereal foods, sugar, potatoes and rubber were sufficient to outweigh increases in coffee, cocoa beans, vegetable oils, fresh fruits, rice, hay, and onions.

The index for non-metallic minerals dipped from 178.7 to 178.4 as losses for petroleum products and sulphur proved of more consequence than an increase in United States anthracite coal. In the chemicals and allied products group, lower quotations for organic chemicals and industrial gases were sufficient to offset a firmer tone for fertilizer materials, certain drugs and pharmaceuticals and paint materials, and the index receded from 173.7 to 173.6. Non-ferrous metals remained unchanged at 166.5 as increases in lead, zinc, antimony and tin balanced decreases in copper, silver and gold. Iron and its products, the only group to register an increase, advanced from 222.0 to 222.3 as higher quotations occurred for pig iron.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets declined 1.7 per cent to 204.9 between October and November. The decreases reflected a drop in the animal products index of 2.8 per cent to 258.0 as lower quotations for live stock and eggs more than offset advances in eastern prices for poultry, milk for cheese manufacture and raw wool. Field products remained unchanged at 151.7 when increases in some eastern grains and hay, as well as western potatoes, balanced a sharp drop in eastern potatoes. (9)

Residential Building Material Prices Down

Residential building material prices dropped to 279.4 from 280.4 between October and November as lower quotations were noted for a few lumber descriptions and copper wire. Non-residential building materials, on the base 1949=100, changed from 123.9 to 123.7 between October and November due to decreases in structural lumber and copper wire. In the electrical sub-group, an increase occurred in transformers. (9)

Security Prices Weaken

Common stock prices, after a firm opening, weakened in the latter part of December. The investors' index for 102 common stocks advanced from 152.7 for the week of November 26 to 155.6 in the first week of December but subsequently declined to 152.6 by the week of the 24th. The 1952 December average was 168.4. Group changes were mixed, the index for 81 industrials firming from 151.5 to 151.7 between November 26 and December 24, while that for eight banks stiffened from 176.6 to 179.3. The series for 13 utilities dropped from 148.4 to 144.9.

Group changes were generally small with the exception of shares of textiles and clothing companies which advanced considerably after declining steadily over the past year, and power and traction stocks which dropped sharply. In the mining stock section, lower average prices for both golds and base metals were reflected in a decrease in the composite index for 30 representative mining issues from 82.4 to 78.7 between November 26 and December 24. The index for 22 golds declined from 59.1 to 56.5, and that for five base metals from 135.9 to 129.5. Compared with the December 1952 level of 103.4, the composite mining stock index was down 24.7 points or 23.9 per cent. (8)

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 1953</u>	<u>Dec. 24, 1953</u>	<u>Dec. 3, 1953</u>
Total Common Stocks	152.4	152.6	155.6
Industrials	151.6	151.7	154.7
Utilities	144.0	144.9	148.4
Banks	180.4	179.3	181.8
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	78.8	78.7	82.8
Golds	56.7	56.5	58.8
Base Metals	129.4	129.5	137.7

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment
Reduced At November 1

There was a contraction in industrial employment at November 1 when the advance index was 1.2 points below the October 1 level and half a point lower than at November 1, 1952. This is the first occasion in a lengthy period that the monthly index has been below its level of a year earlier. Industrial disputes in the lumber industries in British Columbia, with continued losses due to strikes in metal mining, contributed to the reductions. The payroll index declined from the October 1 level and was also lower than at September 1. However, with these exceptions, it was the highest in the record. The latest general figure of per capita earnings was slightly above the preceding average and a new all-time high.

The November 1 index of industrial employment, on the 1949 base, registered 115.7 as compared with 116.9 a month earlier and 116.2 in 1952. The payrolls index was 156.4 as compared with 157.9 at the beginning of October and 150.1 a year earlier, and weekly wages and salaries averaged \$58.15 as compared with \$58.11 a month previous and \$55.65 on the same date in 1952. Generally heightened industrial activity as compared with October 1 was noted only in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The curtailment in employment indicated in the remaining areas ranged from 0.2 per cent in Quebec to 3.8 per cent in British Columbia, and 4.8 per cent in Newfoundland. The substantial loss in British Columbia was partly due to labour-management disputes.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing at November 1 was 1.9 per cent lower than at the beginning of October, and the amounts distributed in weekly payrolls fell 1.5 per cent. The average weekly wages and salaries, however rose to the highest point on record. Employment in this group of industries was slightly below its level 12 months ago, but continued higher than in the autumn of earlier years. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade showed seasonal advances in employment. Mining, transportation, storage and communication, construction, and some other classes were quieter. (10)

Railways Employed More, Paid
Higher Average Wages In 1952

Canada's railways employed more persons and paid higher average wages in 1952 than in the preceding year, according to advance figures released by the Bureau this week. Average number employed, on the basis of monthly counts, was 214,143, an increase of 10,118 or five per cent over 1951. Salaries and wages totalled \$669,457,962, exceeding the 1951 payroll of \$44,775,208 or seven per cent.

For daily rate employees the year brought a 92-cent boost in average earnings to \$11.94 per day, a betterment of over eight per cent. Earnings of hourly rate employees averaged \$1.40 per hour in 1952 for gain of 10 cents or roughly eight per cent. Total earnings of all employees during the year averaged \$3,126, some \$64 or two per cent more than in 1951. Detailed railway employee statistics will be published later by the Bureau in the second part of its rail transport report for 1952.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Nine-City Butter Stocks At January 1
39 Per Cent Larger Than Year Earlier

Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on January 1 totalled 50,741,000 pounds, down from the revised December 1 holdings of 58,289,000 pounds but 39 per cent above last year's corresponding total of 36,587,000 pounds. Cheddar cheese stocks amounted to 16,723,000 pounds against 17,598,000 a month earlier and 18,225,000 last year.

January 1 holdings of creamery butter, in thousands (1952 figures bracketed): Quebec, 3,534 (2,607) pounds; Montreal, 24,881 (16,585); Toronto, 10,208 (6,983); Winnipeg, 7,980 (5,430); Regina, 711 (817); Saskatoon, 211 (358); Edmonton, 1,363 (1,329); Calgary, 377 (400); Vancouver, 1,476 (2,078). (11)

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Canadian Wheat Stocks Larger At December 16 Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on December 16 totalled 348,815,000 bushels, up from 341,-710,000 a week earlier and 249,846,000 in 1952. Prairie farmers marketed larger quantities of wheat during the week— 12,119,000 bushels against 1952's 10,994,000. Oat deliveries were down to 1,217,000 bushels from 3,008,000, barley to 2,-591,000 from 4,219,000, rye to 188,000 from 362,000, and flaxseed to 53,000 from 87,000. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week declined to 4,369,000 bushels from 4,-435,000 a week earlier and 6,341,000 in 1952. (12)

Canned Meat Stocks Down At December 1 Stocks of canned meats held at manufacturers' and wholesalers' levels on December 1 amounted to 61,325,831 pounds, down from the 62,352,342 pounds held on November 1. Holdings by kinds (November 1 totals bracketed) were: beef products— beef stews and boiled dinners, 2,802,466 (2,450,454) pounds, roast beef, 144,623 (84,293), corned beef, 834,253 (821,540), other beef products, 1,395,232 (1,300,573); pork products— spiced pork and ham, 51,786,798 (53,925,477) pounds, roast pork and ham, 1,045,780 (769,297), other pork products, 1,465,359 (1,393,500); miscellaneous— canned fowl, 597,356 (527,390) pounds, meat paste, 793,620 (797,219), other, 460,344 (282,599).

More Shortening, Less Lard Manufactured Last November Over 15 per cent more shortening but more than 45 per cent less lard was manufactured in Canada last November than in the same month in 1952. Production of shortening climbed to 14,948,000 pounds from 12,950,000 bringing January-November output to 123,277,000 against 110,567,000 pounds in 1952. Lard output slumped to 8,254,000 pounds from 15,124,000, January-November output totalling 85,444,000 against 120,384,000.

The month's output of refined coconut oil was 1,112,000 pounds (1,523,000 in 1952); salad and cooking oils, 1,927,000 pounds (1,676,000); flaxseed oil, 9,048,000 pounds (8,290,000); soybean oil, 8,381,000 pounds (9,336,000); and other vegetable oils, including copra, sunflower and rapeseed, 4,004,000 pounds (2,416,000). (13)

Record Herring Catch Upped November Sea-Fish Landings Mainly as a result of a record herring catch in Pacific waters, landings of fish by Canadian sea-fishermen were sharply higher in November than in the same month of 1952. However, the gain was not large enough to offset declines in earlier months and the January-November catch was down three per cent from 1952. The November take of all species measured 139,383,000 pounds worth \$3,347,000 against 45,126,000 valued at \$2,488,000 a year earlier. The 11-month catch was 1,115,026,000 pounds worth \$60,034,000 against 1,150,049,000 worth \$60,097,000.

Atlantic coast landings were 32,709,000 pounds worth \$1,548,000, up 18 per cent in quantity and 7.2 per cent in value. The 11-month catch was 656,578,000 pounds worth \$30,-646,000 against 749,968,000 worth \$30,816,000. On the Pacific coast the catch weighed in at 106,674,000 pounds worth \$1,799,000 against 17,411,000 worth \$1,044,000. The herring catch was 99,487,000 pounds against 5,323,000. In the 11 months the catch of all species was 458,448,000 pounds worth \$29,388,000 against 400,081,000 worth \$29,281,000. (14)

MANUFACTURING

Output Of Asphalt Floor Tiles Lower In November Canadian production of asphalt floor tiles was slightly lower in November and the first 11 months of 1953 as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted to 1,202,808 square feet compared with 1,391,159, bringing cumulative production to 14,406,190 compared with 14,-595,699. (15)

More Asphalt Roofing
Produced In November

Production of asphalt shingles in November increased to 158,271 squares from 1952's 144,829, and output for the first 11 months of 1953 rose to 2,484,149 from 2,044,757. The month's output of smooth surfaced roofing in rolls amounted to 83,554 squares (73,387), and mineral surfaced roofing in rolls to 58,120 squares (54,443). In the 11 months production of smooth surfaced roofing was 1,025,014 squares (974,148), and mineral surfaced roofing, 841,126 squares (778,874) (16)

Manufacturers' Inventories
Valued Higher Last October

Inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of October were valued at \$3,946,200,000, down about one per cent from the preceding month's \$3,982,400,000, but up six per cent from 1952's \$3,712,700,000. Inventories held but not owned by manufacturers were valued at \$437,000,000, down from September's \$454,200,000, but up from 1952's \$345,200,000. Manufacturers' shipments fell very slightly in value during the month and were two per cent under the preceding year's level. January-October shipments were up nearly four per cent last year. Unfilled orders declined for the ninth consecutive month and were 28 per cent below the 1952 level.

Consumers' goods industries held inventories at the end of October valued at \$2,085,400,000 against \$2,116,000,000 a month earlier and \$2,007,500,000 in 1952. Inventories held by capital goods industries were valued at \$826,300,000 against \$830,000,000 at the end of September and \$716,400,000 a year earlier. Value of inventories held by producers' goods industries amounted to \$720,400,000 compared with \$708,100,000 the month before and \$699,800,000 a year previous. In construction goods industries inventories were valued at \$314,100,000 compared with \$328,300,000 a month earlier and \$289,000,000 in 1952. (17)

Output Of Refined Petroleum
Products Higher In September

Canadian output of refined petroleum products rose in September to 12,754,524 barrels from the preceding year's 12,016,869. There were increases in motor gasoline, stove oil, diesel fuel and furnace oil, but output of heavy fuel oil decreased.

The month's output of motor gasoline was 5,841,307 barrels against 5,538,588 a year earlier; stove oil, 754,879 barrels against 510,988; diesel fuel, 940,340 barrels against 749,890; furnace oil, 1,428,048 barrels against 1,237,001; and heavy fuel oil, 2,310,053 barrels against 2,412,596.

September receipts of crude oil at Canadian refineries rose to 13,927,014 barrels from 13,406,082 in 1952. Domestic crude receipts increased to 7,365,725 barrels from 6,393,735, while imported crude declined to 6,561,289 from 7,012,347. Refinery inventories of refined petroleum products at the beginning of September amounted to 19,172,312 barrels, substantially above the preceding year's 16,806,723. (18)

More TV, Radio Sets
Sold Last September

Producers' sales of television receivers showed another sharp gain in September compared with a year earlier, while radio sales were moderately higher. Sales of both TV receivers and radios were up in the January-September period. September TV sales were up to 42,706 from 17,528 sets, bringing the nine-month sales to 200,444 against 62,684. September sales of radios 46,422 against 42,390 sets and nine-month sales aggregated 424,582 against 410,242. (19)

Production Of Mineral Wool
Off In November, 11 Months

Less mineral wool was produced in Canada in November and the first 11 months of 1953. November output comprised 18,935,570 square feet of batts (19,078,940 in 1952), and 1,227,098 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool (1,387,248). January-November output included 169,918,027 square feet of batts (142,317,703), and 9,833,183 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool (9,876,381). (20)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1953, 10¢
- 2- M: Gold Production, Oct., 10¢
- 3- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, Oct., 10¢
- 4- M: Railway Carloadings, Weekly, 10¢
- 5- M: Summary of Canal Traffic, Nov., 10¢
- 6- M: Motor Vehicle Accidents, Quarterly Report, Period Ended March 31, 1953, 25¢
- 7- Domestic Exports, Summary Bulletin, Nov., 20¢
- 8- Price Movements, Dec., 10¢
- 9- Prices & Price Indexes, Nov., 25¢
- 10- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, Nov., 10¢
- 11- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, Jan. 1, 10¢
- 12- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 13- M: Oils & Fats, Nov., 10¢
- 14- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, Nov., 30¢
- 15- M: Asphalt Floor Tiles, Nov., 10¢
- 16- M: Asphalt Roofing, Nov., 10¢
- 17- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, Oct., 25¢
- 18- Refined Petroleum Products, Sept., 25¢
- 19- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, Sept., 10¢
- 20- M: Mineral Wool, Nov., 10¢

M = Memorandum

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

Butter stocks in nine regional cities totalled 50,741,000 pounds at the start of 1954, 39% more than a year earlier.

. . .

Beetroot sugar constituted 20.9% of the total sugar output in 1952, a proportion topped only by 1946's 21.4% and 1942's all-time high of 23.6%.

. . .

Railway employees earned an average \$3,126 in 1952, \$64 or 2% more than in 1951.

. . .

Herring catch of Pacific coast fishermen tipped the scales at a record-shattering 99,487,000 pounds last November, was almost 19 times as heavy as landings in the same month in 1952.

. . .

Titanium dioxide slag output was valued at \$4,000,000 in 1953, more than three times the 1952 value of \$1,200,000.

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Crude petroleum led all minerals in 1953 with a production value of \$198,000,000, exceeding gold, which had held first place for nearly a quarter of a century, by \$58,000,000.

. . .

Molasses output reached 92,202,000 pounds in 1952, more than six pounds for every person in Canada.

. . .

Type and type metal production fell to 7,559,473 pounds in 1952 from 8,592,650 in 1951, was lower than in any year since 1946.

. . .

Department Stores: With an extra day for Christmas shopping, sales in the week ending December 26 were nearly 30% higher in 1953 than in 1952. Regional gains ranged from 16.5% in Alberta to 46.5% in the Maritimes.

. . .

Coal production slumped nearly 2,000,000 tons to 15,760,000 in 1953.

. . .

Buses: Of the 582 sold in 1952, 315 were bought in Quebec, 137 in Ontario, 57 in Manitoba, 22 in Alberta, eight in British Columbia and 43 in the Atlantic Provinces. None were sold in Saskatchewan.

. . .

Floor Wax: Output of liquid types jumped 40%, paste types 8% in 1952.

. . .

Babbit metal production slumped 1,250,615 pounds or 31% in 1952 to a 13-year low of 2,810,857 pounds.

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Shaving Soaps: Output of lather type creams rose 3% to 962,000 pounds in 1952, while production of brushless type creams fell 13% to 374,000 pounds. Output of all other types dropped 16% to 292,000 pounds.

. . .

Motor vehicle accidents in eight provinces (Quebec and Manitoba excluded) caused an estimated \$9,734,068 property damage in the first quarter of 1953, an average of \$318 per accident.

. . .

Pulp and paper led all industries in both gross output value (\$1,237,897,000) and net output value (\$679,258,000) in 1952, also had the largest payroll (\$213,170,000) and ranked second in number of employees (57,291).

. . .

Railways employed an average of 214,143 during 1952, some 10,118 or 5% more than in the preceding year.

. . .

Beetroot sugar output was valued at an average 9.73 cents per pound in 1952, down from 10.67 cents in 1951 and 10.28 in 1950 but higher than in any other year since 1920 when average value was at an all-time peak of 14.40 cents a pound.

. . .

Retail Sales In Fifteen Metropolitan Areas

Retail sales in fifteen metropolitan areas of Canada aggregated \$5,104,414,300 in 1951, accounting for nearly 48 per cent of the total retail sales of \$10,653,945,600 in all Canada, according to a summary by the Bureau of retail trade data for these areas collected in the 1951 Census of Distribution. These metropolitan areas had 52,193 stores or about 34 per cent of the all-Canada total of 151,611 recorded in the Census, and their population aggregated 5,189,775 or 37 per cent of the population recorded in the 1951 Census.

Toronto was first among the metropolitan areas in dollar volume of retail sales at \$1,741,003,100, Montreal being a close second at \$1,211,676,300. Together, these two leading metropolitan areas accounted for 23 per cent of all Canadian retail sales. Vancouver, third in population, was also third in retail sales volume at \$568,302,400, followed by the Winnipeg metropolitan area at \$353,050,800.

Next in order of sales size were Hamilton, \$256,070,000; Ottawa, \$251,535,900; Edmonton, \$215,329,300; Quebec, \$194,737,800; Calgary, \$181,902,700; Windsor, \$145,623,000; London, \$131,437,300; Halifax, \$123,131,300; Victoria, \$102,198,500; St. John's, Newfoundland, \$64,774,500; and Saint John, N.B., \$61,641,400.

Retail sales in the Toronto metropolitan area represented about 30 per cent of total Ontario retail sales in 1951, while the aggregate sales for the five Ontario metropolitan areas - Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and London - accounted for slightly over 49 per cent of the provincial total. In comparison, retail stores in the Montreal metropolitan area had nearly 50 per cent of the total sales for the province of Quebec and those for Quebec City another eight per cent, making approximately 58 per cent of the provincial total for the province's two metropolitan areas. On the Pacific Coast, Vancouver metropolitan area stores accounted for 52.5 per cent and those of the Victoria area for 9.4 per cent of total British Columbia sales.

The following tables give, for each metropolitan area, a breakdown for the nine major kinds of business groups, and within these groups, for 28 selected individual kinds of business out of a total of 114.

Only the more important individual kinds of business are given within groups, and these do not necessarily add up to group totals. Complete detail for metropolitan areas will be available in Census Volume VII (Retail Trade).

City proper figures, in somewhat less detail, are available in Census Preprint 7-2 (Retail Trade). Complete city proper detail will be available in Census Volume VII (Retail Trade).

Certain figures have been blacked out (indicated by a broken dash --) to avoid disclosure of individual firm's operations. Many of these result from comparisons between city proper and metropolitan area figures. Nil figures are indicated by a single dash (-).

Kind of Business	St. John's		Halifax	
	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000
Total, All Stores	774	64,774.5	1,199	123,131.3
<u>Food and Beverage Group</u>	547	23,388.0	682	41,605.0
Grocery stores, without fresh meat	278	11,077.4	230	5,187.6
Combination stores (grocery stores with fresh meat)	15	904.1	196	20,397.5
Meat markets	25	1,741.0	6	—
Eating places	30	1,052.5	119	3,392.7
<u>General Merchandise Group</u>	44	17,854.5	44	26,418.1
Department stores	3)	15,188.0	3)	—
Mail order offices or houses of department stores	3)	—	3)	—
General merchandise stores	26	2,071.1	17	696.1
Variety stores	1	—	12	3,844.0
<u>Automotive Group</u>	45	10,366.8	90	22,530.7
Automobile dealers	7	—	16	9,440.7
Automobile dealers with wholesale car departments	3	3,057.7	6	—
Automobile dealers with farm implements	2	—	3	2,451.2
Garages	7	—	10	332.0
Filling stations	21	809.3	45	2,928.1
<u>Apparel & Accessories Group</u>	35	4,281.3	123	9,056.5
Men's & boys' clothing & clothing & furnishings stores	1	—	37	2,447.6
Women's ready-to-wear stores	7	287.3	16	1,061.5
Family clothing & furnishings stores	13	2,722.1	18	2,925.3
Family shoe stores	6	629.5	23	1,311.0
<u>Building Materials & Hardware Group</u>	19	2,996.9	47	5,600.8
Lumber & building materials dealers	2	—	13	4,023.6
Lumber & building materials, coal & woodyards	—	—	—	—
Hardware stores	10	1,004.4	23	1,072.1
<u>Furniture, Household Appliances, Radio & Home</u>				
<u>Furnishings Group</u>	10	—	34	3,405.6
Furniture stores	3	—	9	—
Household appliance stores	7	573.8	12	1,127.4
Radio stores	—	—	4	87.7
Furniture, radio & appliance stores	—	—	3	—
<u>Drug & Health Appliance Group</u>	21	1,032.3	55	3,140.4
Drug stores (without soda fountain)	21	1,032.3	45	2,563.5
Drug stores with soda fountain	—	—	6	411.1
<u>Second-hand Group</u>	3	—	20	222.0
<u>Other Retail Stores Group</u>	50	4,021.3	104	11,152.2
Fuel dealers (other than oil)	6	—	16	6,394.5
Jewellery stores	8	429.5	17	1,706.4

- Nil

— Figures blacked out to avoid disclosure of individual firms' operations

Kind of Business	St. John		Quebec	
	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000
Total, All Stores	840	61,641.4	2,959	194,737.8
<u>Food & Beverage Group</u>	453	23,001.1	1,593	74,404.2
Grocery stores, without fresh meat	212	5,452.3	608	17,033.0
Combination stores (grocery stores with fresh meat)	109	9,688.3	203	19,466.1
Meat markets	8	—	86	7,644.7
Eating places	48	1,650.0	158	5,154.0
<u>General Merchandise Group</u>	29	7,762.0	115	29,960.0
Department stores	1)	—	3)	14,737.3
Mail order offices or houses of department stores	3)	—	2)	—
General merchandise stores	8	267.8	64	3,896.3
Variety stores	4	1,635.6	27	9,890.7
<u>Automotive Group</u>	78	11,615.0	189	33,307.3
Automobile dealers	6	3,852.6	22	14,188.7
Automobile dealers with wholesale car departments	6	3,000.8	5	—
Automobile dealers with farm implements	1	—	2	—
Garages	14	689.3	34	1,366.0
Filling stations	40	1,634.6	93	5,117.0
<u>Apparel & Accessories Group</u>	81	6,380.3	393	20,570.6
Men's & boys clothing & clothing & furnishings stores	17	—	41	—
Women's ready-to-wear stores	15	829.5	54	3,472.9
Family clothing & furnishings stores	19	—	63	5,752.1
Family shoe stores	8	587.0	60	3,694.8
<u>Building Materials & Hardware Group</u>	28	2,410.4	115	6,531.6
Lumber & building materials dealers	2	—	8	—
Lumber & building materials, coal & woodyards	—	—	—	—
Hardware stores	16	1,578.2	62	2,443.4
<u>Furniture, Household Appliances, Radio & Home</u>				
<u>Furnishings Group</u>	25	2,273.9	84	8,277.5
Furniture stores	6	—	27	3,312.8
Household appliance stores	12	620.3	25	2,362.6
Radio stores	1	—	7	261.4
Furniture, radio & appliance stores	3	445.1	4	899.7
<u>Drug & Health Appliance Group</u>	33	2,114.0	87	5,444.4
Drug stores (without soda fountain)	24	1,213.9	62	4,234.8
Drug stores with soda fountain	8	—	2	—
<u>Second-hand Group</u>	16	330.8	22	194.7
<u>Other Retail Stores Group</u>	97	5,753.9	361	16,047.5
Fuel dealers (other than oil)	20	—	31	3,879.9
Jewellery stores	15	—	74	2,199.7

- Nil

-- Figures blacked out to avoid disclosure of individual firms' operations

Kind of Business	Montreal		Ottawa	
	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000
Total, All Stores	14,178	1,211,676.3	2,395	251,535.9
<u>Food & Beverage Group</u>	7,484	450,824.2	1,203	86,269.8
Grocery stores, without fresh meat	1,306	45,060.2	232	6,927.6
Combination stores (grocery stores with fresh meat)	1,040	157,200.3	325	44,509.6
Meat markets	201	18,945.2	27	2,793.8
Eating places	1,210	54,260.1	197	8,734.4
<u>General Merchandise Group</u>	394	183,253.5	61	36,717.2
Department stores	7)	—	8)	27,802.6
Mail order offices or houses of department stores	3)	—	2)	—
General merchandise stores	232	11,795.8	21	800.5
Variety stores	135	24,575.6	20	7,382.1
<u>Automotive Group</u>	749	206,208.1	227	49,407.4
Automobile dealers	105	87,618.0	17	9,455.5
Automobile dealers with wholesale car departments	26	61,599.3	9	21,073.5
Automobile dealers with farm implements	1	—	1	—
Garages	91	6,601.8	38	2,108.6
Filling stations	391	30,380.3	130	8,314.5
<u>Apparel & Accessories Group</u>	2,477	119,229.3	300	21,505.8
Men's & boys' clothing & clothing furnishings stores	279	19,470.6	50	4,720.4
Women's ready-to-wear stores	378	20,317.6	54	4,173.7
Family clothing & furnishings stores	367	21,832.5	35	4,448.8
Family shoe stores	312	15,846.9	39	2,443.4
<u>Building Materials & Hardware Group</u>	518	63,988.4	82	—
Lumber & building materials dealers	70	30,519.9	10	—
Lumber & building materials, coal & woodyards	6	—	3	2,838.6
Hardware stores	329	24,658.8	45	4,474.7
<u>Furniture, Household Appliances, Radio & Home</u>				
<u>Furnishings Group</u>	488	55,644.6	75	9,802.5
Furniture stores	167	20,747.5	23	4,092.2
Household appliance stores	137	15,348.0	21	3,332.4
Radio stores	30	634.7	6	140.8
Furniture, radio & appliance stores	34	5,202.7	9	1,407.0
<u>Drug & Health Appliance Group</u>	457	30,889.0	104	6,134.2
Drug stores (without soda fountain)	357	23,031.0	92	5,435.0
Drug stores with soda fountain	60	6,696.5	3	—
<u>Second-hand Group</u>	88	2,712.4	24	—
<u>Other Retail Stores Group</u>	1,523	98,926.8	319	28,498.1
Fuel dealers (other than oil)	173	18,859.5	37	8,938.3
Jewellery stores	247	13,868.3	41	4,451.0

- Nil

- Figures blacked out to avoid disclosure of individual firms' operations

Kind of Business	Toronto		Hamilton	
	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000
Total, All Stores	11,253	1,244,003.1	2,719	256,070.0
Food & Beverage Group	4,415	384,436.3	1,119	83,774.1
Grocery stores, without fresh meat	852	33,523.8	152	10,014.8
Combination stores (grocery stores with fresh meat)	900	162,243.4	346	37,236.0
Meat markets	275	25,778.9	54	4,962.3
Eating places	988	51,295.2	205	8,421.9
General Merchandise Group	310	212,482.5	68	29,751.5
Department stores	3)	—	3)	—
Mail Order offices or houses of department stores	3)	—	3)	—
General merchandise stores	190	5,030.5	27	1,131.6
Variety stores	89	17,506.4	20	—
Automotive Group	1,022	272,984.0	361	60,192.7
Automobile dealers	96	112,732.6	26	19,358.7
Automobile dealers with wholesale car department	30	68,032.9	7	—
Automobile dealers with farm implements	6	7,064.1	5	4,341.7
Garages	114	5,816.3	51	1,733.6
Filling stations	575	43,428.4	207	10,776.7
Apparel & Accessories Group	1,993	99,278.2	368	22,772.0
Men's and boys' clothing & clothing & furnishings stores	381	22,988.7	89	6,595.0
Women's ready-to-wear stores	498	23,530.4	85	5,180.8
Family clothing & furnishings stores	112	10,654.1	22	2,257.7
Family shoe stores	238	13,093.3	57	3,485.9
Building Materials & Hardware Group	559	57,820.1	117	14,978.5
Lumber & building materials dealers	81	31,450.5	15	9,169.0
Lumber & building materials, coal & woodyards	4	—	1	—
Hardware stores	321	13,414.9	65	2,863.9
Furniture, Household Appliances, Radio & Home Furnishings Group	526	54,762.6	133	11,483.7
Furniture stores	125	16,089.7	30	—
Household appliance stores	161	18,864.3	51	3,135.2
Radio stores	55	4,214.8	8	—
Furniture, radio & appliance stores	48	6,876.2	15	—
Drug & Health Appliance Group	651	41,328.4	128	8,582.7
Drug stores (without soda fountain)	578	35,800.2	106	6,904.8
Drug stores with soda fountain	44	—	16	1,522.0
Second-hand Group	156	3,372.4	32	638.2
Other Retail Stores Group	1,621	117,753.6	393	23,896.6
Fuel dealers (other than oil)	91	47,944.7	38	7,570.7
Jewellery stores	223	15,052.8	69	3,357.0

- Nil

— Figures blacked out to avoid disclosure of dividend firms' operations

<u>Kind of Business</u>	<u>London</u>		<u>Windsor</u>	
	<u>Number of Stores</u>	<u>Sales \$'000</u>	<u>Number of Stores</u>	<u>Sales \$'000</u>
Total, All Stores	1,182	131,437.3	1,661	145,623.0
<u>Food and Beverage Group</u>	399	37,219.3	778	55,576.9
Grocery stores, without fresh meat	73	2,895.6	74	2,324.2
Combination stores (grocery stores with fresh meat)	112	19,554.6	235	27,400.7
Meat markets	20	1,707.2	37	--
Eating places	101	4,228.0	139	4,948.9
<u>General Merchandise Group</u>	31	--	47	11,990.3
Department stores	1)	--	3)	6,917.8
Mail order offices or houses of department stores	1)	--	2)	1,212.3
General merchandise stores	10	--	22	--
Variety stores	17	3,733.2	15	--
<u>Automotive Group</u>	174	31,660.2	226	29,084.2
Automobile dealers	11	7,822.7	10	--
Automobile dealers with wholesale car departments	6	14,324.1	3	4,049.6
Automobile dealers with farm implements	-	-	-	-
Garages	22	671.9	28	1,097.9
Filling stations	100	5,358.5	129	5,189.6
<u>Clothing & Accessories Group</u>	162	12,731.3	185	13,862.8
Men's & boys' clothing & clothing & furnishings stores	28	2,727.5	39	--
Women's ready-to-wear stores	34	2,682.6	39	2,531.7
Family clothing & furnishings stores	11	--	26	3,740.9
Family shoe stores	19	2,219.2	21	1,458.4
<u>Building Materials & Hardware Group</u>	65	7,744.5	100	7,937.2
Lumber & building materials dealers	7	3,086.4	14	3,818.5
Lumber & building materials, coal & woodyards	1	--	1	--
Hardware stores	37	2,153.5	55	2,265.2
<u>Furniture, Household Appliances, Radio & Home Furnishings Group</u>	72	8,996.3	80	12,488.6
Furniture stores	10	--	25	4,060.4
Household appliance stores	37	--	25	--
Radio stores	3	58.9	9	--
Furniture, radio & appliance stores	8	--	7	--
<u>Drug & Health Appliance Group</u>	66	4,624.3	79	--
Drug stores (without soda fountain)	49	3,289.4	71	4,720.0
Drug stores with soda fountain	8	975.0	1	--
<u>Second-hand Group</u>	17	--	16	--
<u>Other Retail Stores Group</u>	196	14,545.2	150	9,422.0
Fuel dealers (other than oil)	24	--	21	3,286.2
Jewellery stores	30	1,982.9	29	--

Nil

Figures blacked out to avoid disclosure of individual firms' operations

Kind of Business	Winnipeg		Calgary	
	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000
Total, All Stores	3,022	353,050.8	1,353	181,902.7
Food and Beverage Group	1,477	94,170.6	580	46,315.1
Grocery stores, without fresh meat	393	14,474.3	240	12,955.8
Combination stores (grocery stores with fresh meat)	488	44,715.9	48	11,471.8
Meat markets	44	2,670.8	54	--
Eating places	252	10,875.7	114	6,830.3
General Merchandise Group	83	94,216.9	34	40,000.0
Department stores	2)	--	4)	35,295.4
Mail order offices or houses of department stores	3)	--	2)	--
General merchandise stores	47	871.5	10	--
Variety stores	17	3,542.1	6	2,783.8
Automotive Group	327	72,584.8	171	43,751.1
Automobile dealers	23	22,784.4	15	14,997.3
Automobile dealers with wholesale car departments	11	30,173.9	9	16,838.0
Automobile dealers with farm implements	2	--	-	--
Garages	62	3,465.3	27	--
Filling stations	156	7,959.1	81	5,066.6
Apparel & Accessories Group	359	18,283.2	181	14,316.1
Men's & boys' clothing & clothing & furnishings stores	58	3,362.8	36	3,920.1
Women's ready-to-wear stores	75	--	49	3,843.8
Family clothing & furnishings stores	61	4,667.9	25	2,794.4
Family shoe stores	21	--	18	1,912.0
Building Materials & Hardware Group	128	27,426.7	69	15,871.1
Lumber & building materials dealers	33	13,974.2	22	--
Lumber & building materials, coal & woodyards	9	8,231.3	-	--
Hardware stores	72	4,401.2	30	3,105.5
Furniture, Household Appliances, Radio & Home Furnishings Group	110	11,417.0	87	7,240.1
Furniture stores	24	1,849.3	23	--
Household appliance stores	42	4,386.8	24	--
Radio stores	9	--	12	--
Furniture, radio & appliance stores	17	--	3	412.3
Drug & Health Appliance Group	178	11,452.7	70	--
Drug stores (without soda fountain)	74	4,132.0	48	--
Drug stores with soda fountain	92	7,022.4	13	1,112.9
Second-hand Group	66	1,291.0	31	--
Other Retail Stores Group	294	22,207.9	130	--
Fuel dealers (other than oil)	52	7,466.5	3	149.0
Jewellery stores	49	3,966.3	27	2,460.6

Nil

- Figures blacked out to avoid disclosure of individual firms' operations

Kind of Business	Edmonton		Vancouver	
	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000
Total, All Stores	1,536	215,329.3	6,015	568,302.4
<u>Food and Beverage Group</u>	652	52,828.3	2,636	164,115.7
Grocery stores, without fresh meat	182	7,647.6	821	32,583.1
Combination stores (grocery stores with fresh meat)	170	19,174.6	286	50,227.1
Meat markets	37	—	207	10,665.9
Eating places	154	8,438.1	543	24,219.0
<u>General Merchandise Group</u>	36	49,499.1	185	108,917.4
Department stores	3)	43,450.5	5)	99,741.4
Mail order offices or houses of department stores	2)	—	9)	1,439.6
General Merchandise stores	8	—	70	6,506.6
Variety stores	15	3,564.3	70	—
<u>Automotive Group</u>	205	55,967.4	572	146,186.0
Automobile dealers	21	—	68	54,186.6
Automobile dealers with wholesale car departments	9	26,594.8	16	—
Automobile dealers with farm implements	2	—	2	—
Garages	35	—	105	5,585.4
Filling stations	97	6,845.5	289	14,835.1
<u>Apparel & Accessories Group</u>	175	—	903	41,118.9
Men's & boys' clothing & clothing & furnishings stores	37	3,271.2	142	8,873.2
Women's ready-to-wear stores	39	3,830.6	267	14,556.2
Family clothing & furnishings stores	30	—	69	5,867.7
Family shoe stores	9	825.2	95	4,179.7
<u>Building Materials & Hardware Group</u>	107	17,046.2	346	29,076.6
Lumber & building materials dealers	31	11,937.1	89	10,406.7
Lumber & building materials, coal & wood yards	1	—	6	6,099.4
Hardware stores	53	3,515.8	160	6,490.6
<u>Furniture, Household Appliances, Radio & Home</u>				
<u>Furnishings Group</u>	76	—	257	21,503.0
Furniture stores	19	—	57	4,289.4
Household appliance stores	30	2,767.9	76	8,653.7
Radio stores	10	—	42	1,080.4
Furniture, radio & appliance stores	2	—	14	3,628.1
<u>Drug & Health Appliance Group</u>	92	5,007.8	262	16,254.2
Drug stores (without soda fountain)	77	4,012.7	213	14,664.8
Drug stores with soda fountain	10	747.3	9	—
<u>Second-hand Group</u>	30	760.0	138	2,938.5
<u>Other Retail Stores Group</u>	163	11,626.4	716	38,192.1
Fuel dealers (other than oil)	3	486.5	42	7,884.9
Jewellery stores	41	2,528.1	114	7,107.6

- Nil

-- Figures blacked out to avoid disclosure of individual firms' operations

Kind of Business	Victoria	
	Number of Stores	Sales \$'000
Total, All Stores	1,107	102,198.5
<u>Food and Beverage Group</u>	512	30,910.4
Grocery stores, without fresh meat	169	7,165.4
Combination stores (grocery stores with fresh meat)	64	9,136.5
Meat markets	35	2,353.6
Eating places	108	3,853.6
<u>General Merchandise Group</u>	35	19,925.3
Department stores	2)	—
Mail order offices or houses of department stores	2)	—
General merchandise stores	16	158.0
Variety stores	6	—
<u>Automotive Group</u>	114	22,506.0
Automobile dealers	11	16,436.4
Automobile dealers with wholesale car departments	1	—
Automobile dealers with farm implements	1	—
Garages	19	766.8
Filling stations	62	3,197.6
<u>Apparel & Accessories Group</u>	136	8,386.0
Men's & boys' clothing & clothing & furnishings stores	23	—
Women's ready-to-wear stores	33	—
Family clothing & furnishings stores	18	1,924.5
Family shoe stores	15	1,224.4
<u>Building Materials & Hardware Group</u>	48	4,695.4
Lumber & building materials dealers	5	1,205.5
Lumber & building materials, coal & wood yards	—	—
Hardware stores	27	758.1
<u>Furniture, Household Appliances, Radio & Home Furnishings Group</u>	56	4,949.0
Furniture stores	5	2,196.5
Household appliance stores	20	1,289.4
Radio stores	8	—
Furniture, radio & appliance stores	—	—
<u>Drug & Health Appliance Group</u>	37	2,192.5
Drug stores (without soda fountain)	32	2,036.8
Drug stores with soda fountain	1	—
<u>Second-hand Group</u>	38	685.0
<u>Other Retail Stores Group</u>	131	7,948.9
Fuel dealers (other than oil)	17	—
Jewellery stores	20	—

Nil

— Figures blacked out to avoid disclosure of individual firms operations

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