



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

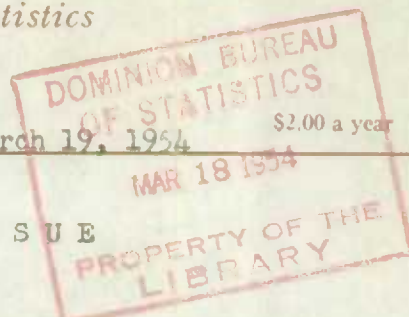
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

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Friday, March 19, 1954

\$2.00 a year



HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

INDEX OF FARM PRICES of agricultural products rose 2% in January as higher prices for livestock and foods outweighed lower quotations for poultry and eggs, but was 13% under the level of a year earlier. (Page 7)

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DAIRY FACTORY PRODUCTION was up in the first two months of this year, with gains of 4% for creamery butter, 6% for cheddar cheese and 3% for concentrated milk products outweighing a 4% drop for ice cream. (Page 9)

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CHEQUES CASHED in 52 clearing centres were down 7% in value this January from the record high level of last year, four of the five economic areas and 41 of the centres reporting lower volumes. (Page 12)

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WHOLESALE SALES were 6% lower this January, but RETAIL SALES were 4% higher than last year. (Pages 13 & 14)

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LABOUR INCOME climbed 8.5% to a new all-time peak last year, with gains in all except the primary industries group. (Page 9)

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MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES were valued at nearly 4% more at the close of last year than at the end of 1952. Largest changes were increases of 14% in durable consumers' goods, 8% in construction goods and 6% in semi-durable consumers' goods industries. (Page 5)

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MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS were up 12% this January, but RETAIL SALES were 23% below last year's level. (Page 5)

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LEATHER FOOTWEAR output increased 5% last year and was second only to the peak production of 1946... COKE production rose 5.5% in 1953, while output of IRON CASTINGS was up 2.5%. (Page 6)

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TRAVEL ACCOUNT with all countries last year yielded the third debit balance in a row, Canadian travellers spending 21% more in other countries than foreign travellers spent in Canada, with both totals at new all-time highs. Canadians spent 9% more in the United States than Americans spent here, nearly three times as much in other countries as visitors from abroad spent here. (Page 2)

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T R A V E L

Last Year Canadian Travellers Again Spent More In Other Countries Than Visitors Did In Canada

travellers spent more in other countries than foreign travellers spent in Canada. The Bureau's first estimates of international travel expenditures in 1953 show that Canadian travellers spent \$365,000,000 -- the equivalent of \$1,000,000 a day -- in other countries, \$24,000,000 or 7% more than in 1952, while visitors to Canada spent \$302,000,000, up \$27,000,000 or 10% over 1952 and 6% more than the previous peak of \$285,000,000 in 1949. The resulting debit balance on travel account with all countries was \$63,000,000 and compared with debits of \$66,000,000 in 1952 and \$6,000,000 in 1951, and credit balances of \$49,000,000 in 1950, \$92,000,000 in 1949 and the peak of \$145,000,000 in 1948.

For the second straight year Canadian travellers last year spent more in the United States than American visitors spent in Canada, but the debit balance on travel account with the United States was reduced 32% to \$25,000,000 from \$37,000,000 in 1952. It compared with credit balances of \$12,000,000 in 1951, \$67,000,000 in 1950, \$102,000,000 in 1949 and the peak of \$154,000,000 in 1948. During 1953 Canadian travellers spent a record \$307,000,000 south of the border, \$13,000,000 or 4% more than in 1952, while American visitors spent an all-time peak of \$282,000,000 in Canada, \$25,000,000 or 10% more than in the preceding year. Canada's traditional debit balance on travel account with overseas countries last year climbed 31% to an all-time high of \$38,000,000 from \$29,000,000 as expenditures by Canadian travellers jumped by \$11,000,000 or 23% to a record \$58,000,000, while expenditures in Canada by visitors from overseas countries increased by \$2,000,000 or 11% to \$20,000,000.

Visitors from the United States arriving in Canada by all means of transportation except rail spent more money last year than in 1952. Expenditures by those travelling by auto rose to \$159,000,000 from \$143,000,000, by bus to \$23,000,000 from \$18,000,000, by boat to \$16,000,000 from \$14,000,000, and by plane to \$25,000,000 from \$22,000,000. Expenditures by Americans arriving by rail declined to \$44,000,000 from \$46,000,000. Those entering the country by other means spent \$15,000,000 as against \$14,000,000. Canadians travelling to the United States by auto, boat and plane spent more, while those going by rail and bus spent less. Expenditures by those travelling by auto increased to \$133,000,000 from \$118,000,000, by boat to \$5,000,000 from \$4,000,000, and by plane to \$40,000,000 from \$26,000,000. Expenditures by those going by rail dropped to \$59,000,000 from \$75,000,000, and by bus to \$46,000,000 from \$52,000,000. Canadians travelling to the United States by other means spent \$22,000,000 as against \$18,000,000 in 1952. (1)

Highway Traffic Across Border Reached New Peak Volume In 1953

The volume of highway traffic crossing the border into Canada from the United States reached a new peak in 1953, with a total of 13,786,500 vehicles passing through the 148 ports of entry. This was 1,167,000 or 9% over the previous record in 1952, and was made up of 8,607,800 vehicles of foreign registry entering Canada and 5,178,500 of Canadian registry returning from the United States. Both foreign and Canadian vehicles contributed to the percentage gain in the same proportion. (1)

I N T E R N A T I O N A L T R A D E

Small Capital Outflow From Trade In Outstanding Securities In 1953

Canada's international trade in outstanding securities in 1953 resulted in a relatively small purchase balance or capital outflow of \$12,000,000 in contrast to the record outflow of \$85,000,000 which occurred in 1952. At the same time the capital inflow for direct investment in foreign controlled enterprises in Canada which has risen in each post-war year is tentatively estimated to have totalled \$385,000,000 in 1953.

Taking the year as a whole, the general pattern of trading in outstanding securities was much the same as in 1952. There continued to be net repurchases of Canadian govern-

ment bonds from the United States, offset by net sales of securities of Canadian corporations. Both these movements took place on a reduced scale and the purchase balance with the United States fell from \$98,000,000 in 1952 to \$62,000,000 in 1953. There was a striking increase in net sales to the United Kingdom of outstanding securities, mainly Canadian, which totalled \$29,000,000, being the first annual sales balance since 1937. Net sales to other overseas countries aggregating \$20,000,000 were also higher than in the previous year but did not reach the very high levels of 1951. In addition to the transactions in outstanding issues of Canadian securities, new issues and retirements of Canadian securities led to a net capital inflow of \$178,000,000, while similar transactions in foreign securities led to an inflow of \$22,000,000.

Sales to non-residents of new Canadian issues were concentrated heavily in the first and last quarters of the year when a substantial volume of financing was done in the New York market. Two-thirds of the new issues sold to non-residents were those of provinces and municipalities, and the balance was about evenly divided between funded debt and equity securities of corporations. Nearly three-quarters of the new issues sold abroad took the form of funded debt payable optionally or solely in United States dollars. Retirements of non-resident owned Canadian securities were dominated by the repurchase in the second quarter for Government account of \$175 million Canada 3/63 (external) loan; this transaction was financed directly by a reduction of Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange.

At the end of 1952 foreign long-term investment of all types in Canada was estimated at about \$10,200,000,000, and it seems likely that this increased to nearly \$11,000,000,000 during 1953. But Canada also has a considerable investment abroad in the form of private direct and portfolio investments, and government assets including both loans to other governments and official holdings of gold and foreign exchange. Canada's net balance of international indebtedness after declining through the war years has been growing with the period of heavy expansion in the Canadian economy, and is now again approaching the level of \$5,500,000,000 recorded in 1939. The great growth in Canadian productive resources since that time, however, has been chiefly financed from savings of Canadians. (2)

<u>Increase In 1953 Imports</u> <u>From Most Main Sources</u>	Final figures for 1953 show that Canada's commodity imports in the year reached a total value of \$4,382,800,000 -- slightly below the estimate issued last month -- as against \$4,030,500,000 in 1952, making an increase of nearly 9%. Final total for exports, as earlier reported, amounted to \$4,172,600,000, resulting in an import surplus of \$210,200,000 as compared to an export surplus of \$325,500,000 for 1952.
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Average prices of imports were fractionally lower in 1953 than in 1952, the increase in total import value being due to a rise of slightly more than 9% in volume. There were increases in imports of all main commodity groups except one, which was only narrowly lower, while purchases were higher from all but two main area classifications.

Commodity purchases from the United States increased in value to \$3,221,261,000 compared to \$2,976,962,000 in 1952, accounting for about two-thirds of the dollar increase. Most of the increase was in machinery, automobiles and other metal products, chemicals, wood and paper, and miscellaneous groups. Groups including fuels and other non-metallic minerals and agricultural and vegetable products were lower. Total exports to the United States during the year showed a smaller rise to \$2,463,000,000 from \$2,349,100,000, and the import surplus with the United States increased to \$758,200,000 from \$627,900,000 the previous year.

Imports from the United Kingdom showed a much greater proportion rise to \$453,391,000 from \$359,757,000 in 1952, a gain of 26%. Since exports declined to \$668,800,000 from \$751,000,000, the customary export surplus fell sharply to \$215,500,000 from \$391,300,000. Purchases from the United Kingdom were higher than the previous year in all main commodity groups, with the largest gains in the iron and textiles groups.

In contrast, commodity imports from other Commonwealth countries taken together dropped to \$170,571,000 from \$184,705,000, the major part of the decline being in purchases from the West Indies group, which dropped to \$41,900,000 from \$52,155,000. Imports were higher from Australia, Jamaica and Ceylon, lower from New Zealand, Barbados, British Guiana, Malaya and Singapore, and practically unchanged from India and the Union of South Africa.

Imports from Latin America moved up moderately to \$289,921,000 from \$284,222,000 in 1952, purchases increasing from Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Venezuela and declining from Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru, while being practically unchanged from Brazil. Imports from Europe climbed to \$173,755,000 from \$151,745,000, the sharpest increase being to \$35,507,000 from \$22,629,000 for the Federal Republic of Germany. Other main increases were in purchases from France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, while there were declines from Belgium and Luxembourg and Norway. Total value of imports from the remaining foreign countries was down slightly to \$65,464,000 from \$66,213,000, declines being recorded for Arabia, Netherlands Antilles and the Philippines and increases for Egypt and Lebanon, while imports from Japan were up slightly at \$13,629,000. (3 & 4)

TRANSPORT

Railways Shipped Less Freight In November & First 11 Months

Canadian railways transported 12,967,093 tons of revenue freight during November, 803,013 or 6% less than in the same month last year. This brought the total freight movement in the first 11 months of last year to 144,576,078 tons, a drop of 4,349,205 or close to 3% from the 1952 level.

In the November comparison wheat shipments were down more than 600,000 tons last year and accounted for most of a drop of 689,144 tons in agricultural products to 3,068,154 tons. Dressed meats and poultry led an increase of 37,177 in the animals and animal products group to 197,650 tons. Anthracite and bituminous coal were off sharply but sand and gravel and miscellaneous mine products recorded good gains to hold the reduction in mine products to 65,194 tons, the total for the group declining to 4,715,535 tons. Forest products showed a gain of 7,166 tons to 1,184,183. Manufactures and miscellaneous was down 93,048 tons to 3,801,271, with losses in iron (pig and bloom), iron and steel bars, other manufactures and miscellaneous, and l.c.l. freight more than offsetting improved tonnages of petroleum oils and products and cement.

In the 11-month comparison agricultural products were off 663,087 tons to 33,414,587, while animals and animal products were up 167,992 to 1,697,136. Movement of mine products totalled 49,254,137 tons, down 1,369,157, while forest products totalled 15,092,401 tons, a drop of 2,754,169. The manufactures and miscellaneous group was up 269,216 tons to 45,117,817. (5)

Transit Systems Transported Fewer Passengers In November

Canada's urban and interurban transit systems transported 116,119,013 passengers last November, over 5% less than in the same month of 1952. Fares collected by urban systems numbered 108,800,051, a drop of 5,829,311, while interurban passengers numbered 7,318,962, a decline of 387,114.

Revenues of urban systems totalled \$9,863,521 in November, down from \$10,214,414 last year. Interurban and interprovincial services collected \$3,356,859 as against \$3,504,953 a year earlier.

Vehicle miles run by urban transit firms totalled 16,697,763, a drop of 589,816 miles, with all provinces except Saskatchewan having lower totals. Interurban lines totalled 8,518,895 vehicle miles against 8,501,169. Gasoline consumption was reduced to 1,547,991 from 1,612,965 gallons on urban lines, and to 1,155,785 from 1,218,139 gallons on interurban lines, while diesel oil consumption rose to 517,774 from 400,308 gallons. (6)

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

Total Manufacturers' Inventory Rose Nearly 5% During 1953 Manufacturers' total investment in inventory increased almost 4% during 1953, rising to an estimated \$3,607,300,000 (on the basis of preliminary data) from a revised total of \$3,479,000,000 at the end of 1952, according to the December issue of the Bureau's monthly report on inventories, shipments and orders in manufacturing industries. The issue contains revisions of all data for 1952 and 1953, with the base for the monthly index series changed from the average 1947 values to December 1952 values.

Inventory investment, as shown by the revised estimates, remained practically unchanged from the 1952 year-end total during the first five months of last year, rose 3.6% by the end of August, fell off slightly until November, and moved up in December to slightly above the August total. Shipments during 1953 showed a 5% increase over the previous year's level for the first six months, rose 2% in the third quarter over the 1952 period, and fell off 1.5% in the last quarter, giving a total increase of 2.6% for the year.

Inventory held under progress payments arrangements (i.e., not owned by reporting manufacturers) rose almost steadily during eleven months of 1953, declining in December. The year-end value of these inventory holdings was \$434,600,000, a rise of \$62,100,000 over a year earlier. This rate of increase was considerably lower than in 1952, when progress payments inventory rose by \$184,800,000, the lower rate being largely a reflection of the completion of part of the government defence program. The addition of this inventory to inventory investment gives an estimated total inventory held by manufacturers at December last of \$4,041,900,000, a rise of 4.9% over the previous December.

The largest inventory changes during 1953 were increases of 14% in the durable consumers' goods industries, 8% in the construction goods industries, and 6% in the semi-durable consumers' goods group. Shipments in the durable consumers' goods industries continued to increase during 1953, showing the largest year's rise of any major group at 15%. On the other hand, those in the semi-durable consumers' goods group declined below 1952 levels, dropping 3% in total. The non-durable consumers' goods industries, in contrast with the other two groups, had a decline of 3% in inventory investment and no change in shipments values from 1952.

In the capital goods industries, inventory investment rose 5% during 1953, while shipments advanced 11.5%. The shipments increased came almost entirely from the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, while the inventory increase was due to increases in the machinery and boilers and plate works sub-groups. Inventory investment in the producers' goods industries showed a similar rise of 5%, with the primary iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, and coke and gas products sub-groups each having increases of approximately that amount. Shipments for the group as a whole were practically unchanged from 1952. (7)

Motor Vehicle Shipments 12% Higher This January Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in January rose to 40,310 units, 12% above last year's corresponding total of 35,894 units. This was the highest monthly total since July's 48,691 units. Figures released on March 9 showed that the month's retail sales dropped 23% to 23,133 units from 30,203 a year earlier.

Sales of European-made motor vehicles in January dropped to 920 units from 1,462 at the same time last year, and the shipments of vehicles imported from the United States fell to 1,227 units from 1,714.

Shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars in January climbed to 32,383 units from 26,483, but commercial vehicles fell to 7,927 from 9,411. The month's shipments of passenger cars for the domestic market rose to 30,802 units from 22,881, but export vehicles dropped to 1,581 from 3,602. Commercial vehicles for sale in Canada were off to 6,944 units from 7,814, and export vehicles were down to 983 from 1,597. (8)

(more)

More Radios & TV Sets Sold In First 11 Months Of 1953 Domestic sales of radios by Canadian manufacturers totalled 69,713 with a list price of \$5,258,004 in November, a drop from 73,223 worth \$6,012,315 in the same month of 1952. However, 11-month sales were up to 550,331 worth \$46,354,329 last year from 490,011 valued at \$43,989,964. Domestic sales of Canadian-made television sets climbed to 55,549 with a total list price of \$22,324,109 in November from 24,572 valued at \$10,536,289 a year earlier. January-November sales nearly tripled to 315,272 worth \$127,436,308 from 110,276 worth \$49,297,381. (9)

5% More Leather Footwear Made In Canada Last Year Canadian shoe factories turned out 39,272,786 pairs of leather footwear last year, 1,822,695 or 5% more than in 1952. This was the second highest output on record, being topped only by the 1946 peak of 42,926,088 pairs.

Production was lower than in 1952 in the last four months of 1953, but higher outputs in the first eight months more than offset these losses. December production was off to 2,682,010 from 3,037,622 pairs a year earlier. Of the total production last year, 24,188,470 pairs of 62% were sold with materials other than leather, an increase from 22,466,679 or 60% of the total in 1952.

Output of leather boots and shoes increased to 32,658,820 pairs last year from 31,318,852 in 1952, while output of slippers (except felt and Indian) declined to 2,643,160 from 2,687,635, and felt footwear to 622,011 from 756,579 pairs. Production of Indian slippers was up to 2,574,927 from 2,009,542 pairs, and moccasins to 783,868 from 687,483 pairs in 1952.

More leather footwear was made last year for women and growing girls, misses, boys, and children, but less for men, youths, and babies and infants. Output of footwear for women and growing girls increased by 1,281,506 to 18,993,931 pairs, for misses by 330,699 to 3,699,112, for boys by 23,497 to 1,337,480, and for children by 310,073 to 3,133,537. Production of footwear for men declined by 113,300 to 8,759,260 pairs, for youths by 11,567 to 341,051, and for babies and infants by 16,203 to 3,018,415. (10)

Production And Shipments Of Iron Castings Moderately Higher In 1953 Both production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipe and fittings were moderately higher in the year 1953 than in 1952. The year's output amounted to 814,100 tons as compared with 794,200, and the shipments totalled 586,100 tons compared with 549,500. In December, 67,700 tons were produced, compared with 68,400, and 41,800 tons were shipped compared with 41,500.

Consumption of pig iron in iron foundries declined in the year to 338,700 tons from 387,900 in 1952, but consumption of scrap iron and steel rose to 599,300 tons from 519,600. December's consumption of pig iron fell to 25,800 tons from 32,900, but scrap iron and steel increased to 57,800 tons from 46,000. Foundry stocks of pig iron at the end of December amounted to 42,300 tons (49,000 a year earlier), and scrap iron and steel, 79,200 tons (84,700). (11)

More Coke Available For Consumption Last Year Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada amounted to 4,430,942 tons last year, up from 4,265,279 in 1952. Supplies were more plentiful in Ontario at 3,175,813 against 2,977,707 tons, but were lower in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec combined at 1,035,922 against 1,066,125 tons, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia at 219,207 versus 221,447 tons.

Production increased to 4,269,857 tons last year from 4,047,262 in 1952, while landed imports were down to 323,716 from 520,980 tons, and exports to 162,631 from 302,963 tons. Production was higher in Ontario but lower elsewhere last year, while landed imports and exports were down in all areas. (12)

(more)

Clay Product Sales Higher In November And 11 Months Manufacturer's sales of Canadian clay products were valued at \$2,777,604 last November up from \$2,111,117 in the same month in 1952, while 11-month sales totalled \$26,760,202 against \$21,620,109. Values were lower in the November comparison for structural tile, fireclay blocks and shapes and pottery, but higher for building brick, drain tile, sewer pipe and other clay products. In the January-November comparison sales of structural tile were up to \$3,249,145 from \$3,087,315, fireclay blocks and shapes to \$383,034 from \$370,535, building brick to \$16,824,091 from \$13,427,402, drain tile to \$1,715,411 from \$1,318,230, sewer pipe to \$3,297,276 from \$2,143,032 and other clay products to \$846,904 from \$771,445. Sales of pottery were down to \$444,341 from \$502,150. (13)

Paint And Varnish Sales Higher In Value In 1953 Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for the bulk of the total Canadian production in the year 1953 were valued at \$109,644,000, slightly more than 6% above the preceding year's \$103,226,000. December's sales totalled \$6,525,000, moderately above the \$6,450,000 for December, 1952. (14)

Mineral Wool Shipments Decreased This January Shipments of mineral wool for building insulation were lower in January than in the same month last year. Shipments of four-inch batts were off to 184,432 from 325,217 square feet, three-inch batts to 3,087,633 from 3,106,193 square feet, two-inch batts to 8,636,805 from 9,572,405 square feet, granulated wool to 719,250 from 827,293 cubic feet, and bulk or loose wool to 85,746 from 131,398 cubic feet. (15)

Reduced Shipments Of Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard amounted to 15,610,839 square feet in January, down from 18,778,050 last year, while movement of gypsum lath was off less to 18,401,981 from 18,983,440 square feet. Shipments of gypsum sheathing increased to 423,312 square feet from 293,784 but movement of gypsum plasters was down to 15,693 from 16,483 tons. (16)

PRICES

January Index Of Farm Prices Up From December But Below Last Year's Level Higher prices for livestock and foods more than offset lower quotations for poultry and eggs in January and the Bureau's index of farm prices of agricultural products advanced to 233.2 from 229.4 in December but was appreciably below the January level of last year when the index registered 263.7.

Compared with December, January indexes were higher in all provinces except British Columbia, but all provincial indexes were below the level of a year earlier. In Prince Edward Island the index registered 170.8 against 165.8 in December and 279.4 in January last year, in Nova Scotia, 219.8 against 215.0 and 260.2; in New Brunswick, 189.6 against 178.2 and 283.7; in Quebec, 271.0 against 268.6 and 280.4; in Ontario, 258.6 against 253.6 and 272.5; in Manitoba, 217.2 against 213.6 and 263.1; in Saskatchewan, 196.6 against 193.2 and 242.8; in Alberta, 220.8 against 217.0 and 257.1; and in British Columbia, 262.0 against 264.7 and 276.3. (17)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>March 11, 1954</u>	<u>March 4, 1954</u>	<u>February 11, 1954</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	166.6	163.5	165.7
Industrials	166.3	163.9	166.2
Utilities	156.2	150.5	153.1
Banks	194.5	189.8	190.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	85.6	83.0	84.8
Gold	61.8	61.4	63.4
Base Metals	140.0	132.6	133.7

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

More Unemployment Insurance
Claimants At End Of January

Ordinary and supplementary benefit claimants on the live unemployment register totalled 494,831 on January 31, an increase of 103,798 or 26.5% over a month earlier and 140,171 or 39.5% more than on the same date last year. Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit filed in local offices across Canada numbered 292,623 during January, 387 or 0.1% more than in December and 69,368 or 31% more than a year earlier. New beneficiaries totalled 197,702, some 35,979 or 22% more than in December and 34,429 or 21% more than in the same month of 1953. During January \$23,947,213 was paid in compensation, \$7,065,106 or 42% more than in the preceding month and \$6,444,910 or 37% more than a year earlier. Payments covered 7,563,898 days this January, 2,150,097 or 38% more than in December and 1,935,017 or 35% more than last year.

More initial and renewal claims were filed in January this year than in 1952 in all provinces, while the number of new beneficiaries was higher in all except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia which recorded decreases. Both payments and the number of compensated days were higher this year in all provinces.

Ordinary and supplementary benefit claimants on the live unemployment register at the end of January were more numerous in all provinces than a year earlier, totals advancing in Newfoundland to 17,258 from 11,637, in Prince Edward Island to 3,536 from 2,762, in Nova Scotia to 22,512 from 17,647, in New Brunswick to 24,937 from 19,671, in Quebec to 162,367 from 118,151, in Ontario to 135,801 from 89,000, in Manitoba to 24,790 from 18,324, in Saskatchewan to 14,419 from 10,856, in Alberta to 25,266 from 15,209, and in British Columbia to 63,945 from 51,403. (18)

Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings

There was a marked decline in the average working week in both the durable and non-durable goods divisions of manufacturing at the first of January as compared with a month earlier, due to the end of the year holidays, but the loss of working time was minimized by the fact that Christmas Day fell on a Friday, according to advance figures. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose by 2 cents to 140.4 cents, partly due to seasonal changes in the industrial distribution of workers and to overtime rates paid for work on the holidays.

Seasonal curtailment in some branches of the industry, and short time due to the holiday season, resulted in a drop of 3.3 hours in the average working week in mining. The construction industries continued to be affected by seasonal curtailment in outside operations. There were small increases in average hourly earnings in both the mining and construction groups, but the shorter hours worked resulted in substantial reductions in average weekly wages.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending Jan. 1, 1954, and Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1953

	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Jan.1 1953	Dec.1 1953	Jan.1 1954	Jan.1 1953	Dec.1 1953	Jan.1 1954	Jan.1 1953	Dec.1 1953	Jan.1 1954
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	38.3	41.2	38.6	134.0	138.4	140.4	51.32	57.02	54.19
Durable Goods	38.5	41.7	39.2	144.5	149.5	150.1	55.63	62.34	58.84
Non-Durable Goods ..	38.2	40.7	37.9	121.8	126.1	129.0	46.53	51.32	48.89
Mining	40.6	43.9	40.6	153.4	157.3	158.2	62.28	69.05	64.23
Electric and Motor									
Transportation	44.2	45.0	44.8	133.5	136.2	137.8	59.01	61.29	61.73
Construction	34.7	41.6	35.4	137.5	147.3	148.2	47.71	61.28	52.46
Service	41.4	41.6	40.7	76.3	81.4	82.0	31.59	33.86	33.37

(more)

Labour Income Reached New High In Year 1953 Canadian labour income reached an all-time high total in the year 1953, despite moderate contractions in the monthly totals dating from September. The year's aggregate was \$11,653,000,000, 8.5% above 1952's \$10,745,000,000. December's labour income totalled \$989,000,000, compared with \$995,000,000 in November, \$1,009,000,000 in October, \$1,012,000,000 in September and \$942,000,000 in December, 1952.

The monthly average of labour income for year 1953 was \$971,000,000, up \$76,000,000 from the 1952 average. The changes in the component industrial divisions ranged from an increase of 12.5% for construction to a decline of 4% for the primary industry group. The remaining three divisions showed increased between 9 and 10%. The high level of activity in residential building was mainly responsible for the larger than average gain in construction wages and salaries. The decline in the primary group of industries was attributable to a loss of 15% in logging, which was partially counterbalanced by a 5% increase in agriculture.

Within the year the flow of labour income reached a crest in September, and receded moderately in the last quarter. Percentage increases of the monthly estimates in 1953 over the corresponding estimates for 1952 became gradually smaller in the second half of 1953. The margin in favour of 1953 which averaged 10% for the first half, was down to 5% for the month of December. This change in the second half of the year could be ascribed largely to the decline between the third and last quarters of 1953 in the commodity producing industries in contrast to an increase of 2% in distribution, finance and service. Over the corresponding quarters of 1952, the two sectors had increased by nearly 4% and 3%, respectively.

The year's labour income by industrial divisions was as follows, totals for 1952 being in brackets: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$871,000,000 (\$906,000,000); manufacturing, \$3,914,000,000 (\$3,592,000,000); construction, \$845,000,000 (\$751,000,000); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, and trade, \$3,016,000,000 (\$2,759,000,000); finance, services, \$2,613,000,000 (\$2,369,000,000); and supplementary labour income, \$394,000,000 (\$366,000,000). (19)

Average Wages Of Male Help On Farms At Mid-January Male help on Canadian farms were earning averages of \$4.60 per day with board and \$5.90 per day without board at January 15. This was a drop from \$4.70 per day with board, but an increase from \$5.80 per day without board at mid-January last year. On a monthly basis average wage with board was up to \$88 from \$87 last year while average wage without board was unchanged at \$122.

Daily rates with board were higher in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this January 15, unchanged in the Maritimes and Ontario, and lower in Quebec and British Columbia. Without board, average daily wages were higher in the Maritimes, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, unchanged in Ontario and Saskatchewan, and lower in British Columbia. Average monthly wages with board were higher this year in all areas except Saskatchewan and British Columbia where declines were recorded. Without board, average monthly wages were higher in the Maritimes, Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta, and lower elsewhere. (20)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Larger Output Of Butter, Cheese, Ice Cream And Concentrated Milk Products In February More creamery butter, cheddar cheese, ice cream and concentrated milk products were made in Canada in February than in the same month last year, according to the monthly report on dairy factory production.

Creamery butter output was up 6% to 9,985,000 from 9,464,000 pounds, with gains in all provinces except Ontario where production was down 3%. In the first two months of this year production was up 4% to 20,900,000 from 20,158,000 pounds. There were declines

MORE

of 7% in Ontario and 1% in Saskatchewan, while increases elsewhere ranged upward from 8% in Quebec. Preliminary figures place domestic disappearance of creamery butter at 20,-754,000 pounds in February, up 3% from 20,185,000 last year, and at 41,654,000 pounds in the two months, up 2% from 40,823,000. Cheddar cheese production was 8% higher this February at 1,825,000 against 1,685,000 pounds last year, with increases in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, and Ontario where production was substantially the same. January-February output was up 6% to 3,746,000 from 3,532,000 pounds, a decrease in Ontario being outweighed by gains in other main producing provinces.

Ice cream production was 1% higher this February at 1,347,000 against 1,328,000 gallons, increases in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta outweighing decreases elsewhere. Two-month output, however, was down 4% to 2,466,000 from 2,580,000 gallons, with reduced production in all provinces. Preliminary figures place domestic disappearance at 1,368,000 gallons in February, up 7% from 1,278,000 last year, and at 2,474,000 gallons in the two months, a 2% drop from 2,551,000.

Concentrated milk products totalled 19,450,000 pounds in February, a 15% advance from last year's 16,911,000, whole milk products showing a 27% gain and milk by-products a 13% drop. Two-month production was 3% higher this year at 38,553,000 against 37,422,000 pounds, with whole milk products up 8% and milk by-products down 8%. (21)

Storage Stocks Of Dairy And Poultry Products

Cold storage stocks of creamery butter on March 1 this year were up to 50,423,000 pounds as compared with 33,625,000 at the same date last year. Cheddar cheese stocks, on the other hand, were down to 25,812,000 pounds as against 30,633,000, evaporated whole milk to 21,588,000 pounds compared to 31,673,000, and skim milk powder to 8,216,000 pounds compared to 15,042,000. Total egg stocks were also lower at 257,000 against 262,000 cases, but poultry meat was up to 26,231,000 pounds compared to 16,886,000. (22)

Creamery Butter Stocks In Nine Cities Higher

Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on March 11 totalled 34,321,000 pounds, up from 20,722,000 a year earlier. Holdings were as follows by cities, 1953 totals being in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 3,039 (1,143) pounds; Montreal, 15,482 (8,728); Toronto, 7,165 (4,907); Winnipeg, 6,326 (3,306); Regina, 358 (635); Saskatoon, 103,000 (103,000); Edmonton, 493 (872); Calgary, 230 (208); and Vancouver, 1,125 (820).

Process Cheese Production And Stocks In February

Production of process cheese increased in February to 3,735,000 pounds from the revised figure of 3,658,000 pounds for January, but was slightly below last year's February output of 3,741,000 pounds. The cumulative production of 7,393,000 pounds in the first two months this year was nearly 5% below the corresponding 1953 total of 7,759,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of February amounted to 1,175,000 pounds as against the revised quantity of 1,409,000 a month earlier and 1,232,000 pounds at the end of February last year.

Margarine Production Declined In February

Production of margarine in February fell off to 8,041,000 pounds from 10,191,000 in January but was above last year's February output of 7,578,000 pounds. The cumulative output for the first two months this year was slightly above the 1953 total at 18,232,000 against 18,167,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of March totalled 3,220,000 pounds, up from 3,078,000 at February 1 and 2,968,000 pounds at March 1, 1953. (23)

Stocks Of Meat And Lard Lower At Start Of March

Stocks of meat amounted to 71,025,000 pounds at March 1, down from 119,902,000 on the same date last year. Cold storage holdings were down to 42,135,000 from 88,467,000 pounds and cured meat stocks to 11,331,000 from 15,966,000. Stocks of fresh meat were higher at 17,559,000 against 15,469,000 pounds. Lard stocks totalled 3,732,000 pounds at February 1, substantially below the holdings of 10,351,000 pounds a year earlier. (24)

Per Capita Consumption
Of Meats Higher In 1953

Canadians ate more beef, veal and mutton and lamb but less pork per person in 1953 than in 1952. Supply price relationships, with pork in shorter supply and higher in price than during 1952 and the opposite situation for beef, resulted in this expression of consumer preferences at the meat counter.

Per capita consumption of all meats, on a cold dressed carcass weight basis, rose to 140.1 pounds from 132.9 pounds in 1952. Beef consumption increased to 59.1 pounds from 44.7, but pork declined to 57 pounds from 65.9. Veal was up to 9.1 pounds from 6.7, and mutton and lamb to 2.3 pounds from 1.9, but canned meats dropped to 7.4 pounds from 8.2, and offals to 5.2 pounds from 5.5.

Total meat production, less offal, but including estimated meat equivalent of animals exported alive, decreased about 1% to 2,021,000,000 pounds in 1953 as compared with 2,040,000,000 in 1952. Meat and edible offal output from animals slaughtered in Canada amounted to 2,068,000,000 pounds in 1953 as compared with 2,116,000,000 in 1952, the peak output of 2,729,000,000 pounds in 1944, and a 1935-39 annual average production of 1,481,000,000 pounds.

Expressed in terms of dressed weight, exports of beef and veal decreased to 28,900,000 pounds in 1953 as compared with 68,100,000 in 1952, while exports of pork were 55,300,000 pounds, and of canned meats, 30,300,000 pounds, as compared with 15,000,000 and 19,800,000 pounds, respectively, in 1952. (25)

March 1 Stocks Of
Fruits And Vegetables

Stocks of fresh potatoes, onions, carrots, celery, and pears in cold and common storage at the first of March this year were larger than a year earlier, while those of cabbage and apples were smaller. Frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives, and frozen vegetables and vegetables in brine were both in larger quantities.

Stocks of potatoes amounted to 12,947,000 bushels (12,247,000 a year earlier); onions, 461,000 (230,000); carrots, 242,000 (230,000); cabbages, 65,000 bushels (77,000); and celery, 19,000 crates (13,000). Apple stocks were 1,867,000 bushels (2,012,000), and pears, 32,000 bushels (9,000). Frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives totalled 29,873,000 pounds (25,060,000), and frozen vegetables and vegetables in brine 18,855,000 pounds (12,507,000). (26)

Production Of Carbonated Beverages

Production of carbonated beverages in February amounted to 6,322,700 gallons as compared with 5,791,929 gallons in the preceding month and 5,689,583 gallons in the corresponding month last year.

Stocks And Marketings Of
Wheat And Coarse Grains

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat were down slightly to 367,047,785 bushels in the week ending February 24 from 369,229,198 in the preceding week, although stocks were substantially above the 268,180,734-bushel level of the corresponding week last year.

During the week Prairie farmers marketed 3,030,791 bushels as compared with 3,789,131 in the week ending February 17 and 5,159,110 a year earlier. Total marketings of wheat and coarse grains by Prairie farmers amounted to 6,013,991 bushels against 8,200,016 in the preceding week and 7,626,582 last year. Export clearances of wheat were down to 2,346,273 bushels from 3,154,615 a week earlier but were more than double the 1,009,683 cleared last year.

Cumulative figures for the current crop year (August 1, 1953 - February 24, 1954) show total marketings of wheat and coarse grains by Prairie farmers at 395,525,365 against 489,973,859 bushels a year earlier. Wheat marketings amounted to 257,085,930 against 313,045,323 bushels, and export clearances of wheat totalled 121,164,558 against 156,281,150 bushels. (27)

Exports Of Wheat And Wheat Flour In First Half Of Crop Year 1953-54

Exports of Canadian wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of wheat equivalent during the first half of the 1953-54 crop year amounted to 138,300,000 bushels,

down from the preceding year's comparable movement of 190,300,000. January's exports were 17,800,000 bushels, the same as in December, but some 2,000,000 bushels below the 10-year average January exports of 19,800,000 bushels. Total exports of wheat as grain during the half-year period amounted to 115,800,000 bushels as against 161,600,000 a year earlier, and exports of wheat flour totalled 22,600,000 bushels as compared with the adjusted figure of 28,600,000. In January, exports of wheat as grain amounted to 13,800,000 bushels, slightly above the figure for December, and the months exports of wheat flour totalled 4,000,000 bushels compared with 4,100,000 in December and 3,400,000 last year.

The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser of Canadian wheat in the half-year period with a total of 37,300,000 bushels, representing 32% of the total outward movement of wheat. Other major markets for Canadian wheat during the period were as follows: Japan, 23,600,000 bushels; Federal Republic of Germany, 9,300,000; Belgium, 8,100,000; Switzerland, 5,200,000; India, 4,300,000; the Netherlands, 4,200,000; United States, 3,800,000 (of which 1,400,000 for milling in bond); Spain, 3,400,000; Israel, 2,600,000; Union of South Africa, 2,600,000; Ireland, 1,800,000; Norway, 1,300,000; Peru, 1,100,000; and Malta, 1,100,000.

The United Kingdom was also the leading buyer of Canadian wheat flour in the August-January period with 7,122,000 bushels, followed by the Philippine Islands with 2,625,000 bushels, Venezuela 1,566,000, Jamaica 1,119,000, Korea 953,000, Trinidad and Tobago 876,000, Japan 761,000, Hong Kong 638,000, British Guiana 584,000, Gold Coast 559,000, Leeward and Windward Islands 474,000, Belgian Congo 402,000, Haiti 368,000, Colombia 355,000, and Cuba 331,000. (28)

Wheat Supplies Held By Four Major Exporting Countries

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about February 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted

to 1,907,500,000 bushels, some 26% greater than the 1,519,400,000 bushels available a year ago. This year's February 1 stocks were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 923,400,000 (682,600,000) bushels; Canada, 678,400,000 (558,000,000); Argentina, 156,200,000 (153,700,000); and Australia, 149,500,000 (125,100,000). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions. (28)

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

January Cheques Cashed Below Last Year's Crest

Value of cheques cashed in 52 clearing centres across Canada was \$11,308,542,409 in January, 7% below the record high level of \$12,122,784,679 a year earlier. Four of the five economic areas

reported lower values this year, and only 11 of the 52 centres recorded advances. In the Atlantic provinces the value was up 6% to \$372,232,558 from \$352,325,604. In Quebec there was an 8% decline to \$3,059,369,888 from \$3,324,414,385, and in British Columbia a similar decline of 8% reduced the total to \$881,240,951 from \$962,418,011. In Ontario the drop from last year amounted to 7%, the value of cheques cashed declining to \$5,189,522,651 from \$5,563,126,501, and in the Prairie provinces there was a 6% drop to \$1,806,176,361 from \$1,920,500,178.

Advances in Charlottetown and Moncton accounted for the gain in the Atlantic provinces, the other six centres registering declines, while in Quebec all centres reported lower values this year. In Ontario the centres of Chatham, Guelph, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, Sarnia and Sudbury had higher cheque cashings this January, but these gains were outweighed by decreases elsewhere. In the Prairie provinces only Calgary recorded an increase over last year, and in British Columbia the only advance was in New Westminster. The largest centres of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed declines, ranging from 3% in Toronto to 19% in Winnipeg. (29)

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Retail Sales Down 4%
In Value In January

Canada's retail outlets had an estimated sales total of \$805,838,000 in January, 4% under the preceding year's January sales of \$839,398,000. Sales declines were shown by all economic areas, ranging in size from 0.8% in Ontario to 10.2% in Alberta. In the Atlantic Provinces sales fell 5.1%; Quebec, 3.1%; Manitoba, 6.6%; Saskatchewan, 7.6%; and British Columbia, 9%.

There were smaller sales totals for 15 of the 20 trades in January as compared with a year earlier. Grocery and combination and meat stores had sales gains of 2.2% and 2.4%, respectively. Garages and filling stations had an increase of 5.4%, and fuel dealers' sales volume was up 15.3%, reflecting weather conditions during the month. Appliance and radio dealers' sales were up 3.5% in January, all of the increase occurring in Ontario where a television sales boom has been in progress for some months.

The most pronounced declines were those of motor vehicle dealers (17.3%), and furniture stores (13.6%). Next largest decreases were for family clothing stores (8.2%) jewellery stores and lumber and building material dealers (both 7.8%), women's clothing stores (6.8%), restaurants (5.5%) and department stores (4.5%). (30)

Department Store Sales
Down 4.5% In January

Department store sales declined 4.5% in January to an estimated \$62,897,000 as compared with \$65,832,000 in the corresponding month of 1953. All regions shared in the decrease, the most pronounced drop of 8.2% occurring in the Atlantic Provinces. More moderate declines were recorded in Quebec (2.8%), Ontario (2.5%), Manitoba (7%), Saskatchewan (6.3%), Alberta (3.4%), and British Columbia (7%). Merchandise inventory at December 31 last year had a selling value of \$205,283,000, an increase of 10.3% over a year earlier.

Increased sales were reported by only 7 of 30 sales departments, and in only 2 of the 7 did the gain exceed 5%. The sales of the radio and music department were higher by 20.6%, and those of the girls' and infants' wear department by 6.3%. Women's and misses' sports-wear department sales were up 2.5%, men's clothing 4%, men's and boys' shoes 4.9%, and hardware and housewares 1.6%.

Declines of over 10% in sales were reported by four departments -- women's and misses' dresses (14.5%), major appliances (13.4%), home furnishings (11.3%), and china and glassware (11.1%). Lesser declines were shown for furs (8%), millinery (6.4%), men's furnishings (8.7%), food and kindred products (5.7%), piece goods (7.2%), linens and domestics (10%), smallwares (7.2%), furniture (3.7%), jewellery (9%), and stationery, books and magazines (2.6%). (31)

Department Store Sales
Up 4.4% In February

Department store sales rose 4.4% in February as compared with the same month last year, according to preliminary figures. There were sales advances in all provinces except the Maritimes where the drop was 7.9%. Sales in Quebec were up 5.8%, Ontario 5.6%, Manitoba 0.3%, Saskatchewan 4.9%, Alberta 4.6%, and British Columbia 6.9%.

Department Store Sales
Up Slightly In Week

Department store sales were a slight 0.3% higher during the week ended March 6 than in the corresponding 1953 week, decreases in Manitoba and Saskatchewan being outweighed by gains in all other areas. British Columbia had a gain of 5.2%, Alberta 3.2%, the Maritimes 2.5%, Ontario 0.8%, and Quebec 0.5%. The decrease in Manitoba was 11.6% and in Saskatchewan 3.8%.

Chain Store Sales
Show Mixed Trends

Dollar sales of three of six types of chain stores were larger in January than in January last year, while those of the other three were smaller. Grocery and combination stores had a gain of 9.5%, hardware stores 5.6%, and women's clothing stores a fractional increase of 0.7%. Sales of shoe store chains were down 6.6%, variety stores 4.9%, and drug stores 1%.

(more)

Sales of food chains totalled \$69,320,000 in the month compared to \$63,278,000 last year; variety stores, \$9,939,000 compared to \$10,452,000; women's clothing stores, \$3,054,000 (\$3,034,000); drug stores, \$2,795,000 (\$2,822,000); shoe stores, \$2,297,000 (\$2,458,000); and hardware chain stores, \$848,000 (\$803,000).

Stocks on hand at the beginning of January were at higher values than a year earlier for all six types of chains, the increases ranging from 1.5% for drug stores to 41.5% for hardware stores. Inventories of grocery and combination stores were up to \$53,071,000 from \$47,590,000; variety stores to \$42,175,000 from \$39,518,000; shoe stores to \$20,048,000 from \$18,054,000; women's clothing stores to \$9,529,000 from \$8,805,000; drug stores to \$9,293,000 from \$9,158,000; and hardware stores to \$6,652,000 from \$4,702,000. (32)

Operating Results: Retail Hardware, Furniture, Appliance & Radio Stores

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a report detailing operating results and financial structure of four kinds of independent retail stores as determined by the Bureau's biennial sample survey.

Hardware Stores Between 1950 and 1952, the report shows, the average net sales of the unincorporated hardware stores covered in the survey increased to \$56,710 from \$52,683, while those of incorporated stores declined to \$105,075 from \$112,917. Gross profit ratio or mark-up rose slightly in the two years to 25.91% of average net sales from 25.82% for unincorporated stores, and to 27.34 from 27.02% for incorporated stores.

Operating expenses were higher for both in 1952 but the increase was larger for incorporated stores (to 24.55 from 23.38% of average net sales) than for unincorporated stores (to 15.46 from 15.38%), with the result that the net operating profit of unincorporated stores rose slightly to 10.45 from 10.44% of average net sales, while that of incorporated stores dropped to 2.79 from 3.64%.

Furniture Stores Average net sales of the unincorporated furniture stores in the survey advanced to \$100,877 in 1952 from \$91,256 in 1950. During the two years the gross profit ratio rose to 27.75 from 27.05% of average net sales, but operating expenses rose more to 19.47 from 18.35%, with the result that net operating profit declined to 8.28 from 8.70% of average net sales.

Appliance & Radio Stores Between 1950 and 1952 the average net sales of unincorporated household appliance and radio stores rose to \$99,172 from \$78,074. Gross profit ratio dropped to 26.36 from 27.84% of average net sales, while operating expenses increased to 18.59 from 17.82%, resulting in a sharp drop in the net profit ratio to 7.77 from 10.02% of average net sales. (33)

Wholesale Sales In January Show Drop From Year Ago

Wholesale sales in January this year were down about 6% from the level of January 1953, according to figures reported by wholesalers in nine trades covered in the Bureau's monthly survey. The value of inventories held at the month were slightly less than a year earlier.

Seven of the nine trades reported decreased sales this January, the two exceptions to the down trend being auto parts and equipment and groceries. Sales of footwear were reported 23% below last year; dry goods, 21%; clothing, 17%; hardware, 14%; tobacco and confectionery, 13%; fruit and vegetables, 12%; and drugs, 3%. Sales of auto parts and equipment increased 12% and groceries 3%. Inventory values were higher for footwear, auto parts and equipment, tobacco and confectionery, and clothing, unchanged for dry goods, and lower for the other four trades. (34)

Wholesale Trade Growth During 1941-51 Decade

Between 1941 and 1951 the number of wholesalers proper and the number of manufacturer's sales branches and offices both increased, while the number of petroleum bulk tank stations, assemblers of primary products, and agents and brokers decreased.

(more)

Wholesalers proper numbered 10,456 in 1951 against 9,417 in 1941; manufacturer's sales branches and offices, 2,722 against 1,622; petroleum bulk tank stations, 3,880 against 3,973; assemblers of primary products, 7,177 against 7,366; and agents and brokers, 1,741 against 2,106. Sales of each of these major types of wholesale operation, however, increased substantially during the decade. Sales of wholesalers proper climbed to \$5,272,954,500 from \$2,358,475,300, manufacturer's sales branches and offices to \$3,990,077,100 from \$1,206,993,800, petroleum bulk tank stations to \$1,020,248,600 from \$216,292,300, assemblers of primary products to \$1,517,617,000 from \$453,300,500, and agents and brokers to \$2,493,563,000 from \$907,520,300.

Wholesalers proper accounted for more than one-third of all wholesales. Among those with the largest sales were wholesalers of groceries and food specialties (\$857,605,500 in 1951 versus \$347,471,800 in 1941), food products (\$674,374,000 versus \$237,934,900), machinery, equipment and supplies (\$605,981,900 versus \$207,856,000), automotive (\$349,136,600 versus \$69,036,400), lumber and building materials (\$317,187,100 versus \$118,219,900), dry goods and apparel (\$281,741,700 versus \$126,247,600), hardware (\$246,912,000 versus \$111,278,700), coal and coke (\$226,664,900 versus \$146,756,100), metals and metal work (\$216,952,900 versus \$111,156,400), paper and paper products (\$212,621,200 versus \$140,216,300), general merchandise (\$197,995,300 versus \$19,735,300), electrical goods (\$185,119,500 versus \$44,364,900), chemicals, drugs and allied products (\$163,096,200 versus \$93,502,200), and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (\$105,848,700 versus \$41,278,700). (35)

MINERALS

9% Less Gold Mined In Canada Last Year Last year 4,068,516 fine ounces of gold were mined in Canada, 403,209 or 9% less than in 1952. Gains in the first six months of the year were more than offset by sharply lower production totals in the last half of 1953. Production from auriferous quartz mines and placer deposits was reduced to 3,603,255 from 3,916,590 fine ounces, while output from base metal mines dropped to 465,261 from 555,135 fine ounces.

Production in Ontario was down to 2,186,296 from 2,513,691 fine ounces, in Quebec to 1,024,922 from 1,113,204, in the Prairie provinces to 222,028 from 235,643, in British Columbia to 265,825 from 273,059, and in the Yukon to 66,122 from 78,519 fine ounces. Output in the Northwest Territories, however, increased to 291,753 from 247,581 fine ounces, and in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to 11,570 from 10,028. (36)

More Silver, Lead And Zinc Produced In 1953 Canadian production of primary silver, primary lead and primary and refined zinc were all higher last year than in 1952. Output of primary silver amounted to 28,330,251 fine ounces, 3,108,024 or 12% more than in 1952 and 5,204,426 or 22.5% more than in 1951. Production was above the 1952 level last year in all months except August, November and December. The December output was down to 2,331,009 from 2,464,930 fine ounces. Primary lead output totalled 195,791 tons, 26,949 or 16% more than in the preceding year. Output was above the 1952 level in all months except March, September and October. December production was 19,245 tons as against 18,406. Output of primary zinc was up about 8% to 400,041 tons from 371,802 in 1952, with increased production in all months except July and December. December output was down to 31,399 from 32,139 tons. Production of refined zinc totalled 247,707 tons last year, 25,507 or 11% more than in 1952, with higher output in all months except January. December production was up to 21,899 from 18,232 tons. (37)

Less Primary But More Refined Copper Produced Last Year; Nickel Output Up Canadian production of primary copper declined to 253,652 tons last year from 258,038 in 1952, while output of refined copper climbed to 235,787 from 196,320 tons. However, consumption of refined copper was reduced to 108,525 from 131,660 tons. Nickel production was up to 143,016 from 140,559 tons. (38)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Investment In Chemical Industries More Than \$340,000,000 In Six Postwar Years

New investment in durable physical assets and repair and maintenance in the chemicals and allied products group of industries totalled \$340,200,000 in the six postwar years 1946-51, over two and a half times the \$135,300,000 invested in the previous decade, according to the general review of the group published this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

New investment reached an all-time peak of \$86,500,000 in 1951, 40% above the previous high of \$62,000,000 in 1948, more than two and a half times the 1946 investment of \$32,800,000 and over 12 times the 1939 investment of \$7,100,000. In the latest year new investment in construction and machinery and equipment totalled \$57,700,000 as compared with \$26,300,000 in 1950, and investment in repair and maintenance amounted to \$28,800,000 as against \$23,400,000.

The group's production increased about 20% in value in 1951 to an all-time high of \$776,-489,391 from \$646,870,510 in 1950, and was double the 1946 value and about five times the pre-war high of \$159,000,000 in 1939. Higher prices for chemicals and chemical products accounted for a substantial share of the gains in output values in recent years, but in terms of physical volume the 1951 production was 6% higher than in 1950 and 140% higher than in 1939.

The group included 1,037 plants in 1951, four more than in 1950, while employment was up to 45,664 from 41,475. The payroll rose to \$131,310,151 from \$106,794,403, while material cost advanced to \$366,957,695 from \$307,705,741 and fuel and electricity costs to \$25,505,555 from \$21,998,058. The bulk of the establishments in the industries are located in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario, with 513 plants in 1951 as against 515 in 1950, accounted for 58% of the group's production in both years, while Quebec, with 339 establishments as compared with 336 in 1950, accounted for 30% as against 29% of the total output. (39)

More Products Made From Domestic, Less From Imported Clays In 1952

Gross factory selling value of products made from domestic clays increased to \$24,961,528 in 1952 from \$23,527,656 in 1951, while the value of products made from imported clays decreased to \$15,677,596 from \$16,948,304. Total value of all clay products was slightly higher at \$40,639,124 against \$40,475,960.

The number of plants making products from domestic clays increased by four to 133 in 1952, but the number of employees decreased to 3,568 from 3,737 a year earlier. The payroll was up to \$9,812,214 in 1952 from \$9,731,657 in 1951 and material costs to \$840,756 from \$794,483, while fuel and electricity costs declined to \$4,276,092 from \$4,414,072. There were 34 plants making products from imported clays in the latest year, one less than in 1951, and employment dropped to 2,432 from 2,526, the payroll to \$6,300,265 from \$6,372,732, material costs to \$4,050,520 from \$4,382,230 and fuel and electricity costs to \$835,362 from \$870,710. (40)

Leather Products Value Declined By 3% In 1952

Industries in the leather products group shipped \$219,200,929 worth of products in 1952, a decline of 3% from the 1951 output value of \$221,882,794, according to the general review of the group by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production value slumped 25% in the leather tanning industry but was up 5% in the secondary industries, with the leather footwear industry accounting for 74 as against 73% in 1951.

Total cost of materials in the industries in the group was down 14% to \$115,714,505 from \$135,114,110, representing 54 as against 61% of the output value. The group's payroll, however, was up 11% to \$66,153,490 from \$59,668,764, and represented 31 as against 27% of the production value. The number of establishments in the group decreased by 10 to 701 but employment was 2% higher in 1952 at 32,109 against 31,584. (41)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- Travel Between Canada & the United States (including first estimates of international travel expenditure), Dec., 20¢
- 2- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, Dec.; Review of Trade during 1953, 10¢
- 3- Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, Dec., 10¢
- 4- Imports for Consumption, Dec., 20¢
- Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed Bulletin, Jan., 50¢
- 5- M: Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, Nov., 10¢
- 6- Transit Report, Nov., 10¢
- 7- Inventories, Shipments & Orders In Manufacturing Industries, Dec., 20¢
- 8- Motor Vehicle Shipments, Jan., 10¢
- 9- Radios & Television Receiving Sets, Nov., 25¢
- 10- M: Production of Leather Footwear, Dec., 10¢
- 11- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, Dec., 10¢
- 12- Coal & Coke Statistics, Dec., 20¢
- 13- M: Products Made from Canadian Clays, Nov., 10¢
- 14- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, Dec., 10¢
- 15- M: Mineral Wool, Jan., 10¢
- 16- M: Gypsum Products, Jan., 10¢
- 17- M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, Jan., 10¢
- 18- Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Jan., 25¢
- 19- Estimates of Labour Income, Dec., 10¢
- 20- M: Farm Wages in Canada, Jan., 10¢
- 21- Dairy Factory Production, Feb., 10¢
- 22- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, March, 20¢
- 23- M: Margarine Statistics, Feb., 10¢
- 24- M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, March 1, 10¢
- 25- M: Estimates of Production & Consumption of Meats, 1953, 10¢
- 26- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, March 1, 10¢
- 27- M: Grain Statistics, Weekly, 10¢
- 28- The Wheat Review, Feb., 20¢
- 29- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, Jan., 10¢
- 30- Retail Trade, Jan., 20¢
- 31- Department Store Sales & Stocks, Jan., 10¢
- 32- M: Chain Store Sales & Stocks, Jan., 10¢
- 33- Operating Results & Financial Structure of Independent Retail Hardware, Furniture, Appliance & Radio Stores, 1952, 25¢
- 34- Wholesale Trade, Jan., 10¢
- 35- 1951 Census of Distribution Bulletin 8-1: Wholesale Trade, 75¢
- 36- M: Gold Production, Dec., 10¢
- 37- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, Dec., 10¢
- 38- M: Nickel-Copper Production, Dec., 10¢
- 39- Chemicals and Allied Products, 1951, General Review, 25¢
- 40- Clay & Clay Products Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 41- Leather Products, General Review, 1952, 25¢
- M: List of Hospitals, 1953, 50¢

M = Memorandum

D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Bath Tubs: Last year 151,716 were produced, 48,889 or almost 48% more than in 1952.

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Pumping stations on oil pipe lines numbered 33 at the close of 1952, and ranged in size from less than 100 horsepower to two installations of 4,320 h.p.

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Shipyards did \$47,578,971 worth of repair work on vessels in 1952, some \$12,135,677 or 34% more than in 1951.

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Juvenile Delinquents: 85% of the girls, 69% of the boys are 13, 14 or 15 years of age. However, over 5% of the total are under 10.

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Telephones: Operating in Quebec and Ontario, the Bell Telephone Company owns 59% of all the telephones in Canada, while its subsidiaries control another 3%.

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Travel: Canadian travellers spent a record \$365,000,000 -- the equivalent of a million a day -- in other countries last year, 21% more than the all-time peak of \$302,000,000 spent by foreign visitors in Canada.

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Families: 1,139,000 or 33% had no children living at home at the start of June last year, an increase of 79,570 or 7% since the 1951 Census when they accounted for only 32% of all families.

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Milk sales rose 4% to 1,603,682,000 quarts last year, equivalent to slightly more than half a pint per capita per day.

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Labour income averaged \$971 million a month last year, \$76 million or 8.5% more than in 1952. Gains ranged from 9% in manufacturing to 12.5% in construction. Only decline (4%) was in the primary industries group, a 15% drop in logging outweighing a 5% increase in agriculture.

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Meat: Per capita consumption rose 5% last year to 140.1 from 132.9 lb. in 1952, was 18% above the 1935-39 average of 118.3 lb.

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Wholesalers proper numbered 10,456 in 1951, 1,039 or 11% more than in 1941. During the decade their sales rose by \$2,914,479,200 or 124% to \$5,272,954,500.

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Farm wages averaged \$4.60 a day with board, \$5.90 without board at mid-January this year, a 10-cent decrease in the with-board rate but a 10-cent increase in the without-board rate compared with last year.

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Lumber mills operating in Ontario decreased by 56 to 1,284 in 1952, but employees increased by 44 to 9,309 and production value by \$7,086,205 or 9% to \$83,158,216.

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Imports from the United Kingdom rose 26% in value last year, from Europe 14.5%, from the United States 8% and from Latin America 2%, but 8% less was bought from other Commonwealth countries, 1% less from other foreign countries.

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Hardware Stores: Average net sales of independent incorporated stores topped those of unincorporated stores by 112% in 1950, only 85% in 1952. In the two years the average for incorporated stores fell by \$7,842 or 7% to \$105,075 while that for unincorporated stores rose by \$4,027 or 8% to \$56,710.

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Eggs: About 97% are laid on farms, the proportion ranging from 90% in British Columbia to 99% in Prince Edward Island.

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Wheat stocks of the four major exporting countries were 26% above last year's level at the start of February, with supplies up 35% in the United States, 22% in Canada, 19.5% in Australia and 2% in Argentina. More than 48% of the 1,907,500,000-bushel total was held in the U.S., 35.5% in Canada, over 8% in Argentina and close to 8% in Australia.

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