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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE in all goods and services last year yielded Canada a current account deficit of $467,000,000 in contrast with a $157,000,000 surplus in 1952. Most of the change occurred in the alteration in the merchandise trade account from an export to an import surplus. (Page 3)

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RETAIL SALES figures for the last quarter of 1953 show more cash but less credit buying than a year earlier. Cash sales were up 5%, while instalment sales were 8% lower and charge sales were down 5%. (Page 6)

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WHOLESALE PRICES receded slightly between mid-January and mid-February, the general index declining 0.4% from 219.8 to 219.0, reflecting small decreases in seven of the eight major groups. (Page 7)

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PIG IRON OUTPUT was 12% lower this January than in the same month last year, and production of STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS was down 14%. (Page 8)

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TV SETS SOLD by Canadian producers numbered 366,498 last year, over two and a half times as many as in 1952, while RADIO SALES showed a more moderate increase of 11% to 620,800 sets. (Page 8)

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT showed a further substantial decline at February 1 when the seasonal loss of 2.7% from January 1 was slightly greater than the reduction of a year earlier. At 107.0 the index was 3% below its position at the start of February last year. (Page 9)

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MILK PRODUCTION was 0.7% higher this January, and advance figures indicate a further gain of 2% in February... Production of EGGS in February was 16% above last year's output. (Page 11)

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PIPE LINE DELIVERIES of oil increased 37% last year and the 147,304,000-barrel record was 67% greater than the 1951 movement. (Page 13)

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FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES into Canada on traveller's vehicle permits were 4% more numerous in February than in the same month last year. January-February entries were up 3%. (Page 13)

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BIRTH REGISTRATIONS were almost 18% more numerous this February, while the number of MARRIAGES registered was up 7% over last year. On the other hand, 8% fewer DEATHS were registered. (Page 14)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

February Domestic Exports Close To Last Year In Value

Canadian shipments of agricultural and vegetable products, animal and animal products, wood and paper, and chemical and miscellaneous products were higher in value in February than in February last year, but these gains were offset by declines in iron and non-ferrous metal products and non-metallic minerals and their products, according to detailed final figures. Among major commodities, there were substantial gains in newsprint, paper, wood pulp, fish and fishery products, wheat flour, cattle and meats, and nickel, and declines in wheat, planks and boards, automobiles and trucks, farm machinery, copper, zinc and asbestos. February exports were higher in value to the United Kingdom, lower to other Commonwealth countries, the United States and Europe, and higher to Latin America and the remaining group of foreign countries.

Total value of all exports (domestic and foreign), as reported last week, was $279,800,000 in February as compared to $279,600,000 in February last year. Domestic exports accounted for $274,700,000 as against $275,500,000 last year. Volume was a shade higher this year, prices showing a narrow decline. Due to the marked decline in January, the cumulative value of domestic exports for January-February fell to $535,400,000 from $592,800,000 last year.

Domestic exports to the United States in February dropped to $168,666,000 from $173,319,000, and the January-February total fell to $325,733,000 from $361,910,000. Main decreases in February were in the iron and products, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals groups; animals and animal products, wood and paper, and chemicals were higher.

The month's sales to the United Kingdom were substantially higher at $44,438,000 against $36,175,000, but with January's exports down to $37,831,000 from $49,235,000, the January-February value declined to $82,368,000 from $85,410,000. Major gains in February were shown for agricultural and vegetable products as wood, wood products and paper, but non-ferrous metals declined.

Mainly as a result of sharply reduced exports to India and Pakistan, and Australia, total domestic exports to all other Commonwealth countries declined in February to $11,803,000, from $22,341,000, and in the January-February period to $23,824,000 from $39,315,000.

Shipments to the Latin American area were moderately higher in February at $13,286,000 against $12,883,000, but January-February sales were sharply reduced to $23,441,000 from $31,111,000. Exports to Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela were larger in value in February, but sales to Brazil were slightly smaller.

There was a small decline in shipments to European countries in February to $19,145,000 from $19,431,000, exports being lower in value to Belgium and Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany, but higher to France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland. The area total for the two-month period was narrowly higher at $41,721,000 against $40,952,000.

Boosted by sharply increased sales to Japan, exports to all other foreign countries rose in February to $16,046,000 from $10,567,000, and in the January-February period to $36,133,000 from $31,663,000.

Main commodity group values show gains in the agricultural and vegetable products section to $57,700,000 from $57,200,000 in February last year; animals and animal products to $20,700,000 from $16,800,000; wood, wood products and paper to $94,300,000 from $88,100,000; chemicals and allied products to $13,200,000 from $10,700,000; and miscellaneous commodities to $7,200,000 from $6,400,000. The fibres, textiles and products group declined in value to $1,200,000 from $1,600,000; iron and products to $23,200,000 from $28,100,000; non-ferrous metals and products to $48,200,000 from $56,500,000; non-metallic minerals and products to $9,000,000 from $10,000,000.

The following table shows the value of Canada's major commodity exports in February and the January-February period, together with corresponding 1953 totals. These are listed in order of size in this year's January-February period. (1)

	February		January-February	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	(In thousands)			
Newsprint paper	42,480	46,611	94,861	89,396
Wheat	29,493	26,629	67,874	52,040
Wood pulp	16,428	19,780	36,447	38,067
Planks & boards	18,583	17,630	38,407	32,437
Nickel	12,717	14,383	27,128	26,685
Aluminum & products	13,285	12,274	25,917	25,757
Fish & products	8,918	9,083	17,175	17,274
Copper & products	13,616	7,538	24,399	16,508
Flour of wheat	5,895	6,437	13,174	14,604
Farm machinery & implements	9,781	9,091	19,191	14,481
Grains other than wheat	5,883	6,459	13,535	13,684
Asbestos & products	5,895	4,981	12,140	9,350
Fertilizers	4,192	5,300	7,964	8,578

Current Account Deficit With Other Countries Of $467 Million In 1953

Canada's current transactions in all goods and services with other countries resulted in a deficit of $467 million in the year 1953 compared with a surplus of $157 million in 1952. Most of this change occurred in the alteration in the merchandise trade account, from an export to an import balance. This made up $546 million of the net change in the year of $624 million from a current account surplus to a deficit.

About one-third of the change in the commodity account was due to a drop in the value of exports, and the remaining two-thirds to the rise in Canadian imports. The deficit from all other current transactions rose by $78 million. This latter change was mainly due to larger military expenditures by Canada abroad, a deficit on freight account and some increase in official contributions to other countries. Not included are goods and services of $246 million provided by the Canadian Government in 1953 as Mutual Aid to North Atlantic Treaty countries. The re-appearance of a current account deficit was mainly due to the decrease in the surplus with overseas countries from $1,015 million to $481 million. About half of this decline was with the sterling area. There was also an increase in the deficit with the United States from $858 million to $948 million.

While there was a deficit in every quarter of 1953, most of the total deficit developed during the first half of the year, with deficits of $189 million and $190 million in the first and second quarters, respectively. The deficit in the third quarter was $16 million and in the fourth, $72 million. The striking increase in the volume of imports, which was mainly responsible for the appearance of the 1953 deficit, was reversed in the fourth quarter when import volume and value fell below the corresponding 1952 levels.

Transactions on current account have led to deficits in three of the last four years. The principal source of the deficits has been the payments made abroad by Canada on interest and dividend account and for services, in the absence of an export surplus on merchandise trade. But the leading changes from year to year have been the fluctuations in the merchandise trade balance, with the disappearance of an export balance in 1951 and 1953, and only a negligible balance in 1950. The current account surplus in 1952 was due to a large export balance associated with a sharp fall in import prices for much of that year coupled with a large increase in exports of grain.

The emergence of deficits has been closely related to the rapid increase in investment since 1949 and rising consumer expenditures. During this period there have also been substantial contributions of Mutual Aid by Canada to NATO and other defence expenditures both

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in Canada and abroad which have had the effect of increasing the deficit in the balance of payments. In relation to total current transactions the deficits have been small; that of 1953 was only 4% of total current transactions and about 8% of total current receipts.

Opposite Movements In Trade Tend To Deficit The most important single change in the current account was the appearance of a merchandise trade deficit of $55 million (after adjustment for balance of payments purposes) in sharp contrast to the surplus of $491 million in 1952. While merchandise exports fell by $185 million, imports rose by $361 million. The rise in imports was due wholly to a rise of 9% in the volume of imports, with average prices almost unchanged. The decline in exports reflect a fall of less than 2% in volume and about 3% in price. The slight deterioration in the terms of trade in 1953 contributed to the appearance of a deficit on merchandise trade, but by far the most important factor was the increase in import volume.

Larger Deficit On Non-Merchandise Transactions The deficit on non-merchandise transactions widened in 1953 by $78 million to $412 million. This is the largest deficit for the so-called invisible items in the post-war period, and is a continuation of the substantial deficits appearing for these items since 1950. The enlarged deficit for these items in 1953 was due solely to transactions with overseas countries; transactions in non-merchandise items with the United States led to a reduced deficit in 1953. The payments balance for non-merchandise items deteriorated most in the first half of the year, when compared with the period one year earlier. This was the period when the trade deficit deteriorated most also.

Among these transactions, the largest change in 1953 was from a small 1952 surplus of $8 million to a deficit of $50 million in the freight and shipping account. This change is partly related to the changes in the volume and direction of trade. There was a decline in the receipts of Canadian shipping companies from carrying exports overseas and from traffic between foreign ports, and some reduction in receipts of inland freight. At the same time an increase in the volume of imports raised Canadian payments for the transportation of imports, although there was a decline in the cost of some transportation services.

The other important change leading to the increased deficit on invisibles was in the miscellaneous account. Government transactions of a service nature have dominated changes in this account in recent years. While United States Government expenditures in Canada for defence purposes increased in 1953, the payments side of this account rose more rapidly. A large part of the increased payments arose from the settlement of costs incurred in Korea and in connection with Canada's commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty. Expenditures under the Colombo Plan were also larger. Both receipts and payments for business services rose in 1953. Higher levels of economic activity, resource development and foreign investment have raised payments in particular to a very high level in recent years.

A reduction in the usual large deficit on income account offset in part the increased deficits from other transactions. Net payments of interest and dividends, which reached a peak of $384 million in 1950, have been steadily reduced to a net payment of $271 million in 1952 and $251 million in 1953. Payments of interest and dividends at $410 million were relatively unchanged from 1952 to 1953, an increase in interest payments offsetting most of the decline in dividend payments, while receipts of dividends from Canadian direct investments abroad were substantially higher again at $159 million in 1953.

In contrast to previous years there was an appreciable rise of 10% in the expenditures of travellers from other countries in Canada. This was sufficient to reduce the deficit on travel account with the United States from $37 million to $25 million as Canadian expenditures in the United States rose by only 4%. The increase in expenditures of Canadians travelling in the United States was more moderate than the rise of 19% in the previous year, but there was a substantial rise in the expenditure of Canadians in travel overseas and only a small rise in those of overseas travellers in Canada. Consequently the deficit on travel account with overseas countries rose from $29 million to $38 million, with the result that only a slight reduction occurred in the deficit in the travel account with all countries.

Surplus With Overseas Countries Sharply Reduced Throughout 1953 — The deterioration of the current account in 1953 was due largely to transactions with the United Kingdom and other overseas countries. The fall in the current surpluses with overseas countries occurred throughout 1953 but was particularly large in the first half of the year. Exports to the United Kingdom were lower in 1953, while imports rose sharply. The small surplus on non-merchandise items in 1952 changed to a deficit in 1953, reflecting primarily the settlement of defence costs. The resulting current surplus of $141 million with the United Kingdom was well under those of any post-war year except the virtual balance in 1950.

The current surplus with other sterling area countries also decreased, to $85 million, largely due to a larger fall in exports than imports. A substantial fall in exports to other overseas countries was the main factor in reducing the surplus with these countries as a whole. The rise in the deficit with the United States was wholly due to commodity transactions. While exports to the United States rose in 1953, merchandise imports rose more rapidly. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions with the United States was reduced, due to improvement on travel and income account and larger receipts from United States Government expenditures in Canada.

Capital Movements And Balance Of Indebtedness — Canada's current account deficit was, of course, financed by an equivalent net import of capital from abroad. Flows of private capital for long-term direct and portfolio investment were more than enough to meet the deficit of $467 million in 1953. In 1953 other capital movements were on a generally reduced scale compared with 1952.

Canada's transactions with other countries in 1953 contributed to a further growth of Canada's international indebtedness. At the end of 1952 foreign long-term investment of all types in Canada was estimated at about $10.2 billion, and this likely increased to nearly $11 billion during 1953. Canada also has a considerable investment abroad in the form of private direct and portfolio investments, and of government assets including 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 $5.5 billion recorded in 1939. The great growth of Canadian productive resources since that time, however, has been chiefly financed from the savings of residents of Canada.

Large Direct Investment Capital Flows Both To And From Canada — The flow of capital into Canada for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises continued to increase in 1953. The net movement is tentatively placed at a record figure of $385 million, some $50 million more than in 1952, United States residents providing some $325 million of the total. The net movement from the United Kingdom, estimated at $15 million in 1952, was between two and three times this in 1953, and was higher than in any earlier post-war year. British and other foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada raised additional amounts of capital through borrowings from Canadians. Some undertakings have also been publicly announced which have not yet reached a stage requiring large capital imports. Nearly one-half of the total inflow went into the petroleum industry, including exploration and development, pipelines, and refineries.

Preliminary data suggest that the outflow of capital for direct investment in Canadian-owned enterprises abroad was of the order of $55 million, a considerable reduction from the total for 1952, but well above earlier years.

Portfolio security transactions gave rise to a net capital movement into Canada of $144 million, somewhat higher than in 1952 but well below the levels of the two preceding years. Trade in outstanding issues led to a relatively small purchase balance of $12 million, in contrast to the record outflow of $85 million which occurred in 1952. Taking the year as a whole, the general pattern of trading was much the same as in 1952.

Repayments on loans to foreign governments brought Canada $87 million in 1953 compared with $56 million in 1952. Settlements from the United Kingdom on the Canadian loans of 1942 and 1946 accounted for $64 million, representing an increase of $27 million. Over the year foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian dollars by $13 million, increases of $67 million in the first half of the year being more than offset by decreases of $80 million in the second half. Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange also declined over the year. There was a decrease of $107 million in the first half of the year, accounted for principally by the government debt repatriation; in the last half official holdings rose by $69 million, leaving a net decrease or capital inflow of $38 million for the year. All other capital movements continued to be outwards on balance as in 1952. The net outflow of $119 million in 1953 was down sharply from over $500 million in the preceding year. (2)

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Department Store Sales Advanced 2.2% In Week Department store sales rose 2.2% during the week ending March 20 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There were sales advances of 26.8% in British Columbia and 12.2% in Manitoba, but declines of 3.7% in the Maritimes, 7.6% in Quebec, 3.6% in Ontario, and 7% in Saskatchewan. No change occurred in Alberta.

Retail Consumer Credit In Fourth 1953 Quarter Both cash and credit sales increased seasonally in the last quarter of 1953 over the previous quarter, but credit sales were below the record level of the second quarter of the year and also below the final quarter of 1952, while cash sales reached a new record figure for a quarter. Cash sales in the quarter amounted to $2,241,500,000, over 5% above the 1952 fourth-quarter figure of $2,128,900,000 and comparing with the previous record cash sales of $2,135,500,000 for the April-June period last year. Instalment sales were $327,700,000, sharply below the April-June high figure of $400,600,000 and over 8% under the total of $357,600,000 for the corresponding 1952 quarter. Charge sales at $603,400,000 in the last 1953 quarter were slightly above the second quarter but down about 5% from a year earlier.

Cash sales in the fourth quarter last year accounted for 70.7% of total sales, up from 70.4% in the third quarter and from 68.2% in the final 1952 quarter, while instalment sales accounted for 10.3% as against a high of 12.8% in the second quarter and 11.5% a year earlier and charge sales for 19% compared to a year's high of 21.3% for January-March and 20.3% for the final 1952 quarter.

Cash sales were higher in the 1953 than 1952 last quarter in seven of the thirteen trades for which separate figures are shown in the Bureau's quarterly report on retail consumer credit. Department stores, motor vehicle dealers, women's clothing stores, furniture, independent grocery and combination, country general stores and garages and filling stations had gains, while those of men's clothing, family clothing, hardware, appliance and radio, and jewellery stores and fuel dealers were lower.

Instalment sales were down from a year earlier for all of the nine trades extending this form of credit, except appliance and radio stores which showed an increase of 15.4%. Charge sales were higher for only five trades - department stores, men's and family clothing stores, hardware stores, and coal and wood dealers.

In proportion to total sales, department stores showed a gain in both cash and charge sales and a decline in instalment sales. Hardware an furniture stores showed a rise in cash sales and a decline in credit sales, while motor vehicle dealers and jewellery stores showed greater credit and smaller cash sales.

Customer's accounts receivable on the books of retailers at December 31 last exceeded the receivables a year earlier by 9.8%, amounting to $756,100,000 against $688,500,000. Both instalment receivables at $286,200,000 and charge receivables at $469,900,000 were above the previous record high levels. (3)

PRICES

Wholesale Prices Off Slightly In February — Canada's general wholesale price index receded 0.5% from 219.8 to 219.0 between mid-January and mid-February, reflecting small declines in seven of the eight major groups. The largest decrease was recorded by non-ferrous metals which moved down 0.8% to 164.3 in response to lower prices for copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver.

The textile products group, at 233.3 in February, was 0.5% below the January level of 234.5, as increases in raw cotton and domestic raw wool were outweighed by decreases in cotton yarns, cotton fabrics, cotton knit goods, worsted yarns, wool cloth and imported raw wool. A loss of 0.4% in animal products, from 245.0 in January to 243.9 in February, was attributable to decreases in livestock, fresh meats, fowl, raw furs, milk products, hides and fishery products; eggs, cured meats, and lard and tallow were the only sub-groups to show increases in this interval.

Wood products declined 0.4% from 284.5 to 283.4 as lower prices for newsprint, woodpulp, spruce and hemlock lumber more than offset advances in fir and cedar lumber. The vegetable products index eased 0.4% from 201.3 in January to 200.6 in February when lower prices for wheat, flour, vegetable oils, cocoa butter and raw rubber outweighed increases in livestock feeds, fresh and dried fruits, potatoes and green coffee beans.

Iron products, at 215.9, was 0.1% below the January level, largely in response to price decreases in pig iron and cast iron scrap which overbalanced a small advance in hardware. Mixed price tendencies in rolling-mill products reflected lower base prices and revisions of size extras. Price declines in fertilizers and certain inorganic chemicals lowered the chemical products index 0.1% to 175.3 in February.

Non-metallic minerals, the only group to register a gain between January and February, advanced 0.1% from 179.3 to 179.4 as increases in hollow building tile and hydrated lime proved more influential than declines in lubricating oil, imported crude oil and sulphur.

The composite index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets receded 0.3% to 208.8 from the January level of 209.4. Animal products accounted for the change as livestock, mainly steers and lambs, fowl and eastern milk for cheese manufacture registered losses. These outweighed advances in eggs, hogs and eastern wool and moved the animal series down 0.6% to 264.7. Field products rose 0.3% to 152.9, increases in potatoes and grains proving of more importance than a decline in Ontario hay.

The residential building materials index declined 0.5" from 277.3 to 276.7, reflecting price decreases for lumber, electrical equipment, copper pipe and galvanized sheets. An advance in roofing materials resulted from slightly higher prices for cedar shingles. Decreases in structural lumber, copper pipe, electrical outlet boxes, certain steel items and gypsum lath combined to outweigh increases in building tile and hardware and the non-residential building materials index dropped 0.1% from 123.2 to 123.1. (1)

Security Price Indexes

	March 25, 1954	March 18, 1954	February 25, 1954
Investors' Price Index			
Total Common Stocks	163.8	166.3	162.8
Industrials	163.7	166.4	163.1
Utilities	152.3	1[illegible]4.2	150.7
Banks	191.7	194.1	188.5
Mining Stock Price Index			
Total Mining Stocks	83.9	84.6	82.9
Golds	61.3	61.4	61.3
Base Metals	135.7	137.7	132.5

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

Sawmill Production Lower This January Output of Canadian sawmills was appreciably lower in January than in the same month last year. Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia was down 26% to 222,487 M feet from 300,783 M feet, while production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies was off 13% to 197,461 M feet from 227,277 M feet. Compared with the preceding month, output was 18% lower in British Columbia but 45% higher east of the Rockies.

In British Columbia, production of coast mills, which account for 78.5% of the provincial output, was 16.5% lower than a year earlier at 174,589 M feet, while production of interior mills was down 48% at 47,896 M feet. East of the Rockies, production in Saskatchewan was up 13% to 15,938 M feet, and in Alberta 5% to 86,669 M, but in Manitoba was down 69% to 860 M, in Nova Scotia 47% to 10,853 M, in New Brunswick 47% to 17,572 M, in Prince Edward Island 36% to 370 M, in Ontario 16% to 20,904 M, and in Quebec 9% to 44,295 M. (5 & 6)

Production Of Veneers And Plywoods Off This January Canadian production of veneers and plywoods was lower in January than in the same month last year, and mill consumption of peeler logs was reduced.

Output of plywoods (1/4" thickness basis) was down to 54,910 M from 69,073 M square feet. Domestic shipments were off to 49,107 M from 66,803 M sq. ft., but exports were higher at 3,756 M versus 3,322 M sq. ft. Month-end stocks were substantially higher at 49,906 M versus 19,986 M sq ft.

Production of veneers over 1/20" thick was reduced to 24,906 M from 32,154 M sq. ft., while domestic shipments were cut to 4,568 M from 17,691 M and exports increased to 21,790 M from 16,961 M. Month-end stocks were up to 8,970 M from 6,726 M sq. ft. Output of veneers of 1/20" thick and under increased to 38,986 M sq. ft. from 34,786 M, while domestic shipments fell to 13,796 M from 16,851 M and exports rose to 19,246 M from 18,540 M. Month-end stocks were up to 41,195 M from 30,529 M.

Mill deliveries of peeler logs were down to 28,881 M sq. ft. this January from 36,183 M last year, while consumption was off to 24,231 M from 31,612 M. Month-end stocks were up to 77,927 M from 59,858 M sq. ft. (7)

Output Of Pig Iron, Steel Ingots Dropped In January Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots declined in January as compared with a year earlier. Output of pig iron dropped 12% to 214,999 tons from 244,606, and output of steel ingots and castings 14% to 298,900 tons from 346,648. (8)

More Radio And TV Sets Sold In Canada In 1953 Producers' sales of TV receivers soared to a high total of 366,498 units in the full year 1953 as compared with 137,236 in 1952, and radio sales rose more moderately to 620,800 sets from 568,844. The value of the TV sets was $148,753,000 as compared with $60,659,000, and the radio sales were valued at $52,119,000 compared with $50,125,000.

TV sales surged ahead in the August-December period when a total of 208,758 sets were sold, with September's total at 42,706, October's at 59,277, November's at 55,549, and December's at 51,226. Radio sales reached a peak for the year in December when 70,529 sets were sold.

The year's TV sales by areas were: Atlantic Provinces, 869; Quebec, 119,519; Ontario, 225,726; Prairir Provinces, 1,270, and British Columbia, 19,114. Area totals for 1952 are not available on the above basis.

Radio sales by areas: Atlantic Provinces, 45,922 (46,374); Quebec, 112,416 (104,951); Ontario, 309,366 (267,459); Manitoba, 36,530 (37,436); Saskatchewan. 25,203 (22,681); Alberta, 48,710 (44,655); and British Columbia 42,713 (45,328). (9)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment Lower At February 1 There was a further substantial decline in employment in the major non-agricultural industries at the beginning of February, when the seasonal loss of 2.7% from January 1 was slightly greater than the reduction recorded in a similar comparison 12 months earlier. Based on the 1949 average as 100, the February 1 index of employment, at 107.0, was 3% below its position at the same date in 1953, previously the high point for the time of year.

The index number of payrolls showed a seasonal increase of 0.5% over January 1, and was also fractionally higher than at February 1 last year. Weekly wages and salaries averaged $58.42, the highest in the record, as compared with $56.56 in the holiday week of January 1 $56.72 at February 1, 1953, figure of $58.14 at November 1, 1953.

Employment was down in all provinces as compared with a month earlier and except in Saskatchewan, lower than at February 1 last year. In all provinces except Saskatchewan the averages of weekly wages and salaries exceeded those for the holiday week of January 1, and in all areas were higher than at February 1, 1953. Employment generally was quieter in forestry, construction, transportation, storage and communications, public utility operation, trade and the services industries. The losses in staffs in trade, construction and transportation were pronounced, conforming to the seasonal pattern.

There was a slight increase in employment in manufacturing, in which the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls rose by 4% from the week of January 1. The latest index of payrolls was fractionally lower than at February 1, last year, accompanying a decline of 3.5% in the employment index. The weekly wages and salaries for this group of industries averaged $60.47 at February 1, the highest in the record, slightly exceeding the previous peak of $60.29 at December 1, 1953. (10)

Weekly Earnings In Manufacturing And Mining Higher At January 1 Average weekly wages, hourly earnings and average hours worked in Canadian manufacturing industries were higher at the beginning of January than at the same time last year. Weekly wages rose to $54.19 from $51.32, hourly earnings to 140.4 cents from 134.0, and average work-week to 38.6 hours from 38.3.

In mining, average weekly wages climbed to $64.23 from $62.28, hourly earnings to 158.2 cents from 153.4, but average hours remained unchanged at 40.6. Weekly wages in electric and motor transportation increased to $61.73 from $59.01, hourly earnings to 137.8 cents from 133.5 and average hours to 44.8 from 44.2. Weekly wages in service industries advanced to $33.37 from $31.59, with average hourly earnings up to 82.0 cents from 76.3, and average hours down to 40.7 from 41.4. (11

Hiring & Separation Rates In Industry The customary seasonal relationships between hirings and separations in certain industries were apparent during the two-year period from March, 1951 to February, 1953, according to the Bureau's semi-annual report.

Commencing in April and continuing through June, a rise in the level of employment was associated with an excess of hirings over separations. Equality of hirings and separations at a high level of employment was characteristic of the remaining late summer months and continued into the harvest season. This equality of hirings and separations, associated with a somewhat lower level of employment, obtained during October and November, followed by a reduction of hirings in relation to separations in December.

Although seasonal fluctuations in hirings and separations are common to all industries, the incidence of seasonality is by no means uniform either between industries or industry subgroups. Industries such as construction and forestry and logging exhibit much more extreme fluctuations in both hirings and separations than the total for all industries.

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Within the manufacturing industry as a whole a similar situation exists. Such industry sub-groups as foods and beverages, wood products and to a somewhat lesser extent transportation equipment are highly seasonal in their operations. Balanced against these are industry sub-groups such as printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and supplies and tobacco and tobacco products which exhibit relatively stable patterns of hirings and separations.

Hirings and separations by region also display seasonal patterns related to the economic characteristics of the region. In provinces such as Ontario and Quebec, in which manufacturing occupies an important position, the scope of fluctuations in hirings and separations was less than in the Pacific and Atlantic Regions where primary industries are relatively more important. (12)

Federal Government Payrolls Increased Last December Federal Government payrolls amounted to 32,123,778 for salaried civil servants and $7,456,851 for prevailing rates and casual employees and ships' crews. These figures, which do not include overtime pay and increases granted classified employees, compare with November totals of $31,781,-163 for salaried civil servants and $7,738,989 for prevailing rates, casuals and ships' crews. In December 1952 salaried civil servants earned $30,386,738 and prevailaing rates, casuals and ships' crews $6,259,255.

Salaried civil servants numbered 135,053 last December as against 134,163 in November and 129,136 a year earlier. Prevailing rate employees numbered 22,717 versus 22,290 in the preceding month and 17,916 in 1952, while casuals numbered 11,654 against 12,807 and 11,758, and ships' crews 2,025 against 2,192 and 1,542.

Employees of government enterprises such as the C.N.R., the C.B.C., T.C.A., the Bank of Canada, Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd., and Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., numbered 144,125 last December, down from 146,633 in November but up from 143,544 a year earlier. Their payroll, which is not paid by the public treasury, totalled $39,612,047 against $39,020,850 in the preceding month and $39,458,900 in December 1952. (13)

H O U S I N G & F A M I L I E S

1951 Census Volume On Housing, Families Ready For Distribution The Bureau has released Volume III of the 1951 Census of Canada, which contains the results of the Census of Housing as well as characteristics of Canadian families. It is the sixth 1951 Cenus volume to appear in print.

The first part of this volume consists of a few basic tables of household information derived from a complete count of households. This si followed by a series of tables for provinces, counties, incorporated centres of 5,000 population or greater, and census metropolitan areas, giving the various housing characteristics obtained from a 20% sample of dwellings. This is followed, in turn, by a number of tables in which housing data are cross-classified by certain characteristics of dwellings or heads of households, such as type of dwelling and earnings of wage-earner heads.

The second part contains family characteristics such as the number and types of families and the number of children by age groups. These tables are derived from a 100% enumeration and give information for provinces, counties, census metropolitan areas; and incorporated centres down to 1,000 population. Included also are a number of tables giving cross-classifications of family data by such characteristics of the head of family as sex, marital status, age, earnings, occupation, years of schooling and origin, as well as a few tables in which certain characteristics of husbands and wives are compared.

In addition, Volume III contains a brief introduction which includes pertinent definitions, and appendices consisting of provincial and metropolitan area maps, and a reproduction of the 1951 Census housing document. Those who have already placed orders for bound Census volumes may expect to receive their copy of Volume III shortly. Price of Census volumes is $3 per copy and $25 for the set of 11 volumes. (14)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Production, Utilization And Income From Milk In January Estimated milk output in January was 921,169,000 pounds, 6,000,000 or 0.7% more than in the first month last year. Advance figures point to an increase of 2% in February over last year.

Of January's output, 334,129,000 pounds (36% of the total) was utilized in factory production, compared with 333,870,000. Sales of fluid milk and cream (expressed as milk) amounted to 422,841,000 pounds, up about 900,000 or 0.2%. Fluid sales included about 354,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, comprising 38.5% of the farm milk supply, and fluid cream sales of 68,000,000 pounds in milk equivalent on 7.4% of the total.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products amounted to $25,343,000, down about $419,000 from last year. The weighted average price of $3.33 per hundred pounds compares with $3.39 in January 1953. All prices showed decreases. Fluid milk at $4.36 per hundred was 3¢ lower; cheese milk at $2.60 decreased 4¢; milk used for manufacturing at $2.57 decreased 32¢. Creamery butter-fat decreased from 64.2¢ to 62.3¢ per pound. Total farm income from the sale of dairy products in 1953 was $413,127,000 compared with $398,996,000 in 1952, $387,899,000 in 1951, and $342,956,000 in 1950, according to revised figures. Average prices for Canada, by products, for these four years are given below. (15)

	1950	1951	1952	1953
	$	$	$	$
Fluid milk	3.91	4.08	4.37	4.35
Manufactured milk	2.61	3.09	2.82	2.54
Cheese milk	2.23	2.74	2.16	2.14
Creamery butter-fat	0.562	0.654	0.618	0.610
Dairy butter	0.55	0.61	0.60	0.59
All Products (Average)	2.63	2.97	2.94	2.88

More Eggs This February Canadian hens laid 34,700,000 dozen eggs in February as compared with the revised January total of 36,600,000 dozen and last year's February production of 29,900,000 dozen. During February 27,700,000 dozen were marketed, compared with 30,600,000 in January and 22,900,000 in February 1953. (16)

Creamery Butter Stocks In Nine Regional Cities Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on March 25 totalled 31,586,000 pounds as compared with 32,552,000 in the preceding week. Holdings by cities, totals for a week earlier in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 3,051 (2,993) pounds; Montreal, 15,070 (15,261); Toronto, 6,192 (6,470); Winnipeg, 5,559 (5,872); Regina, 197 (345); Saskatoon, 100 (104); Edmonton, 348 (399); Calgary, 136 (141); and Vancouver, 933 (967).

Stocks And Marketings Of Wheat And Coarse Grains Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit on March 17 totalled 362,778,000 bushels, slightly under March 10 stocks of 363,941,000, but up 32% from last year's corresponding total of 274,663,000. At the same time, Prairie farm deliveries of wheat rose to 2,590,000 bushels from the preceding week's 2,248,000, but declined steeply from last year's 9,303,000.

Prairie farmers delivered smaller quantities of oats, barley, rye, but larger quantities of flaxseed than in the same week last year. Marketings of oats amounted to 1,126,000 bushels compared with 1,759,000, barley 978,000 compared with 1,912,000, rye 86,000 compared with 329,000, and flaxseed 53,000 bushels compared with 35,000. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week dropped to 1,804,000 bushels from 3,844,000 last year, and cumulative clearances from August 1 to March 17 declined to 127,497,000 bushels from 166,103,000. (17)

MORE

Sugar Sales Up In February Refinery meltings and sales of raw cane sugar in February increased to 76,379,000 pounds from 66,876,000 in the same month last year, and sales of refined sugar rose to 93,037,000 pounds from 80,356,000. Refined sugar manufactured in February increased to 75,306,000 pounds from 65,376,000, but month-end stocks declined to 264,592,000 pounds from 285,753,000. Holdings of raw cane sugar were down to 75,254,000 pounds from 81,575,000. (18)

Decline In Fur Farming Fur farming in Canada (exclusive of Newfoundland) continued to decline in 1952, the number of farms dropping from 3,072 in 1951 to 2,518, the number of animals from 315,485 to 306,523, and revenues from the sale of live animals and pelts from $12,400,000 to $11,100,000. Fox farms were down from 609 in 1951 to 380 and mink farms to 2,089 from 2,324, but chinchilla farms increased to 318 from 294.

Foxes on farms at the end of 1952 numbered 7,366 with a value of $140,261 as against 14,336 worth $341,839 a year earlier; average value decreased from $23.84 to $19.04. Mink on farms numbered 287,213 valued at $7,284,860 against 292,125 worth $8,022,408 and average value fell from $27.46 to $25.36. Chinchilla on farms numbered 11,571 valued at $2,122,889 against 8,530 worth $1,799,963, and average value was reduced from $211.01 to $183.47.

Pelts produced on fur farms numbered 691,127 valued at $10,260,939 against 663,094 worth $11,418,055 in 1951. Fox pelts numbered 25,229 compared with 43,786 and mink pelts 665,531 against 618,939, fox production declining 42% and mink increasing 7.5%. The fox pelts were worth $228,763 ($537,207 in 1951), standard mink pelts $5,378,507 ($6,851,719) silverblu pelts $2,002,883 ($2,011,144), pastel pelts $1,723,933 ($1,526,788) and other mutation mink pelts $921,659, ($485,720). Average values per pelt were: standard silver fox $8.63 ($11.67), platinum fox $9.93 ($14.50), pearl platinum fox $11,91 ($16.47), blue fox $8.34 ($7.70), standard mink $12.53 ($15.56), silverblue mink $16.86 ($20.83), pastel mink $21.42 ($25.63) and other mutation mink $24.82 ($21.50).

There were 16,962 live fur animals sold in 1952 for $873,964. Of these, 15,359 were mink valued at $541,516 and 1,346 chinchilla worth $326,122. Sales in 1951 included 15,031 mink worth $547,647 and 1,931 chinchilla valued at $416,318. During 1952 there were 20,424 foxes, 701,714 mink, 6,156 chinchilla and 226 other fur-bearing animals born on fur farms. Births for 1951 were 37,830 foxes, 676,789 mink, 4,599 chinchilla and 268 other fur-bearing animals. (19)

Fur Production Lower With declines in average values of most principal pelts, the total value of raw furs produced in Canada in the 1952-53 season dropped to $23,350,000 from the previous season's $24,215,000 and $31,134,000 in 1950-51. Fewer pelts were taken in 1952-53 than a year earlier — 7,600,000 as against 7,900,000. Mink was the main fur produced with a value of $12,700,000 ($12,499,000 in 1951-52), followed by muskrat valued at $4,322,000 ($4,676,000), beaver $3,122,000 ($3,323,000), squirrel $1,037,000 ($1,319,000), ermine $718,600 ($542,500), white fox $360,800 ($437,500), otter $320,500 ($284,000), silver fox $221,000 ($518,600), and marten $193,300 ($276,800).

Among the leading furs, average values decreased for mink to $16.16 from $17.70 in 1951-52, muskrat to $1.26 from $1.42, beaver to $13.90 from $14.91, ermine to $1.32 from $1.53, silver fox (including mutations) to $7.54 from $11.85, and marten to $11.66 from $16.30. Increases were recorded for squirrel to 45 cents from 43 cents, white fox to $8.86 from $8.16, and otter to $22.62 from $21.10. Ontario was the leading fur producing province in 1952-53 with a total of $6,041,000 ($6,012,000 in 1951-52); Manitoba next with $4,216,000 ($4,462,000); Alberta, $4,199,000 ($4,492,000); Saskatchewan, $2,668,000 ($2,-140,000); Quebec, $2,157,000 ($2,344,000); British Columbia, $2,056,000 ($2,039,000); Northwest Territories, $877,000 ($1,448,000); Nova Scotia, $489,000 ($527,000); Yukon Territory, $247,000 ($173,000); New Brunswick, $215,000 ($211,000); Prince Edward Island, $112,000 ($216,000); and Newfoundland, $72,000 ($152,000). (20)

TRANSPORT

Railway Carloadings Declined 12% In Week

Railway carloadings during the second week of March totalled 66,582 cars, a decline of 9,453 cars or 12.4% from last year's corresponding total of 76,035 cars. In addition, 29,044 revenue cars were received from connections, 3,770 less than in the like 1953 period.

Loadings in the eastern division were down to 45,417 from 50,186 cars a year earlier, while receipts from connections declined to 26,194 from 30,029. Shipments were lower for most of the commodities, the major decreases being grain, pig iron and steel, fuel oil and lumber. In the western division, loadings in Canada totalled 21,165 cars, down 4,684 from 25,849 in the 1953 period, but the receipts from connections rose to 2,850 cars from 2,785.(21)

Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil Increased 37% In 1953

Boosted by a new record monthly movement in December, the volume of oil delivered through Canadian pipe lines in the year 1953 soared to 147,304,000 barrels, an increase of 37% over 1952 deliveries of 107,796,000 barrels, and a gain of 67% over 1951. The year's deliveries of refined products amounted to 24,868,000 barrels as against only 3,094,000 in 1952. December's deliveries of oil totalled 14,400,000 barrels, up 11% from November and 33% above December, 195

Provincial deliveries for the year were as follows, with 1952 figures in brackets: British Columbia, 1,540,000 barrels (nil); Alberta, 16,985,000 (16,054,000); Saskatchewan, 14,190,000 (11,165,000); Manitoba, 36,683,000 (27,630,000); Ontario, 24,868,000 (3,094,000); and Quebec, 53,038,000 (49,853,000).

Manitoba's deliveries included 30,524,000 barrels (21,521,000 in 1952) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna destined principally to Ontario refineries at Sarnia. In the past the bulk of this oil has moved from Superior to Sarnia by way of lake tanker until the close of navigation. With the completion in December of Lakehead's 643 mile extension from Superior to Sarnia, the Interprovincial Pipe Line Company now operates the longest crude oil pipe line in the world. This extension commenced operating in December and provides transportation facilities for year-round movement of oil from western Canada to refineries at Sarnia

By the end of 1953 deliveries of the Interprovincial Pipe Line Company had risen to 53,569,000 barrels as against 41,281,000 in 1952, an increase of 30%. Imperial's deliveries for the year amounted to 47,468,000 barrels, up 8%, while the Montreal Pipe Line Company increased their total deliveries for the year by 6.3% to 53,038,000 barrels from 49,853,000.

Pipe-line company revenues for the year totalled $28,305,000 compared with $21,271,000 in 1952, a gain of 33%. The average number of employees for the year was 951, an increase of more than one-third from 697. At the same time earnings amounted to $4,188,000 as against $2,933,000, up by almost 43%. Compared with 1952, average earnings were up by 5%, rising to $4,400 from $4,200 in 1952. (22)

TRAVEL

Foreign Vehicle Entries Increased 4% In February

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in February totalled 59,615, an increase of 4% over the same month last year. This brought January-February entries to 108,351, 3% above last year's 104,870.

Entries into Ontario in February rose to 29,379 cars from 28,579, British Columbia to 12,115 from 11,996, New Brunswick to 4,026 from 3,399, Manitoba to 2,079 from 935, Saskatchewan to 572 from 370, Yukon Territory to 283 from 149. Quebec's entries declined to 10,461 from 11,276, Alberta's to 651 from 664, and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by ship) to 49 from 80.(23

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

More Births & Marriages, Fewer Deaths In February Almost 33,000 births were registered in Canada in February, 17.8% more than in the corresponding month last year when 28,000 were recorded. The large February increase followed a small decline of 1.2% in January to 32,500 from 32,900 a year earlier. Registrations in the January-February period rose to 65,000 from 61,000, or by 7.5%, and averaged 11% higher than in the last three years.

Marriage registrations in February rose 7% to 6,600 from 6,300 a year ago. In the two months, January-February, almost 13,000 marriages have been registered as compared with 12,000, and an average of 11,700 for these months during the last three years.

Death registrations were lower in February at 9,600 as compared with 10,400, bringing the two-month total to 21,000 as compared with 22,000. January-February registrations were 1,500 under the average of the last three years. (24)

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

Mentally Ill Outnumber Patients Of Public Hospitals By Over 10% Patients of mental hospitals and psychiatric units now outnumber all the patients in all the public hospitals of Canada by more than 10%, Dominion Statistician Herbert Marshall reveals in the preface of a new Mental Statistics Handbook published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The handbook is designed not only as a guide to Canada's national system of mental illness statistics but also for reference, teaching and general information purposes. It sets out the definitions and instructions to be followed by mental hospital authorities in making accurate and uniform statistical returns to the Bureau, and contains separate sections outlining the operation of the statistical system, a list of commonly used statistical terms and rates, a classification and index of mental disorders, and a selected bibliography.

In his preface Mr. Marshall points out that "the growing numbers of annual admissions to mental hospitals, the increasing outlay of public funds for institutional accommodation and the perennial shortage of beds all point up the importance of mental illness as a continuing health problem of the first magnitude. Advances in combatting infective diseases, in prolonging life expectancy and in the general improvement of physical health have not been matched by comparable reductions in the incidence of mental disorders. Indeed, the successful control of a number of deadly diseases has served rather to accentuate the seriousness of mental illness as a cuase of much suffering and unhappiness, and, from another viewpoint, of great wastage of our human resources.

"There is little doubt," he adds, "that the complex problems involved in the prevention and treatment of mental illness will continue to confront Canadian health and welfare authorities in undiminished measure in the forseeable future. There is equally little doubt that an indispensable prerequisite to the proper understanding of these problems is the provinsion of reliable current statistical information on mental illness and on the institutional and other services provided."

The indispensability of reliable statistics for planning bed accommodation, for providing specialized treatment services, for sound hospital administration and financing, for initiation of preventive measures and for a wide range of similar practical problem is stressed in the handbook, which states that while Canada now takes second place to no other country in the comprehensiveness and reliability of its mental health statistics the wholehearted voluntary cooperation of mental hospitals is required to maintain this position, to consolidate improvements currently being made, and to improve still further the practical usefulness of the Bureau's statistics.

E L E C T R I C   P O W E R

Electric Power Production Slightly Lower In January Production of electric energy by central electric stations in January amounted to 5,633,547,000 kilowatt hours, slightly under both December's 5,718,496,000 kilowatt hours and last year's corresponding total of 5,656,537,000 kilowatt hours.

The month's consumption of primary power -- production, less exports, and secondary power -- totalled 5,379,051,000 kilowatt hours, down from December's 5,398,403,000 kilowatt hours, but up from last year's January consumption of 5,106,043,000 kilowatt hours.

Gross exports to the United States in January dropped to 317,781,000 kilowatt hours from 176,639,000 in the preceding month and 215,185,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Output in Quebec — Canada's major producer — dropped to 2,708,247,000 kilowatt hours from 2,878,653,000 a year earlier. There were gains in all other provinces, with Ontario's output up to 1,729,499,000 kilowatt hours from 1,680,654,000. British Columbia's to 470,914,-000 from 444,247,000, Manitoba's to 274,280,000 from 256,191,000, Alberta's to 142,268,000 from 118,457,000, Saskatchewan's to 117,265,000 from 104,769,000, Nova Scotia's to 99,778,000 from 89,530,000, New Brunswick's to 67,664,000 from 63,910,000, Newfoundland's to 20,572,000 from 17,296,000, and Prince Edward Island's to 3,060,000 from 2,830,000. (25)

A N N U A L   I N D U S T R Y   R E P O R T S

Paint And Varnish Production Reached Record Value In 1952 Canadian manufacturers produced a record $95,961,000 worth of paints and varnishes in 1952, some $1,303,000 worth more than in 1951 and nearly twice as much as in 1945, according to the Bureau's annual report on the paints, varnishes and lacquers industry.

Production of pigments was valued at $14,216,000, down from the 1951 peak of $19,352,000 and just under the 1950 value, while output of putty was valued at $817,000, up from $807,000 in 1951 but less than in any other year since 1947.

The quantity of ready-mixed paints produced dropped to 11,096,000 from 11,821,000 gallons in the preceding year, and of paste paints to 4,114,000 from 5,302,000 pounds. Output of cellulose lacquers increased to 3,329,000 from 2,162,000 gallons, a pyrolylin thinners to 2,151,000 from 2,007,000 gallons, and of putty to 11,176,000 from 11,032,000 pounds.

Gross selling value of all products of the paints, varnishes and lacquers industry was $107,406,164 in 1952, up over 2% from $104,839,285 in 1951, but material costs were down 5% to $53,118,889 from $55,700,822. Fuel and electricity costs were 3.5% higher at $732,978 against $708,104, while the industry's payroll rose 7% to $17,220,333 from $16,129,180. The number of plants increased by two to 116 during the year, but employment was more than 1% lower at 5,784 versus 5,859. (26)

Roofing Paper Industry Shipments Down In 1952 Factory shipments of Canada's roofing paper industry in 1952 were valued at $41,814,000, slightly under the preceding year's total of $41,879,000. The industry employed an average of 2,294 persons as compared with 2,333, and their salaries and wages totalled $6,736,000 as compared with $6,214,000. There were 26 plants in the industry in both years.

Leading products of the industry in 1952 were as follows, in order of value, with 1951 figures in brackets: asphalt shingles, $16,415,000 ($16,142,000); asphalt saturated felts, $5,055,000 ($5,082,000); mineral surfaced roll roofings, $3,136,000 ($3,524,000); smooth surfaced roll roofings, $2,587,000 ($3,052,000); tar ans asphalt and saturated coated sheathings, $2,372,000 ($2,253,000); and roll type rag and asbestos felt sidings, $1,550,000 ($1,-504,000). (27)

MORE

Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment Industry In 1952 Gross factory value of products shipped by 48 establishments comprising the miscellaneous transportation equipment industry in 1952 amounted to $7,981,000, up from the preceding year's $6,899,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Among the products of the industry were horse-drawn wheeled vehicles, horse-drawn sleighs, wheelbarrows, baby carriages, and snowmobiles. (28)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

1- Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, Summary, Feb., 20¢
-- Trade of Canada: Imports, Detailed, Dec. & 12 Months, 1953, 25¢
2- Quarterly Estimates of Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter, 1953; Preliminary Estimates, Calendar Year, 1953, 25¢
3- Retail Consumer Credit, Fourth Quarter, 1953, 25¢
4- Prices & Price Indexes, Feb., 25¢
5- Production, Shipments & Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies, Jan., 25¢
6- Production, Shipments & Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia, Jan., 25¢
7- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, Jan., 20¢
8- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, Jan., 10¢
9- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, Dec., 10¢
10- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Payrolls, Feb., 10¢
11- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings & Average Weekly Wages, Jan., 25¢
12- Hiring & Separation Rates in Certain Industries, March 1951 to Feb., 1953, 25¢
13- M: Federal Government Employment & Payrolls, Dec., 10¢
--- The Labour Force, Feb., 25¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of March 26)
14- 1951 Census Volume III: Housing & Families, $3
15- The Dairy Review, Feb., 25¢
16- M: Production of Eggs, Feb., 10¢
17- M: Grain Statistics, Weekly, 10¢
18- M: Sugar Situation, Feb., 10¢
19- M: Report on Fur Farms, 1952, 25¢
20- M: Fur Production, 1952-53 Season, 25¢
21- M: Railway Carloadings, Weekly, 10¢
22- M: Oil Pipe Line Statistics, Dec., 10¢
23- M: Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, Feb., 10¢
24- Vital Statistics, Feb., 10¢
25- M: Central Electric Stations, Jan., 10¢
26- Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Industry, 1952, 25¢
27- Roofing Paper Industry, 1952, 25¢
28- Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment Industry, 1952, 25¢
M = Memorandum

TV Sets: Manufacturers sold 366,498 last year, over two-and-a-half times as many as in 1952. Average factory price was down 8% to \$406 from \$442 per set.

. . .

Sheep: 895,700 were shorn last year, 67,100 or 8% more than in 1952.

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Putty: Production increased 1% last year to 11,176,000 pounds, and average factory price remained at about 7¢ a pound.

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Railways moved 156,107,052 tons of freight last year, 5,798,485 tons or nearly 4% less than in 1951.

. . .

Occupied [illegible] land was valued at an [illegible] [illegible] per acre in 1953, \$3 or 6% more than in 1952, \$21 or 70% more than in 1945 and more than double the 1935-39 average of \$24.

. . .

Fox Pelts: Fur farms produced only [illegible],229 in 1952, 18,557 or 42% less than in 1951.

. . .

Wool: Domestic disappearance increased last year by 14,364,000 lb. or 27% to 67,953,000 lb., about [illegible] of the war-time peak of 130,521,000 lb. in 1952.

. . .

Barbed Wire: Only 7,[illegible] tons were made last year, 2,510 or 35% less than in 1952.

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Oil: A record 147,304,000 barrels flowed through pipe lines last year, 37% more than in 1952, 67% more than in 1951.

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Repayment on loans to foreign governments brought Canada \$87,000,000 last year, \$31,000,000 or 55% more than in 1952. Settlements from the United Kingdom on the loans of 1942 and 1946 accounted for 74% of the 1953 repayments as compared with 66% of the total in the preceding year.

. . .

Mental patients in institutions and psychiatric units outnumber all the patients in all the public hospitals of Canada by more than 10%.

. . .

Fur Farms: In the 1942-52 decade the number in operation slumped by 5,317 or 68% to 2,518.

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Powered Oil Burners: 85,215 were produced in 1952 as compared with 74,277 in 1951, 3,418 in 1945, only 122 in 1943.

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Washing Machines: 253,748 were made last year, 5,773 or 2% more than in 1952, but factories shipped only 243,396, a drop of 11,009 or 4%.

. . .

Cash Sales accounted for 71% of all retail sales in the fourth quarter last year as against 68% in the last quarter of 1952.

. . .

Roofing paper industry shipped \$41,813,738 worth of products in 1952, two-and-a-half times as much as in 1945, seven times as much as in 1938.

. . .

Radios: 620,800 were sold by manufacturers last year, 51,956 or 11% more than in 1952. Average price was down 5% to \$84 from \$88.

. . .

Wool production rose by 930,000 lb. or 12% last year to 8,621,000 lb., with shorn wool output up 4% to 6,659,000 lb. and pulled wool output up 50% to 1,962,000 lb.

. . .

Occupied Farm Land: Average value per acre last year ranged from \$30 in Saskatchewan to \$99 in British Columbia. In Ontario the average was \$98, in Quebec \$77, in Prince Edward Island \$61, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick \$54, in Manitoba \$49, and in Alberta \$43 per acre.

. . .

Steel Wire Staples: 1,680 tons were made in 1953, some 33 tons or 2% more than in 1952.

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