# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN 

 Dominion Bureau of Statistics
## HIGHIIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

CANADA'S FOREIGN COMMODITI TRADE in March continued the advance of February from the low Jamuary value with a marked seasonal gain that inought the total value of exports just above that of March last year and the total import value just slightly under last year's March ficure.
(Page 3)

FARM PRICIS OF AGRICUTTURAL FRODUCTS rose in February, continuing the unward trend dating from November last, the index registering 234.2, an increase of 1.1 points over Jamuary and 5.2 points over November, Prices of Iive stock, dairy products, potatoes, poultry and eggs moved higher in Fobzuary but grain prices were unchanged.
(Pace 9)

CASH INCOME OF CANADA'S PARMERS from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous year's grain crops in 1953 was estimated at $\$ 2,741,300,000$, dorm $3 \%$ from the 1952 poak of $\$ 2,826,600,000$. Higher income from wheat, dairy products, eggs, com, sugar beets, hay and wool wes more than offset by lower returns from other products.
(Page 9)

CPEANERY BUTTER STOKKS in nine regional cities totalled $30,406,000$ munds on April 22 this year, $66.5 \%$ more than the $18,256,000$ pounds in store a year earlier. Holdings were substantially higher in the east but wore lower west of Winnipeg.
(Page 8)

FIRSI-QUARTER FRODUCTION FIGURES show gains of $18 \%$ for refined sugar, $17 \%$ for salad and cooking oils, $15 \%$ for shostening and $6 \%$ for margarine over the first three months of last yerr, but a drop of $31 \%$ in the natput cis lard.
(Page 8)

RAIIWAY CARLOADINGS during the aecond week of April totallod 66,274 cars, a drop from 73,227 a year ear?ier. This brought cumulative 1954 loai: ngs to 969,605 cars, down from 1,052,441 last rear.
(Pace 11)

FOREIGN VEHICIE ENTRIES into Canada on traveller's vehiole permits were $6 \%$ lower this March, the drop more than offsetting increases of $2.8 \%$ in January and $3.8 \%$ in Pobruary to lover the first-quarter total to 175,571. from 176,457 last year.
(Page 12)

DEPARTIENI STORE SAIES were $8 \%$ above last year's level in the weak onding April 17. Gains were recorded in all provinces except Saskatchewar.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Fobruary Immorts From Untted States Lower In Value: Up From Otr:o wees

Rorixced purchases from the United States again accornter for most of the $5.6 \%$ decline in the value of Canada's comnodity imports in Tebruary to \$292,- 600,000 from $\$ 310,000,000$ in the same raonth last year, according to find figures. February's final total is below the preliminary figure published earlier. Since January imports had fallen to $\$ 280,200,000$ from $\$ 327,800,000$ a year earlier, the cumlative value for the January-February period deciined to $\$ 572,800,000$ from $\$ 637,800,000$.

A drop in volume was responsible for the decline in the value of liebruary inmorts, prices averaging slightly higher than last year. Only three of the major cormodity groups -- agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals and products -- were higher in value this February. The larger declined occurred in fibres and textiles, iron and products, and non-metallic minerals.

Final value for exports, as published earlier, was $\$ 274,700,000$, narrowly below last year's February value of $\$ 275,500,000$. This followed a drop in January to $\$ 260,700,=$ 000 from $\$ 317,300,000$, and the Jamary-Felmuary total declined to $\$ 535,400,000$ from $\$ 592$, 800,000 . The overall result was a reduced import surplus of $\$ 12,800,000$ on the month ${ }^{\dagger}$ s foreign trade compared with $\$ 30,400,000$ in Febmary last year. Added to January's import surplus of $\$ 14,800,000(\$ 6,600,000$ last year), the two-month purchase balance was $\$ 27,600,-$ 000 versus $\$ 37,000,000$.

Canada bought more this February from the United Kingdom and other Comnomealth countries, Iatin American countries, and European countries. Imports from tho United States declined to $\$ 217,532,000$ from $\$ 241,010,000$ last year and followed a Jemury drop to $\$ 202,788,000$ from $\$ 249,249,000$. This reduced the January-February value to $\$ 420,320,-$ 000 from $\$ 490,209,000$. Wood and paper and non-ferrous metals were the only roups to rise in va're in rebruary, while the largest decreases occurred in fibres and textiles, iron and products, and non-metallic minerals.

Following a small drop in January, February purchases from the Tnited lingdom were moderately higher at $\$ 29,026,000$ versus $\$ 27,153,000$. The combined Tenuary-February value was $\$ 57,335,000$, slightly under last year's $\vdots 5 \%, 718,000$. Seven of the nine main groups were up in value in Februory, largest ain ocurring in iron products. Furchases from other Commonrealth countrios vere higher in ralue at $\$ 10,464,000$ versus $\$ 8,917,000$, and the two-month value rose to $\$ 19,477,000$ from ${ }^{\circ} 18,292,000$. There were increased purchases in February from British East írrica, Ceylon, Malaja, Singapore, and Australin.

February imports from Latin Americon countries rose in value to $\$ 27,548,000$ from $\$ 20,836,000$ last year, and the January-February value advanced to \$45,021,000 from \$42,042,000. Amone the chief sourcos of supply there were increased purchasos in February from Brazil, Colombia and Venemuola, but decroases from liestco and Ciba.

With larger purchases in February from Belgium and Luxembourg, Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, imports from European countries noved up in value to $\$ 8,108,000$ from $\$ 8,786,000$ last yeur. The Jamary-February value rose to $\$ 19,516,000$ from 19,161,000. Mainly as a result of a steep rise in imports from Lebanon, imports from the remaining troup of foreign countries climbed in February to $\$ 4,794,000$ from $\$ 2,976,000$. In the twomonth period the value was up to $8,727,000$ from $\$ 9,307,000$.

Amonc the principal import comodities there were gains this Femrury in Mruits, coffee and chicory, books and printed matter, rolline-mill products, non-farm machinery, and automobilc wrts, but declines in raw cotton and cotton products, wool and wool products, engines and boilers, farn implements and machinery, automobiles, coal, crude petroleum and aircraft and parts.

Main commodity group values show gains in agricultural and vegetable products to $\$ 33,900,000$ from $\$ 31,900,000$; non-ferrous metals and products to $\$ 24,600,000$ from $\$ 22,-$ 500,000 ; and wood and paper to $\$ 13,200,000$ from $\$ 11,800,000$. The remaining groups declined: animal products, $\$ 6,900,000(\$ 7,000,000$ last year); fibres and textiles, $\$ 26,200,-$ $000(\$ 36,200,000)$; iron and products, $\$ 104,000,000$ ( $\$ 111,600,000$ ); non-metallic minerals, $\$ 39,200,000(\$ 43,500,000)$; chemicals and products, $\$ 15,900,000(\$ 16,100,000)$; and miscellaneous comodities, $\$ 28,800,000(\$ 29,500,000)$. (1 \& 2)

The following table shows the value of Canada's major comnodity imports in February and the January-February period together with corresponding 1953 totals. These are listed in order of size of this year's January-February period:

| February |  | January-February |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1953 | 1.54 | 1253 | 1954 |
|  | (Thousands | Dollars) |  |
| 28,996 | 29,547 | 59,725 | 55,350 |
| 18,878 | 19,063 | 37,346 | 36,682 |
| 16,408 | 14,677 | 33,395 | 34,264 |
| 8,955 | 9,191 | 18,538 | 19,369 |
| 17,677 | 10,443 | 33,809 | 15,174 |
| 9,108 | 8,377 | 19,389 | 17,398 |
| 8,848 | 7,343 | 16,432 | 14,175 |
| 8,920 | 5,970 | 17,291 | 12,869 |
| 9,482 | 6,594 | 18,698 | 12,844 |
| 4,465 | 5,922 | 9,051 | 12,134 |
| 6,139 | 6,437 | 11,798 | 11,828 |
| 4,938 | 5,365 | 9,928 | 10,479 |
| 5,531 | 5,087 | 11,676 | 10,453 |
| 5,596 | 5,527 | 11,061 | 9,6'71 |
| 7,248 | 3,959 | 14,419 | 6,630 |

## Foreign Commodity Irade In March Recovers To Last Year's Level

Canada's foreign comodity trade in March continued the advance of February from the low January value with a marked seasonal gain that brought the total value of exports just above that of March lant year and the total import value just sliflly under last year's March figure, according to preliminary summary figures.

Total exports in the month were valued at $\$ 321,200,000$, up from $\$ 279,1300,000$ in February and $\$ 265,400,000$ in January, and moderately above the value of $\$ 313,000,000$ for March iast year. Conuodity imports had an estinated value of $\$ 353,400,000$, showing a somewhat larger gain from 292,600,000 the previous month and $\$ 280,200,000$ in January but being slightly below last year's corresponding value of $\$ 360,100,000$. The estimated import surplus for the month was thus reduced to $\$ 32,200,000$ from $\$ 47,100,000$ last year.

In the first quarter this year exports were down in agoregate value to $\$ 866,300,000$ from $\$ 914,000,000$ in 1953, the decline being due alrost wholly to the sharp January drop. Estimated imports in the period declined somewhat more to $\$ 926,200,000$ from $\$ 998,000,000$. The estimated cumulative surplus for the three months accordingly declired to $\$ 59,900,000$ from $\$ 84,000,000$ last year.

Comodity trade with the United Statos in March was up substantially from the two previous months but alnost unchanged frow March last year. Total exports amounted to $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 5}$, 200,000 against $\$ 206,400,000$ last year, and imports to $\$ 271,200,000$ against $\$ 272,800,000$, the estimated import surplus being fractionally lower at $\$ 66,000,000$ against $\$ 66,500,000$. Aggregate exports in the quarter were down to $\$ 537,200,000$ from $\$ 574,900,000$ in 1953 and estimated imports to $\$ 691,500,000$ from $\$ 763,100,000$, the estimated import surplus decreasing to $\$ 154,300,000$ from $\$ 188,200,000$.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in March also advanced over the two earlier months and were up sharply over March last year at $\$ 52,800,000$ against $\$ 38,800,000$, while estimated imports were only slightly above the February and January values and down from last year at $\$ 30,800,000$ against $\$ 37,600,000$. The estimated export surplus thus climbed to $\$ 22,000,000$ from $\$ 1,300,000$. In the three months, exports were up to $\$ 135,900,000$ fram $\$ 124,600,000$ last year and imports down to $\$ 88,100,000$ from $\$ 95,300,000$, making an estimated export surplus of $\$ 47,800,000$ compared to $\$ 29,300,000$.

March shipments to other Comonwealth countries declined to $\$ 13,700,000$ campared to $\$ 16,800,000$ last year, the aggregate value for the three months falling to $\$ 37,700,000$ from $\$ 56,500,000$. Purchases from Comnonwealth countries were slightly lower in the month at $\$ 9,500,000$ against $\$ 10,900,000$, but the quarter's total was practically unchanged at $\$ 29,100,000$. Sales to the remaining countries were down slightly in the month at $\$ 49,500$, 000 against $\$ 51,000,000$ and in the three months at $\$ 155,500,000$ against $\$ 158,000,000$. Estimated imports from these countries, on the other hand, were up in March to $\$ 41,900,000$ from $\$ 38,800,000$ last year, and in the quarter to $\$ 117,500,000$ from $\$ 110,400,000$.

The preliminary figures for March and the January-March period are sumaarized in the following table. The import figures are estimates and subject to revision; final and detailed import figures will not be available for several weeks. Those for exports are based on final fisures, which will be issued in detail shortly.


Imports:

| United Kingdom | 37.6 | 30.8 | 95.3 | 88.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other Commonwealth countries | 10.9 | 9.5 | 29.2 | 29.1 |
| United States | 272.8 | 271.2 | '63.1 | 691.5 |
| Other foreign countries | 38.8 | 41.9 | 110.4 | 117.5 |
| Totals | 360.1 | 353.4 | 298.0 | 926.2 |

EMPLUYMENT \& EARNINGS
Federal Pmiloyments. Payrolls In January

Federal civil servants numbered 135,411 in January, up fram 135,053 in the preceding month and 129,553 a year earlier, and their earnings totalled $\$ 34,756,076$ versus $\$ 32,123,778$ in December and $\$ 30,615$, 759 in January last year. The January total, but not the December inclucles increases granted in December.

Prevailing rate and casual employees and ships' crews in federal government employment numbered 36,697 in January as against 36,396 in the preceding month and 32,425 a year earlier. Their earnings totalled $\$ 6,984,971$, a drop from $\$ 7,456,851$ in December but above last year's January total of $\$ 6,699,580$. (3)

> MERCHANDISING \& SIRVICES

Department Store Sales Increased 8\% In Week

Department store sales rose $8 \%$ during the week ending April 17 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There were gains in all provinces except Saskatchewan where the drop was 7.2\%. The rise in the Maritimes was $4.6 \%$, Quebec $4.6 \%$, Ontario $14 \%$, Vanitoba $3.3 \%$, Alberta $6.2 \%$, and British Columbia 10\%.

## MINERALS

Higher Yields In Eight of Eleven Producing Areas pushed Mineral Output Value To New Grest In 1953

Gains in six of the mineral-producing provinces and in both territories last year outweighed decreases in the other three provinces to push the value of Canada's mineral production to an all-time crest of $\$ 1,331,211,503$, almost $\$ 46,000,000$ above the 1952 peak of $\$ 1,285,342,353$, according to the detailed preliminary report. The first estimate of 1953's mineral output was published last January 4. Last year's was the seventh record in a row and production value was more then two and one-half times the 1946 total of $\$ 502,316,251$. The mineral production figures do not include pitchblende products.

Last year saw oil emerge as Canada's most important mineral in value terns; it accounted for $15 \%$ of the mineral production value as compared with $11 \%$ in 1952 . In the preceding year gold was first, closely followed by nickel and copper, each accounting for about $12 \%$ of the total value. In 1953 nickel again represented $12 \%$ of the total while copper accounted for $11 \%$ and gold for $10 \%$. The proportion of the total value accounted for by coal declined to 8 from $9 \%$, and by zinc to $7 \mathrm{fram} 10 \%$. The proportion was unchanged for asbestos at $7 \%$, lead at $4 \%$ and cement at $4 \%$, but other minerals represented $22 \%$ of the total value last year as gainst $19 \%$ in 1952.

Ontario accounted for $34.6 \%$ of the national output value in both 1953 and 1952, the province's production value increasing to $\$ 460,476,113$ from $\$ 444,669,412$. Quebec was still the second largest producer last year despite a value decline to $\$ 252,826,012$ or $19 \%$ of the national total from $\$ 270,483,962$ or $21 \%$ in the preceding year. Alberta production was valued at $\$ 245,954,755$ or $18.5 \%$ of the total, a jump from $\$ 196,811,654$ or $15.3 \%$ mainly due to the sharp gain in crude petroleum. British Columbia production was valued at $\$ 160,741,-$ 387 or $12.1 \%$ of the total, a drop from $\$ 170,071,24 \%$ or $13.2 \%$ in 1952 . Mineral production in Nova Scotia was worth $\$ 67,100,707$, up from $\$ 64,552,383$ and representing $5 \%$ of the allCanada total in both years. Saskatchewan production was valued at $\$ 48,136,364$ or $3.6 \%$ of the total, a decrease from $\$ 49,506,094$ or $3.9 \%$. Output in Newfoundland increased in value to $\$ 33,688,389$ from $\$ 32,512,313$, or $2.5 \%$ of the total in both years. Output in Manitoba increased slightly in value to $\$ 25,671,957$ from $\$ 25,105,045$ but represented only $1.9 \%$ of the national total last year as against $2 \%$ in 1952. In the Yukon mineral production was valued at $\$ 14,362,607$ or $1.1 \%$ of the total, a gain from $\$ 11,386,451$ or $0.9 \%$. New Bruns-wick production was worth $\$ 11,732,174$ versus $\$ 11,298,960$, or $0.9 \%$ of the total in both years. Output in the Northwest Territories climbed to $\$ 10,521,038$ or $0.8 \%$ of the total fram $\$ 8,944,835$ or $0.7 \%$.

Canadian production of metals declined in value for the second straight year in 1953 to $\$ 708,912,835$ from $\$ 727,904,366$ in 1952 , decreases in six producing areas more than offsetting gains elsewhere. Output value of cadmium, cobalt, copper, indium, iron ore, iron ingots, nickel, platinum, selenium, silver, tellurium, tin, titanium ore and tungsten was higher, but that of other metallics decreased.

The value of Canada's fuel production surged to a record $\$ 311,235,192$ in 1953 from $\$ 263,582,319$ in 1952 , gains in five producing areas more than offsetting declines elsewhere. The sharp increase for crude petroleum and natural gas outweighed drops for coal and peat.

Output of other non-metallic minerals climbed in value to $\$ 127,457,6.5$ last year frum $\$ 125,047,050$ in 1952 , with gains in all producing areas except Alberta. Increases were recorded for all except asbestos, diatomite, grindstones, iron oxides, mica, quartz, salt, sodium sulphate, and sulphur, which declined.

Production of structural materials also soared to a new all-time high of $\$ 183,605,851$ last year from $\$ 168,808,618$ in 1952 , with advances in all producing areas except Nova Scotia and Quebec. Increases for cement and clay products outweighed declines for stone, lime,

Most Leading Minerals Showed Production Declines In January

Production of the majority of Canadals leading mineral products was lower in January than in the corresponding month last year. Exceptions to the decline were crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore nickel.

The month's output of crude petroleum rose to $8,014,143$ barrels from $5,287,251$ in the same month last year, natural gas to $15,320,394 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet from $11,921,886 \mathrm{M}$, nickel to 12,670 tons from 12,466, and iron ore to 237,105 tons from 215,982 .

Listed among the declines were: asbestos, 56,800 tons ( 70,076 a year ago); cement, 889,594 barrels ( $1,038,573$ ); clay products, $\$ 1,638,046$ ( $\$ 1,745,152$ ); coal, $1,623,925$ tons ( $1,790,441$ ); copper, 17,783 tons ( 23,824 ); gold, 293,049 fine ounces ( 371,265 ); gypsum, 169,182 tons ( 174,718 ); lead, 17,684 tons (19,502); lime, 92,614 tons ( 97,474 ); salt, 77,221 tons ( 80,125 ); silver, 2,413,990 fine ounces (2,459,531); and zinc, 27,030 tons (32,474). (5)

Clay Product Sales Lower This January

Sales of domestic clay products by Canadian producers were valued at $\$ 1,638,046$ this January, a drop from $\$ 1,745,152$ last year. There was a slight increase in the value of building brick sold, but decreases were reported for all other items.

Sales of building brick were valued at $\$ 1,059,452$ versus $\$ 1,057,522$ in January last year, structural tile $\$ 274,550$ versus $\$ 278,220$, drain tile $\$ 45,774$ versus $\$ 59,648$, sewer pipe $\$ 153,373$ versus $\$ 209,441$, fireclay blocks and shapes $\$ 21,279$ versus $\$ 42,829$, pottery $\$ 29,524$ versus $\$ 34,900$, and other clay products $\$ 54,094$ versus $\$ 62,592$. (6)

Output of Crude Oil
Higher This January

Canada's oil wells filled 8,014,143 barrels with crude petroleum this January, 2,726,892 more than in January last year and more than double the $3,979,624$ filled in the first month of 1952. Production was higher than in 1953 in all producing areas except New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories, where yields were lower.

Alberta fields continued to supply the bulk of the national output, this year's January yield of $7,584,174$ barrels comparing with $5,040,354$ last year. Main producers in both years were the Redwater ( $2,153,425$ barrels this January versus $1,654,230$ last year) and the Leduc-Woodbend ( $1,902,262$ versus $1,518,565$ ) fields. Third largest producer this January (with 690,541 barrels) was the Bonnie Glen field, which last January trailed (with 118,231 barrels) the Joarcam, Turner Valley, Acheson and Wizard Lake fields.

In Saskatchewan, January production of crude petrolevm increased to 280,752 barrels this year from 174,869 last year; in Manitoba, to 106,801 from 41,582 barrels; and in Ontario, to 32,663 from 15,000 barrels. In the Northwest Territories, January output was reduced to 8,606 barrels this year from $\mathcal{H}_{4}, 009$ in 1953, and in New Brunswick, to 1,147 from 1,437 barrels. (7)

Natural Gas Output, Sales Up In January

Canadian production of natural gas increased to $15,320,894 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet this January from $11,921,886 \mathrm{M}$ a year earlier and $10,201,550 \mathrm{M}$ in the same month of 1952. During the month, $10,801,389 \mathrm{M}$ cubic feet were sold for $\$ 4,546,246$ to 286,829 domestic, commercial and industrial customers as compared with $9,159,114 \mathrm{M}$ sold for $\$ 3,752,911$ to 264,385 customers in January last year. (7)

## MANUPACTURING

Manufactured Gas Sales Increased This January

During January distributing companies sold 2,551,048 M cubic feet of manufactured gas in Canada for $\$ 3,110,132$ as compared with 2 . $499,023 \mathrm{M}$ sold for $\$ 3,005,294$ in the same month last year. Number of customers, however, was down to 573,765 from 579,178 , with fewer domestic and cormercial users but more industrial consumers. (7)

Refined Petroleum Products Output Hicher This January

Canadian refineries produced $13,559,633$ barrels of petroleum products this January, $2,119,615$ more than in the same month last year. Output was reduced for aviation gasoline, tractor fuel, aviation turbine fuel, kerosene, other light fuel oil, asphalt, coke, lubricating oil and grease, but production was increased for naptha specialties, motor gasoline, stove oil, diesel fuel, furnace oil, heavy fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, petroleum feed stocks, wax and candles, and other products.

During the month the refineries received $13,693,704$ barrels of crude oil, 2,463,793 more than a year earlier. Receipts of domestic crude climbed to 7,347,572 from 3,837,249 barrels, while receipts of imported crude declined to $6,346,132$ fram $7,392,662$ barrels. February 1 inventories of refined petroleum products were up to $19,765,133$ barrels this year from 17,215,778 in 1953, with larger stocks of all except aviation gasoline, other light fuel oil, heavy fuel oil and asphalt. (8)

Paint Sales Love Sales of paints, vamishes and lacquers by manufacturers which norIn Value In February mally account for the bulk of the output, were valued at $\$ 8,161,000$ in February, 5\% under last year's corresponding total of $38,588,000$. Since January's sales value had fallen to $\$ 6,686,000$ from $\$ 7,573,000$ a year earlier, the cumulative total for the January-February period declined to $\$ 14,847,000$ from $\$ 16,161,-$ 000 . (9)

Production \& Shipments Of Hard Euard In March

Both production and domestic shipments of hard board were lower in March and the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1952. Export shipments were higher this March but were down in tbe three-month comparison.

The month's output amounted to $13,445,058$ square feet $(15,315,445$ a year earlier, bringing the three-month total to $34,471,067$ square feet $(43,734,801)$. Domestic shipments in March were 10,309,799 square feet (11,971,328), and in the quarter were 25,191,804 square feet $(33,452,816)$. March export shipments were $4,581,469$ square eet $(3,744,951)$, and in the quarter aggregated $8,066,431$ square feet $(10,303,390)$. (10)

1953 Year-find Stocks of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of 1953 were larger than a year earlier for nickel, tin-lead, and zinc, but lower for aluminum, brass and bronze, and copper. Totals follow by kinds, 1952 figures being in brackets: aluminum, 2,449,998 (2,966,096) pounds; brass and bronze, $5,598,878(6,693,744)$; magnesium, $36,290(8,258)$; copper, $3,984,283(6,-$ 177,021); nickel, 235,997 (147,469); tin-lead, $9,431,089(7,085,777)$; zinc, $1,734,622$ (1,$127,727)$; and drosses, $3,549,155(3,140,793)$. (11)

More Suits, Fewer Dresses Made In Last 1953 Quarter

Canadian production of all wool suits for men and youths increased in the fourth quarter last year as cimpared with the last three months of 1952 but declines were lecorded for coats and dresses for wamen and misses, according to the Bureau's quarterly rejort on garment production.

All wool one-pant suits for men and youths numbered 246,861 against 237,410, and all wool two-pant suits 77,232 against 60,800 . All wool one-pant suits for hoys, however, numbered only 3,728 against 12,098. All wool pants and sluc!: for men and youths showed little change at 190,701 versus 190,397. Output of fine cotton shirts for men and youths increases to 181,802 dozen from 150,857 dozen, but production of fine nylon shirts decreased to 9,767 from 10,079 dozen.

Wool coats for women and misses numbered 312,956 as compared with the 330,840 made in October-December of 1952, and dresses of all materials totalled $2,650,030$ as campared with 2,940,951. Output of nylon blouses for women and misses showed a slight increase to 59,659 dozen from 58,356 dozen last year. (12)

## FOOD \& AGRICULTURE

Nine-City Butter Stocks 66.5\% Higher At Aoril 22 This Iear

Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities totalled 30,406,000 pounds on April 22 this year, $66.5 \%$ more than last year's corresponding total of $18,256,000$ pounds. Holdings were substantially higher in the east but were lower west of Winnipeg.

Stocks were 1 p in Quebec city to 2,999,000 from 686,000 pounds, in Montreal to $14,668,000$ from 7,808,000, in Toronto to 5,902,000 from 4,716,000, and in Winnipeg to 5,584,000 from 3,084, 000 . Holdings were dwm in Regina to 195,000 from 632,000, in Saskatoon to 103,000 from 118,000, in Edmonton to 271,000 from 460,000, in Calgary to 123,000 from 137,000, and in Vancouver to 561,000 from 615,000.

More Margarine And Shortening Less Lard Made In First Quarter

Canadian production of margarine, shortening, refined oils, edible tallow, grease and other oils inc eased in the first quarter of this year, but output of lard and inedible tallow decreased, according to the Bureau's monthly report on oils and fats.

Output of margarine rose to $28,055,000$ pounds from $26,469,000$ in the ilirst three months of last year. Packaged shortening was up to $17,312,000$ from $14,067,000$ pounds, and bulk shortening to 20,985,000 from 19,196,000. Production of coconut oils increased to 3,372,000 from 2,809,000 pounds, and salad and cooking oils to $6,700,000$ from 5,747,000. Output of edible tallow advanced to 7,437,000 from 6,269,000 pounds, white grease to 1,047,000 from 696,000, other grease to $1,394,000$ from 1,183,000, and other ofls to $3,144,000$ from 2,479,000. Lard production dropped to $21,571,000$ from $28,337,000$ pounds, and the output of inedible tallow to 23,242,000 from 24,456,000.

March production was higher than a year earlier for all except lard, but compared to the preceding month declines were registered for packaged shortening, coconut oils, grease and other oils. March-end stocks were lower than holdings of a month earlier for all except lard, white grease and other oils, which were higher. (13)

## More Sugar Made In First Quarter But Total Supply Under Last Year

Canadian production of refined beet and cane sugar increased to $213,819,000$ pounds in the first quarter this year from 179,989,000 last year. However, added to January 1 stocks, which were appreciably lower this year, this put total supply at $507,852,000$ pounds, a reduction from the $522,621,000$ available in the January-March period last year. First quarter sales improved this year and March-end stocks were consequently reduced to 216́,718,000 from 251,568,00 pounds a year earlier.

During the quarter manufacturers received $121,644,000$ pounds of raw cane sugar as against $98,526,000$ in the first three months of 1953. Added to January 1 stocks, which were also higher this year, this put total supply at $278,838,000$ pounds, an increase over the 250,929,000 on hand in the first quarter of last year. Meltings and sales took 218,088,000 pounds as against 185,966,000 a year earlier, with the result that March-end holdings declined to 60,750,." 000 from 64,963,000 pounds. (14)

Stocks \& Marketings Of
Wheat \& Coarse Grains
Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on April 7 totalled 352,810,000 bushels, moderately below the $355,403,000$ bushels a week earlier, but almost $30 \%$ above last year's corresponding total of $272,129,000$ bushels Prairie farmers reduced their marketings of wheat during the week ending ApM1 7 to 2,504,000 bushels from 2,850,000 a year earlier, but increased their deliveries of oats to 861,000 bushels from 706,000, and of barley to $1,250,000$ bushels from 972,000 . Deiiveries of rye declined to 57,000 bushels from 107,000, and of flaxseed to 29,000 bushels from 42,000.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week totalled 3,414,000 bushels, down from $4,927,000$ a week earlier, but up from last year's 3,131,000. Cumulative clearances from the beginning of the present crop year to April 7 aggregated $139,116,000$ bushels as compared with $173,181,000$ at the same time last year. (15)

1953's Cash Income From Sale of Farm Products $3 \%$ Under 1952 Peak

Canadian farmers realized $\$ 2,741,300,001$ from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous years' grain crops in 1953, according to preliminary estim- ates. This was $3 \%$ below the revised and now all-time high estimate of $\$ 2,326,600,000$ established in 1952. Supplementary payments made to westem farmers under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to only $\$ 1,600,000$ in 1953 compared with $\$ 5,100,000$ in 1952. Highe income from the sale of wheat, dairy products, eggs, corn, sugar beets, hay and wool was more than offset by lower returns from other products.

The decline in farm cash receipts did not occur in all provinces. Cash income in Nova Scotia was fractionally above that of 1952 and receipts in Saskatchewan continued up to a new record high level. Declines occurred in the other provinces and varied from less than i\% in British Columbia to nearly $30 \%$ in Prince Edward Island.

Cash receipts from sales of grains, seeds and hay were moderately lower in total in 1953 at $\$ 1,063,225,000$ compared with $\$ 1,082,388,000$ a year earlier. Wheat receipts moved up to $\$ 660,181,000$ from $\$ 587,653,000$ but wheat participation payments declined to $\$ 125,353,000$ from $\$ 165,708,000$. Final wheat payments usually made before the end of the calendar year were delayed until the closing of the 1953-54 pool on January 30, 1954.

Receipts from the sales of oats declined to $\$ 60,645,000$ from $\$ 70,909,000$, and participation payments fell to $\$ 10,950,000$ from $\$ 24,747,000$. Barley receipts dropped to $\$ 107,498,000$ from $\$ 123,519,000$, but participation payments moved up to $\$ 35,876,000$ from $\$ 32,842,000$. Receipts from sales of rye fell to $\$ 13,312,000$ from $\$ 24,319,000$, flax to $\$ 19,468,000$ from $\$ 26,660,000$, but corn rose to $\$ 19,506,000$ from $\$ 13,661,000$.

Cash receipts from sales of vegetables and other field crons declined to $\$ 170,384,000$ from $\$ 214,897,000$. As a result of the substantial reduction in potato prices from the unusually high levels of the preceding year, income from this source was down more than $50 \%$ to $\$ 31,707,000$ from $\$ 69,140,000$. A smaller crop and reduced prices combined to produce returns from tobacco of $\$ 59,200,000$ against $\$ 66,700,000$ in 1952.

Lower prices for all live stock except hogs, and smaller marketings of hogs and sheep combined to reduce income from sales of live stock about $6 \%$ to $\$ 775,108,000$ from $\$ 818,439,000$ in 1952. Income from the sales of dairy products, at $\$ 413,100,000$, was approximately $4 \%$ above that of 1952, lower prices being more than offset by increased production. Income from sales of eggs rose to $\$ 123,774,000$ from $\$ 109,499,000$, and fruits to $\$ 41,807,000$ from $\$ 39,972,000$ Income from farm sales of forest products was slightly lower at $\$ 83,637,000$ compared with $\$ 84,097,000$, and fur farm revenues dropped to $\$ 8,844,000$ from $\$ 11,135,000$.

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products by provinces, 1952 totals in brackets (in millions): Prince Edward Island, \$22.4 (\$31.6); Nova Scotia, \$40.6 (\$39.8); New Brunswick, $\$ 46.0(\$ 53.0)$; Quebec, $\$ 387.1(\$ 412.6)$; Ontario, $\$ 692.7$ ( $\$ 719.0$ ); Manitoba, $\$ 214.2$ ( $\$ 249.8$ ); Saskatchewan, $\$ 743.4$ (\$710.1); Alberta, $\$ 491.5$ ( $\$ 506.5$ ); and British Columbia, $\$ 103.4$ ( $\$ 104.2$ )。 No estimates for Newfoundland are available.
(16)

## Farm Prices of Agricultural Products Un Again In February <br> Continuing the upward trend dating from Noveraber last, Canada's farm price index rose in February to 234.2, 1.1 points above the revised estimate for January anc 5.2 points above the November level. Compared with the preceding month, Febriary prices were higher for live stock, dairy products, potatoes, poultry and egjs, and unchanged for grains.

Provincial indexes were higher than in January for all areas except Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 174.8 (170.3 in January); Nova Scotia, 222.3 (219.6); New Brunswick, 196.4 (189.5); Quebec, 273.0 (270.1); Ontario, 259.8 (258.2); Manitoba, 218.0 (217.1); Sas’atchewan, 196.5 (196.6); Alberta, 221.6 (221.4); and British Columbia, 260.5 (262.4). (17)

Production of Carbonated Beverages Hy gher In March

Production of carbonated beverages in March increased to 7,137,824 gallons from the preceding month's 6,322,700 gallons and last year's corresponding total of $6,840,284$ gallons, according to the first issue of a new monthly memorandum. Phis brought the first-quarter total to 19,252,453 gallons as compared with 19,287,960 a year earlier. (18)

Stocks Of Frozen Fish Stocks of frozen fish were smaller on April 1, totalling 26,348,000 pounds compared with $35,293,000$ on March 1, and 33,435,000 a year earlier. Cod stocks were $3,808,000$ pounds $(7,334,000$ a year ago $)$; haddock, 1,946,000 $(2,683,000$ salmon, 4,585,000 (4,341,000); sea herring, 5,500,000 (8,291,000); other sea fish, 9,755,000 $(8,141,000)$; and inland fish, 2,037,000 $(5,125,000)$. (19)

Landines of Fish In Newfeundland In March
statement by the Bureau.
Fishermen of Newfoundland caught $11,895,000$ pounds of lish valued at $\$ 296,000$ in March as compared to a catch of $13,795,000$ pounds worth $\$ 275,000$ taken in the same month last year, according to a special

List of Flour \& Feed Mills The Bureau has published a revised list of 101 flour mills and 1,426 feed mills which were in operation this year. Both names and addresses are given. The list shows 58 flour mills in Ontario, 14 in Alberta, 11 in Manitoba, 10 in Saskatchewan, 5 in Quebec, and 3 in British Columbia. No flour mills are listed for the Atlantic Provinces. Feed mills in Ontario numbered 771, Quebec 409, Alberta 82, British Columbia 46, Manitoba 45,New Brunswick 22, Saskatchewan 21, Prince Edward Island 18, and Nova Scotia 12. (20)

PRICES
$\frac{\text { Wholesale Price Indexes }}{(1935-1939=100)}$
Genedal Index.
Vegetable Products
Animal Products
'lextile Products
Wood Products
Iron Products
Non-ferrous Metais
Non-metallic Minerals
Chemical Products
Combined Index, Iron and
Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)..

March, 1953* February, 1954
221.9
201.5
238.8
241.6
290.9
221.5
174.9
175.3
176.5
227.8

March, 1954

| 219.0 | 218.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 200.6 | 197.6 |
| 243.9 | 242.1 |
| 233.3 | 233.1 |
| 283.4 | 284.1 |
| 215.9 | 215.2 |
| 164.3 | 165.1 |
| 179.4 | 179.0 |
| 175.3 | 175.9 |
| 217.2 | 217.2 |

* 1953 Indexes are revised.

Security Price Indexes
April 22. 1954

## Investors' Price Index

Total Common Stocks .......... 172.9
Industrials ............. 174.2
Utilities .............. 158.7
Banks .................. 193.0

Total Mining Stocks ........... 88.7
Golds ................. 64.8
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total Mining Stocks ........... } & 88.7 \\ \text { Golds .................. } & 64.8\end{array}$
143.5

Mining Stock Price Index

Base Metals
...........

April 15, 1954
$(1935-39=100)$
91.5

March 25, 195
174.5
163.8
176.2
163.7
158.7
152.3
194.7
191.7 66.3
149.1

## TRANSPORT

Railway Carloadings Decreased Again In Second Week Of April

After an increase in the first week of April (to 66,003 from 62,795 cars a year earlier), railway carloadings resumed the downard trend of the previous six months. There were 66,274 cars of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways during the week ended April $\mathcal{H}_{4}$ as compared with 73,227 in the same period of 1953. This brought the cumulative total from the beginning of the year to 969,605 cars as compared with 1,052,441 in the corresponding interval last year. Receipts from connections were down during the week to 29,561 cars from 30,410 , and cumulative receipts were off to 423,973 from 468,452 cars.

Eastern division loadings were off 5,231 cars from a year earlier in the latest week to 43,362 cars, with decreases in grain,iron ore, non-ferrous ores and concentrates, non-metallic mine products, and L.C.L. freight, but increased amounts of fuel oil were loaded at stations in this region. Receipts from connections numbered 26,281 cars against 27,554.

Reduced loadings of grain, miscellaneous car loadings and less-than-carload merchandise contributed to a drop of 1,722 cars in the western division to 22,912 cars for the week. Coal shipments were up 209 cars to 1,393 cars. Cars received from connections numbered 424 more at 3,280. (21)

Less Rail Traffic But December Yielded Profit Instead Of Loss

Canada's major railways experienced a general decline in December business last yoar but a sharper drop in expenses then in revenues yielded a net revenue of $\$ 10,904,548$ in con- trast with a $\$ 1,593,684$ loss on December operations in 1952. Total revenues were of $\mathbf{f} \$ 5,276,-$ 635 or $5 \%$ from a year earlier to $\$ 94,519,343$, while expenses dropped $\$ 17,774,867$ or $17.5 \%$ to $\$ 83,614,795$.

Reductions in freight, passenger, other passenger, other passenger train and water line revenues outweighed small gains in other revenue accounts. All expense accounts were lower except traffic, which rose $8 \%$. Revenue freight tonnage was off $10 \%$ at $12,726,737$ tons and ton mileage $13 \%$ at $5,090,022,000$ ton miles. Average length of haul fell to 400 miles from 413 and tons per loaded freight car mile from 32.5 to 31.7 tons.

Freight receipts per revenue ton mile rose from 1,350 cents to 1.445 cents. Passengers numbered $2,520,963$, a $5 \%$ drop, and revenue passenger miles were $6 \%$ lower at $259,182,000$ miles. Receipts per passenger mile were reduced slightly from 2.947 to 2.935 cents. During the month the railways employed 188,264 , some 10,730 less than a year earlier, and the payroll was reduced $\$ 2,368,732$ to $\$ 54,157,964$. (22)

## Passencer Traffic On Transit Systems Lighter In Year 1953

With decreases in both urban and interurban traffic, the number of passengers carried on Canadian transit systems in the year 1953 dropped to $1,403,245,000$ from $1,450,719,000$ in the preceding year and the all-time peak total of $1,620,337,000$ in 1949. Combined revenues increased to $\$ 165,815,000$ in 1953 from $\$ 165,138,000$ the year before, an advance in urban receipts more than offsetting a drop in the interurban total.

Urban systems transported $1,310,156,000$ revenue passengers in the year 1953, down from $1,353,213,000$ the year before, but fare increases boosted their revenues to $\$ 117,347,000$ from $\$ 116,970,000$. On interurban systems, 93,089,000 passengers were carried, down from 97,506,000 In 1952, and their revenues dropped to $\$ 46,468,000$ from $\$ 48,168,000$.

In 1953, urban carriers received an average of 9.11 cents per passenger compared with 8.64 per fare in 1952. The average passenger on interurban services paid 49.9 ents per trip in 1953 as against 49.4 cents in 1952. On interprovincial routes the average fare fell to 184.8 cents from 193 cents. (23)

MORE

Pipe-Iine Deliveries of 031. At New Monthly Peak In January.

The movement of oil through Canadian pipe lines continues to set new records, January deliveries rising to $15,367,000$ barrels, up 4,642,000 from last year's corresponding total of $10,725,000$ barrels. Total net receipts amounted to $15,430,000$ barrels, up 4,500,000 or 42\%.

Provincial deliveries (1953 figures in brackets) were: British Columbia, 939, 868 (nil); Alberta, $1,418,191$ ( $1,589,024$ ); Saskatchewan, 1,221,726 (1,222,193); Hanitoba, 3,911,760 ( $1,681,920$ ); Ontario, $2,837,248(1,515,229)$; a nd Quebec, $5,038,013(4,716,935)$. Included in Manitoba's deliveries were $3,368,596$ barrels ( $1,191,468$ ) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line at Gretna and 543,164 ( 490,542 delivered within the province). During the month, $2,672,137$ barrels which had been transported through the United States via the Lakehead Pipe Line re-entered Canada at Sarnia. (24)

Water Transportation Revenues Un $15 \%$ To Record High In 1952

Total revenues of Canada's water transportation industry reached a record $\$ 288,197,617$ in 1952, $\$ 37,960,589$ or $15 \%$ more than in 1951. At the same time, total expenses jumped $\$ 43,859,741$ or $17 \%$ to $\$ 252,162,736$, with the result that net income before income tax was reduced to $\$ 36,034,881$ from $\$ 41,934,033$. Income tax took $\$ 18,938,368$ as against $\$ 21,012,336$ in 1951.

Operating revenues increased to $\$ 279,184,792$ from $\$ 246,218,010$, and other inc ome to $\$ 9,012,825$ from $\$ 4,019,018$. Revenues from freight rose to $\$ 218,838,818$ from $\$ 193,640,875$, from towing to $\$ 16,943,583$ from $\$ 16,398,371$, and from charter to $\$ 29,377,166$ from $\$ 20,912,682$, but income from passenger service dropped to $\$ 6,076,304$ from $\$ 7,234,284$.

Operating expenses advanced to $\$ 248,747,757$ from $\$ 204,774,042$, but other expenses were reduced to $\$ 3,414,979$ from $\$ 3,528,953$. Vessel operation cost $\$ 124,380,846$ versus $\$ 111,868,-$ 640 , maintenance $\$ 20,821,006$ versus $\$ 17,913,922$, rentals $\$ 51,073,921$ versus $\$ 31,773,928$, administration and general expenses $\$ 13,002,420$ versus $\$ 11,802,514$, and insurance $\$ 8,688,221$ versus $\$ 7,784,76 \varepsilon$.

During the year the industry employed 20,192 as compared with 20,149 , in 1951, the payroll increasing to $\$ 47,567,336$ from $343,946,977$, exclusive of meals valued at $\$ 5,876,45$ ? as compared with $\$ 5,565,915$. The number of vessels operated during the season increased to 2,050 from 1,968 in 1951. At the end of the year, 1,559 versus 1,483 Canadian-owned vessels and 209 versus 204 chartered vessels were in operation, while 45 versus 79 Canadianowned ships were idle. The 1952 year-end total of 1,813 vessels represented a gross investment of $\$ 253,200,000$ as against 1,766 valued at $\$ 224,400,000$ at the end of 1951 .

There were nine vessels worth $\$ 306,794$ lost during 1952, while 26 crew members were killed and 1,809 persons were injured. In 1951 there were 10 ships worth $\$ 320,543$ lost, 12 persons killed and 1,700 injured. In the seven postwar years 1946-52 a total of 87 vessels worth nearly $\$ 5,000,000$ were lost, while 356 persons were killed and 13,544 were infured. (25)

## TRAVEL

Fewer Entries On Traveller's Velicle Permits This March

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits were $6 \%$ lower this March. This more than offset increases of $2.8 \%$ in January and $3.0 \%$ in February and lowered the January-March total $0.5 \%$. March entries totalled 67,218 versus 71,587 and the Januaryin Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta outweighing gains in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

January-March entries into Ontario totalled 89,764 (88,954 a year eallier); Quebec, $32,141(33,655)$; British Columbia, 31, $580(34,745)$; New Brunswick, 12,325 (12,120); Manitoba, 5,317 (2,602); Alberta, 2,095 (2,407); Saskatchewan, 1,482 (1,232); Yukon l'erritory, 738

Convictions For Indictable Qfences Pis: $3 \%$ In 1952

Convictions for indictable offences in Canada climbed slightly more than $3 \%$ in 1952 to 41,591 from the preceding year?s 40,289 which was the lowest since 1937 with the exception of the year 1942, according to the Bureau's annual report on criminal and other offences. The year's total was substantially below 1950's 42,624, and approximately on a par with 1948 and 1949. Sumary convictions rose to an all-time high of $1,565,707$ from $1,308,466$ the year before.

During 1952, Canadian courts of law dealt with 35,086 adults charged with 51.125 indictable crimes, of whom 29,761 were found guilty of 41,591 offences. This compares with 34,181 adults charged with 48,225 indictable crimes in 1951, of whom 28,980 were found guilty of 40,289 offences, and 36,134 persons charged with 48,842 indictable crimes, of whom 30,922 were found guilty of 41,661 offences in 1949.

The figures indicate that persons guilty of serious crimes, so far as they are dealt with in the courts, have not appreciably climbed in numbers in the last four years. The levelling off becomes more marked if the increase in population over this period is taken into account.

Thefts continued to account for the greater number of convictions for indictable offencos in 1952 when the total was 13,036 compared with 13,260 the year before. Burglary, house and shop breaking was next in order with 5,784 convictions ( 5,585 in 1951), false pretences 4,175 (3,747), forgery and ittering 2,224 (1,950), and aggravated assault, 1,783 ( 1,664 ).

The steady uoward climb in recent years in the number of summary convictions is related to a large extent to the increase in the use of motor cars. Since 1346, when war restrictions affecting the use of motor vehicles were lifted, the number of convictions for breaches of traffic regulations has shown a marked increase from 453,630 in 1946 to $1,065,426$ in 1951 and $1,310,637$ in 1952. They accounted for $82.6 \%$ of all sumnary convictions in 1952 as against $81.4 \%$ in 1951 and only $68.8 \%$ in 1946.

Sumary convictions for intoxication totalled 85,682 in 1952 ( 83,893 in 1951), vagrancy, $6,956(6,893)$; disturbing the peace, 12,760 ( 12,210 ); common assault, 4,546 ( 4,046 ); breaches of game and fisheries acts, $5,839(5,996)$; and infractions of the Income Tax Act 4.741 (3,601). (27)
ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPOKTS

## $22 \%$ Slump In Value of Shipments of Hardwood Flooring Industry In 1952

Factory shipments of Canada's hardwood flooring industry totalled $\$ 12,281,016$ in 1952 , a $22 \%$ reduction from the 1951 gross output value of $\$ 15,800,285$. Material costs were $23 \%$ lower at $\$ 6,916,692$ against $\$ 8,978,183$, while employment decreased $17 \%$ to 1,463 from 1,768 and the nayroll $11 \%$ to $\$ 3,587,950$ from $\$ 4,033,540$.

Hardwood flooring shipments represented $78 \%$ of the total shipments in 1952, and were valued at $\$ 4,144,497$, a 29,6 drop from $\$ 5,811,035$ in 1951. Quantity of hardwood flooring shipped was down from $72,852 \mathrm{M}$ feet to $51,924 \mathrm{M}$ feet, of which $54 \%$ was birch, $17 \%$ maple, $24.5 \%$ plain cut red oak, and the balance other hardwoods. Shipments of matched lumber, planed lumber, mouldings and other products were valued at $\$ 2,689,567$, a $15.5 \%$ increase from $\$ 2,328,560$.

Exports of hardwood flooring fell to $3,046 \mathrm{M}$ feet worth $\$ 395,341$ in 1952 from 6,140 M feet worth $\$ 868,722$ in 1951 . Imports, however, were up to $12,823 \mathrm{M}$ feet worth $\$ 1,622,-$ 381 from $9,700 \mathrm{M}$ feet worth $\$ 1,593,761$. Last year exports improved to $4,425 \mathrm{M}$ feet worth $\$ 505,543$, and imports showed a further gain of $16,441 \mathrm{M}$ feet worth $\$ 2,201,072$.

## RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

```
    1- Summary of Foreign Trada, Feb., IOq
    2- Imports for Consumption, Surmary, Fob., \(20 \%\)
    3- M\& Federal Government Employment \& Payrol1s, Jano, 10 ¢
--- The Labour Foren, Mar., 20 \(\alpha\), (Sumarized in Bulletin of Apr. 23)
    4- Prelininary Report on linerai Production, 1953, 354
    5- Production of Canada's narlun Minerals, Jan., \(10 \not \subset\)
    6- M: Products Made From Canadiau Clays, Jan., \(10 \not \subset\)
    7- M: Crude Petroleum, Naturai Gas \& Manufactured Gas, Jan., 15申
    8- Refined Petroleum Products, Jan., 25\&
    9- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishas \& Lacquers, Feb., 10q
10- M: Hard Board, Mar., 10申
11-M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Matal. \& Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, 4th Quarter, 1953, 10q
12- Quarterly Production of Garments (Eelect? Itens), 4th Quarter, 1953, 25\&
13- M: Oils \& Fats, Man., IOq
14- Ms Sign. Situation, Per., 104
15- Ms Crain Statistics, lisokly, 10q
16- M: Farm Cash Incono, 1953, 2 is
17- M: Index Numbers of Pam Pricos of Agricultural Products, Feb., 10申
18- M: Production of Carbonated Beveraces, Mar., 10申
19- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, Apr., 304;
20- 2P \#44: Flour 1Kills \& Foed Mills in Canada, 1954, \$2
21- M: Railway Carloadings, Weokly, 10q
22- Ms Operating Ievenues, Fxpenses \& Statistics of Railways, Dec., 10申
23- M8 Surmary of Monthly Trinsit Reports, 1953, 10申
24- Ms Pipe Innes (0il) Statistics, Jan., 10申
25- Water Transportation, 1952, 254
26- M: Volume of Highvay Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Pernits, Mar., IO\&
27- Statistics of Criminal \&e Other Offences, 1952, 50申
28- Hardwood Finoring Industry, 1952, 25¢
--- M: Financial Statistics of Nunicipal Governments: Summary of Revenue,
                    Expenditure \& Tax Collections, 1952, 25¢
M = Memorandum
RP - Reference Paper
```


## D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Lead: About 77\% of the national output is mined in British Columbia.

Goat Foods: 161 tons were produced in 1952,

Gambling convictions have decreased spectacularly in recent years, and in 1952 mumbered oniy 2,656. There were two and onehalf times as many in 1949, six times as many in 1945, and 15 times as many in the peak year of 1936. There were 369 convictions for every 100,000 population in 1936, more than 20 times the 1952 ratio of 18 .

Chain stores accounted for $84 \%$ of the total sales of variety stores in 1952 as compared with $87.1 \%$ in 1947 and $89.1 \%$ in 1930.

Canadian vessels transported slightly more than $40 \%$ of the $71,300,000$ tons of foreign cargoes loaded or unloaded at ports in Canada in 1952 as compared with $50.5 \%$ of the 1951 total of $65,500,000$ tons.

Sefined Sugar: $213,819,000$ pounds were produced in the first quarter this year, $18 \%$ more than the $179,989,000$ made last yoar.

Silver: Average price per troy ounce fell to 83.52 cents in 1952 from 94.55 cents in 1951, but was higher than in any other year since 1946.

Feed Mil1s: There are 1,426 in operation in nine provinces, 771 of which are in Ontario and 1,09 in Quebec. There are none in Newfoundland nor the territories.

Butter \& Cheese Factories: $59.3 \%$ were owned by individuals and partnerslips in 2039 but by the end of the war the proportion had dropner to $49.1 \%$ and by 1952 to $47.3 \%$. In the same interval the proportion owned by co-operative associations increased from $20.3 \%$ in 1939 to $33.5 \%$ in 1945 to $40.6 \%$ in 1952. Incorporated companies owned $20.4 \%$ at the start of the war, $17.4 \%$ in 1945 and $18.1 \%$ at the end of 1952.

Pefined Zinc: Three out of every four tons produced in Canada are axported.

48 tons or over $42 \%$ more than in 1951.

Flour Mills: Of the 101 in operation, 58 are in Ontario, 14 in Alberta, 11 in lhanitoba, 10 in Saskatchewan, five in Cuobec and three in British Columbia.

Prospecting: Silver-lead-zinc mining comm panies spent $\$ 2,300,000$ on prospecting in 1952, more than two and one-half times the $\$ 900,000$ spent in 1951 and nearly eight times the $\$ 300,000$ spent in 1946.

Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations have increased steadily since 1944. In 1952 there were roughly $1,300,000$, nearIy five times as many as eight years earlier, and they represented 83 versus $63 \%$ of all sumnary convictions. The number per hundred thousand population was four times as great as in 1944 at 8,065 versus 2,255 .

Hardwood Flooring: Factories shipped 51,924,000 feet in 1952, of which $54 \%$ was birch, $24.5 \%$ plain cut red oak, $17 \%$ maple, and the balance other hardwoods.

Tennis Racquets: 19,287 were made in 195:, 6,856 or 26,5 fewer than in 1951, and average factory price rose 62 c or $15 \%$ to $\$ 480$.
1.0st important mineral in value terms last year was oil, which represented $15 \%$ of the total mineral production value as compared with $11 \%$ in the preceding year. In 1952 gold was first, closely followed by nick? and copper, each accounting for about, $i 2 \%$ of the total. In 1953 nickel again ropresented $12 \%$ of the total wile copper accounted for $11 \%$ and gold for $10 \%$. The proportion accounted for by coal declined to 8 from 9\%, and by zinc to 7 from 10\%. The proportion was unchanged for asbestos at $7 \%$, lead at $4 \%$ and cement at $4 \%$, but other minerals represented $22 \%$ versus $19 \%$.


1010729397

