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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

COMMODITY TRADE with all countries in the first 11 months of 1953 resulted in an import surplus of \$237,000,000 in contrast to an export surplus of \$276,600,000 in 1952... Total exports were off four per cent, imports up 10 per cent. (Page 2)

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LOWER FOOD PRICES were mainly responsible for declines of 0.2 to 0.4 per cent in the 10 regional cities' consumer price indexes between November 2 and December 1. (Page 5)

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CHEQUES CASHED in 35 clearing centres in the first 11 months of 1953 totalled a record \$124,949,106,000, the 11 per cent gain over 1952 reflecting the high level of business activity. (Page 5)

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CANADIAN HOUSEHOLDS with such modern conveniences as electricity, running water, powered washing machines and cars were much more numerous last September than 27 months earlier at the time of the last census. (Page 8)

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HIGHWAY TRAFFIC between Canada and the United States was five per cent heavier in November, nine per cent greater in the first 11 months last year than in 1952. (Page 11)

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES declined for the third straight month in November, but earlier gains put the 11-month total 17% above 1952. (Page 10)

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CHAIN STORE SALES were higher than a year earlier in the food, hardware, drug, variety and shoe trades, lower in the women's clothing trade last November. DEPARTMENT STORE SALES were also up, reflecting gains in 21 of 30 departments. (Page 9)

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RETAIL SALES in the third quarter of last year showed a 6.8 per cent increase in cash purchases over 1952, drops of 2.5 per cent in charge and 5.1 per cent in instalment buying. (Page 10)

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CANADA'S POPULATION reached an estimated 15,005,000 by last December 1, a gain of 112,000 in three months, 381,000 in a year. (Page 4)

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GENERAL MORTALITY RATE was at the record low of 8.7 per 1,000 population in 1952, down from 9.0 in 1950 and 1951. (Page 6)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports Lower In November,
Up 10 Per Cent In 11 Months

Canada's commodity imports were moderately lower in value in November last year than in the same month of 1952, but the January-November total was 10 per cent higher at \$4,048,600,-000 against \$3,685,400,000, according to preliminary figures. Figures released last week placed total exports at \$3,811,600,000 against \$3,962,000,000 in the 11 months. The result was a January-November import surplus of \$237,000,000 for 1953 in contrast with an export surplus of \$276,600,000 in the preceding year.

November imports fell to \$352,400,000 from \$363,400,000 in 1952, and were also below most earlier months of 1953. With total exports for the month down to \$355,100,000 from \$391,800,000, the resulting export surplus measured \$2,700,000 against \$28,400,000 in 1952.

Imports from the United States in November were down in value for the second successive month to \$245,900,000 from \$264,200,000, but in the 11 months were up to \$2,980,500,000 from \$2,711,700,000. Total exports to the United States were \$204,100,000 in the month and \$2,-239,600,000 in January-November, leaving import surpluses of \$41,800,000 and \$740,900,000. The latter compares with an import surplus of \$587,100,000 in 1952.

Purchases from the United Kingdom in November were up to \$39,900,000 from \$35,300,000, and in the 11 months to \$417,000,000 from \$331,700,000. November exports to the United Kingdom were down to \$56,100,000 from \$61,500,000, and in the 11 months to \$621,200,000 from \$703,400,000. The resulting export surplus in November was \$16,200,000 (\$26,200,000 a year earlier), bringing the 11-month total to \$204,200,000 (\$371,700,000).

Preliminary November and 11-month figures are summarized below. Import figures are estimates and subject to revision; final and detailed figures will be available in a few weeks.

	<u>November</u>		<u>January-November</u>	
	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
<u>Exports (Domestic & Foreign)</u>				
		- millions of dollars -		
United Kingdom	61.5	56.1	703.4	621.2
Other Commonwealth countries	21.2	18.4	247.1	224.2
United States	213.3	204.1	2,124.6	2,239.6
Other Foreign countries	95.8	76.5	886.9	726.6
Totals...	<u>391.8</u>	<u>355.1</u>	<u>3,962.0</u>	<u>3,811.6</u>
<u>Imports</u>				
United Kingdom	35.3	39.9	331.7	417.0
Other Commonwealth countries	15.9	16.3	175.1	160.0
United States	264.2	245.9	2,711.7	2,980.5
Other Foreign countries	48.0	50.3	466.9	491.1
Totals...	<u>363.4</u>	<u>352.4</u>	<u>3,685.4</u>	<u>4,048.6</u>

Sales Balance Of \$4,500,000 In Trade
In Outstanding Securities In October

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in October led to a sales balance or capital inflow of \$4,500,000, compared with \$800,000

in the preceding month and with outflows in the five preceding months. The volume of transactions was heavier than in recent months and the turnover exceeded \$82,000,000 for the first time since June. Heavier trading in government bonds accounted for the rise of \$21,000,000 over September. In the January-October period there was a purchase balance in trade with all countries of \$20,900,000 as compared with \$87,000,000 a year earlier. Ten-month sales to all countries were \$402,200,000 as compared with \$432,300,000, and the purchases amounted to \$423,100,000 as compared with \$520,200,000.

Transactions with the United States resulted in a purchase balance of \$4,800,000 in October, reflecting net repurchases by Canadians of \$6,200,000 Canadian bonds and \$2,400,000 Canadian stocks, and net sales of \$3,700,000 United States securities. In the ten-month period the purchase balance was \$60,100,000 as compared with \$87,400,000 a year earlier.

October's purchase balance in trade with the United States was more than offset by relatively large sales balances of \$5,600,000 and \$3,800,000 with the United Kingdom and with other countries, respectively, arising largely from net sales of Canadian securities, mainly bonds and debentures. Net sales of Canadian securities to overseas countries have totalled nearly \$39,000,000 in the 10 months of 1953. (1)

MANUFACTURING

Production Of Pig Iron, Steel Higher In November Canadian production of pig iron and steel moved up in November and the first 11 months of 1953 as compared with a year earlier. The month's output of pig iron amounted to 254,643 tons (225,490 a year earlier), bringing the 11-month total to 2,791,743 tons (2,449,333). Output of steel ingots in November amounted to 324,497 tons (297,874), and in the 11-month period totalled 3,713,468 tons (3,266,188). (2)

Storage Battery Sales Off In November And 11 Months Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in November were valued at \$1,864,000, a decline of 14 per cent from the 1952 November sales of \$2,167,000. January-November sales were \$19,069,000, moderately below 1952's \$19,714,000. (3)

Manufacturers Sold More Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers In October Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers normally accounting for 96 per cent of the Canadian production rose to \$8,421,886 in October and \$95,597,207 in January-October from \$8,230,597 and \$89,304,837 in 1952. Trade sales were up to \$4,230,251 from \$3,991,000 in the month and \$48,423,181 from \$46,010,983 in the 11 months. Industrial sales of paints and varnishes were off slightly in October but appreciably higher in January-October. Sales of water paints were lower in both periods. (4)

Coke Supplies Up In October Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada were larger in October and the first 10 months of 1953 than they were in 1952. October supplies were 381,000 tons against 353,000, and the January-October total, 3,703,000 against 3,545,000. Production in October totalled 366,000 tons (355,000 a year earlier); landed imports, 28,500 (36,700); and exports, 12,900 (38,700). Ten-month production was 3,566,000 (3,346,000) tons; landed imports, 275,000 (439,000); exports, 137,000 (239,000). (5)

November Releases Of Cigarettes And Cigars Increased; Cut Tobacco Lower Releases of both cigarettes and cigars for consumption in Canada were substantially higher last November than in 1952, but releases of cut plug tobacco declined, according to figures released in this week's supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review. The month's output of beer and new spirits increased.

November's releases of cigarettes amounted to 1,750,000,000 as compared with 1,538,000,000 a year earlier; cigars, 24,300,000 compared with 20,600,000; cut tobacco, 1,875,000 pounds compared with 2,268,000; plug tobacco, 149,000 pounds compared with 184,000; and snuff, 75,000 pounds compared with 66,000.

Beer production in November totalled 728,400 barrels compared with 679,200 in November 1952, and the month's output of new spirits amounted to 2,460,000 proof gallons compared with 2,130,000. Spirits bottled, including imported liquors, amounted to 1,720,000 proof gallons compared with 1,440,000, and month-end stocks of distilled liquor totalled 92,670,000 proof gallons compared with 89,830,000.

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Rubber Consumption Up
Slightly In November

Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic, and reclaim -- was slightly higher in November at 7,414 tons as compared with 7,293 in the preceding month, while month-end stocks were a shade higher at 12,750 tons as compared with 12,733. Domestic production of synthetic rubber fell to 7,031 tons from 7,374, and reclaim fell to 382 tons from 436.

Consumption of natural rubber in November increased to 3,419 tons from 3,382, synthetic to 2,818 tons from 2,714, but reclaim declined to 1,177 tons from 1,197. End-of-November stocks of natural rubber were up to 5,588 tons from 5,292, reclaim to 1,642 tons from 1,539, but synthetic dropped to 5,520 tons from 5,902. (6)

M I N E R A L S

Asbestos Shipments
Higher In November

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in November totalled 84,369 tons, up from 81,257 in the same month of 1952, bringing cumulative shipments for the first 11 months of 1953 to 847,231 tons as compared with 862,838 in 1952. Exports in November amounted to 71,822 tons as compared with 69,813, and in January-November were 797,693 tons as compared with 813,416. (7)

September Crude Petroleum
Output Above Year Earlier

Canadian production of crude petroleum in September amounted to 8,231,000 barrels, slightly under the preceding month's 8,291,000 barrels, but sharply above 1952's September output of 5,948,000 barrels. This brought the cumulative output for the first nine months of 1953 to 57,978,000 barrels, almost one-third larger than the 1952 January-September total of 43,696,000 barrels.

Natural gas production in September rose to 6,698,895,000 cubic feet from 5,755,640,000 the month before and 6,455,314,000 in September, 1952. In the nine-month period, production climbed to 70,357,722,000 cubic feet from 68,075,587,000 a year earlier.

Sales of manufactured gas in September were 1,814,070,000 cubic feet, slightly under the preceding year's September sales of 1,820,671,000 cubic feet, and sales of natural gas were 3,368,701,000 cubic feet, also moderately below the 3,441,513,000 cubic feet sold a year earlier. Nine-month sales of manufactured gas declined to 19,368,843,000 cubic feet from 19,668,937,000, but natural gas increased to 50,851,092,000 cubic feet from 48,194,714,000. (8)

P O P U L A T I O N

Canada's Population Reached
15,005,000 Last December 1

Canada's population had reached 15,005,000 by last December 1, reflecting a three-month gain of 112,000 from an estimated 14,893,000 at September 1, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its quarterly estimate of population.

Over the twelve months from December 1, 1952, the population rose by 381,000 from an estimated 14,624,000. This compares with an increase of 396,000 in the twelve months from December 1, 1951 to December 1, 1952. In the thirty months from the June 1 date of the 1951 Census to December 1 last the population gain was 996,000.

The Bureau estimates that there were equal gains of 112,000 in the two 1953 three month periods June-August and September-November, and increases of 89,000 from March 1 to June and of 68,000 from December 1, 1952, to March 1 last year. In the previous twelve months, the gain between September 1 and December 1 was put at 90,000 and for the preceding three months at 104,000, the largest three-month increase being 114,000 from March 1 to June 1 and the winter period from December 1, 1951, to March 1, 1952, showing a rise of 88,000.

The quarterly estimates published by the Bureau do not contain any breakdown of population changes by provinces; this information is presented only in the annual estimate for the June 1 (Census) date.

P R I C E S

All Ten Regional Consumer Price Indexes Lowered During November

Canada's ten regional consumer price indexes registered decreases ranging from 0.2 to 0.4 per cent between November 2 and December 1, 1953. Food indexes moved down substantially in all centres due mainly to lower quotations for eggs, potatoes and most meats. Higher rents were recorded in all but two cities, largest increases occurring in Winnipeg and Toronto.

Total indexes (on the base 1949= 100, except St. John's which is on the base June 1951 = 100) for December 1 and November 2, and December 1 group index detail, are shown. Indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city, but do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - Dec. 1				
	Nov. 2	Dec. 1	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
St. John's	103.1	102.7	101.3	107.3	101.7	104.2	101.5
Halifax	113.6	113.2	105.7	119.1	116.9	118.9	115.6
Saint John	115.9	115.5	110.8	116.9	119.9	117.1	119.3
Montreal	117.0	116.7	115.1	131.5	111.0	116.0	115.3
Ottawa	116.0	115.5	111.4	125.0	113.5	116.0	117.4
Toronto	117.8	117.6	110.3	137.1	112.6	117.8	117.4
Winnipeg	115.2	114.7	110.8	121.7	116.3	112.9	116.2
Saskatoon-Regina	113.7	113.3	110.8	111.9	116.3	118.1	111.7
Edmonton-Calgary	114.9	114.5	110.7	118.7	114.2	114.9	117.6
Vancouver	116.5	116.3	111.3	123.5	112.7	123.4	117.4

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>Jan. 7, 1954</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 1953</u>	<u>Dec. 10, 1953</u>
Total Common Stocks	155.7	152.4	153.3
Industrials	154.8	151.6	152.1
Utilities	147.4	144.0	146.9
Banks	184.1	180.4	180.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	81.7	78.8	79.7
Golds	59.9	56.7	57.6
Base Metals	131.5	129.4	130.3

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

Cheques Cashed At New Peaks In November & Eleven Months

Reflecting the high level of business activity, the value of cheques cashed in 35 clearing centres of Canada reached record values in November and the first 11 months of 1953, all five economic areas showing gains. November's total was \$12,977,343,000 against \$11,328,857,000 in 1952, bringing the January-November total to \$124,949,106,000 against \$112,810,587,000.

Ontario's November total rose to \$5,607,311,000 (from \$4,883,734,000), Quebec's to \$3,551,367,000 (\$3,186,528,000), the Prairie Provinces' to \$2,351,411,000 (\$2,065,840,000), British Columbia's to \$1,170,145,000 (\$913,708,000), and the Atlantic Provinces' to \$317,109,000 (\$279,047,000). January-November totals: Ontario, \$53,801,219,000 (\$47,446,505,000); Quebec, \$35,506,440,000 (\$31,935,421,000); Prairie Provinces, \$22,855,404,000 (\$20,592,148,000); British Columbia, \$10,697,338,000 (\$10,065,787,000); and the Atlantic Provinces, \$3,088,706,000 (\$2,770,727,000). (9)

HEALTH & WELFARE

Lowest Death Rate
On Record In 1952

Canada had the lowest general mortality and maternal mortality rates in its history in 1952, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals in its preliminary annual report on vital statistics. At the same time, the infant mortality rate remained at the all-time 1951 low. With a birth rate only exceeded by that of 1947, the rate of natural increase in population climbed to the highest point yet recorded.

The record low national mortality rate for 1952 of 8.7 per 1,000 population compares with 9.0 in both 1950 and 1951, an average of 9.9 in the years 1936-40, and 11.3 in 1921-25. In numbers, deaths rose in 1952 to a record 125,950 from 125,454 in 1951. With the exception of British Columbia and Ontario, which had rates of 10.1 and 9.3, the rates in all provinces are now below 9 per 1,000 population, being lowest in Newfoundland at 7.4, Alberta 7.6, and Saskatchewan 7.9.

The 1952 maternal mortality rate for Canada as a whole was 0.9 per 1,000 births, the first time that this rate has fallen below one per 1,000. It compares with 1.1 in 1950 and 1951, and averages of 4.6 in the years from 1936 to 1940, and 5.6 in the period 1926 to 1930. The number of maternal deaths in 1952 declined to 374 from 405 in 1951.

The national infant mortality rate remained at the record low of 38 set in 1951, despite a rise in number to 15,303 from 14,584. The 1952 rate compares with 41 in 1950, 65 in 1936-40, and 94 in the years from 1926 to 1930. Rates were lower than in 1951 in seven of the 10 provinces, with no change in Ontario's rate which stood at 31. Quebec's rate rose from 48 to 50, and Saskatchewan's from 31 to 35.

In 1952 total births registered in Canada exceeded 400,000 for the first time, reaching a record 402,527. This compares with previous records of 380,101 in 1951 and 371,740 in 1947. Record totals were also established in five of the 10 provinces -- Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. There were increases in the other provinces as compared with 1951. The birth rate per 1,000 population, rose for the second consecutive year since 1950 to 27.9, but was still below the record 28.8 set in 1947. Although there were increases over 1951 in all provinces, the rates were still below the records established in most of the provinces in 1947, except in Alberta where the 1952 rate was 30.0 as compared with 29.9 in 1947.

The natural increase, which is the excess of births over deaths, accounted for 276,577 Canadians being added to the population as compared with 254,647 the year before. The rate of natural increase in 1952 was 19.2 per 1,000 population as compared with 18.2 in 1951, 10.8 in 1936-40, and 12.9 in 1926-30. Marriages in 1952 totalled 128,308, slightly above the 128,230 in 1951, but down from the all-time peak of 137,155 reached in 1946. The rate per 1,000 declined in 1952 to 8.9 from 9.2 in 1951, and compares with the record rate of 10.9 in 1946.

Deaths from diseases of the heart as a group accounted for almost one-third of all deaths in 1952, about the same proportion as in the preceding year. However, deaths from cancer and vascular lesions increased four per cent over 1951, and accidents over six per cent. There was a 10.5 per cent increase in deaths from motor vehicle accidents and the rate rose from 19.0 to 20.5 per 100,000 population. The most notable favourable change from the preceding year was in mortality from tuberculosis, with almost 1,000 fewer deaths, thus reducing the rate from 24.4 to 17.1.

Deaths from several of the more frequent causes in 1952 were as follows (1951 figures in brackets): arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 32,410 (31,133); cancer, 18,589 (17,821); vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, 13,348 (12,880);

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accidents, 8,541 (8,034); diseases associated with early infancy, 7,719 (7,231); influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis, 5,759 (7,785); nephritis and nephrosis, 2,791 (3,042); and tuberculosis, 2,457 (3,417). (10)

Family Spending For Health Care Varies Widely Among Six Regions

Bureau of Statistics discloses in its fourth report on the 1950-51 Sickness Survey. First of its kind, the survey was initiated by the Department of National Health and Welfare and was conducted with the collaboration of the 10 provincial health departments.

The survey covered actual payments during a 12-month period for all items of health care by families of different sizes and incomes. In this connection, the report points out that care provided under public programs, different types of prepayment plans, and other factors must be taken into account in interpreting regional differences.

Average expenditure per family in British Columbia was 22 per cent above the all-Canada average of \$82 per family and nearly four times the average \$28 spent by families in Newfoundland, where expenditure was lowest. Quebec had the second-highest average (\$86) and was followed by Ontario (\$83), the Prairie Provinces combined (\$77), and the Maritimes (\$72).

All told, the nation's 4,555,000 families spent an estimated \$373,800,000 on health care during the survey year. Ontario, with 37 per cent of the families, accounted for 37 per cent of the total (the only region where the percentages were identical); Quebec, with 25 per cent, accounted for 27 per cent; the Prairies, with 18 per cent, accounted for 17 per cent; British Columbia, with nine per cent, accounted for 11 per cent; the Maritimes, with nine per cent, accounted for eight per cent; and Newfoundland, with two per cent of the families, accounted for one per cent of the expenditures.

About eight per cent of the families in British Columbia and 20 per cent of those in Newfoundland did not spend anything on health care, the proportions of the other regions falling between these extremes. The same provinces set the range for the percentage spending under \$20 (from seven to 40 per cent). The proportion spending from \$20 to \$49 ranged from 19 per cent in Ontario to 24 per cent in the Prairies and Newfoundland. Only 16 per cent of the families in Newfoundland spent over \$49. In the other regions, the percentage spent from \$50 to \$99 ranged from 19 per cent in Quebec to 28 per cent in British Columbia; \$100 to \$199, from 16 per cent in the Maritimes to 26 per cent in British Columbia; and \$200 and over, from six per cent in the Maritimes to 11 per cent in Ontario and British Columbia.

Families of three and four persons accounted for a larger share of the health care expenditure than any other size group in all regions except Newfoundland, proportions ranging from 35 per cent in the latter to 45 per cent in Ontario. Families of five or more persons accounted for from 16 per cent in Ontario to 46 per cent in Newfoundland. In the latter province families of one and two persons accounted for only 19 per cent of the total. In the other regions, the two-person proportion ranged from 16 per cent in Quebec to 27 per cent in Ontario and British Columbia, while the one-person range was from nine per cent in Quebec to 15 per cent in the Prairies.

The proportion of the total expenditure accounted for by families with incomes of \$1,500 to \$2,999 ranged from 38 per cent in Newfoundland to 46 per cent in the Prairies, and in all regions except Newfoundland was higher than the percentage accounted for by families in any other income group. In Newfoundland, families with incomes of less than \$1,500 accounted for 42 per cent of the expenditures.

The report also gives a breakdown by regions of health expenditures by type of service, such as prepayment plans, physicians' services, hospital care, dental and eye services, and medicines.

HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES

Survey Shows Housing Growth, Marked Advance
In Household Conveniences Since 1951 Census

Total number of households or occupied dwellings in Canada's ten provinces increased by 232,000 from 3,409,000 to 3,641,000 in the

period of approximately 27 months from the time of the 1951 Census to September last year, according to results of a special survey of housing characteristics and household equipment in private homes by the Bureau. The survey was made in conjunction with the September monthly labour force survey.

Ontario and Quebec accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total increase with respective additions of 85,000 and 66,000, bringing the number of occupied dwellings in Ontario to 1,266,000 and in Quebec to 925,000. Next largest increase was in Alberta where the number rose 21,000 to 272,000, followed by British Columbia with a gain of 19,000 to 357,000. Manitoba had an increase of 11,000 to 213,000; New Brunswick, 10,000 to 124,000; Nova Scotia, 7,000 to 157,000; Newfoundland, 8,000 to 79,000; Saskatchewan, 2,000 to 224,000; and Prince Edward Island, 1,000 to 24,000.

About 73 per cent of the increased number of dwellings was in single detached houses, which rose by 172,000 to 2,448,000 units. Of the ten-province total, 2,451,000 or slightly over two-thirds were owned by the occupants. Among tenants of the 1,190,000 rented dwellings, the largest group by rental size was 220,000 paying \$30 to \$39 a month, followed by 176,000 paying over \$70, 159,000 paying \$40 to \$49, 119,000 paying \$50 to \$59, 117,000 paying \$25 to \$29, and 96,000 paying \$60 to \$69. Below the \$25 level were an estimated 81,000 paying \$20 to \$24, 60,000 paying \$15 to \$19, and 65,000 paying less than \$15. The remainder of the rented total is made up of 97,000 rent free.

Substantial advances in comfort-making and labour-saving household conveniences and facilities are indicated by other data collected in the survey.

Households with electricity supply in September reached an estimated 3,335,000, over 91 per cent of the total number, and an increase of 368,000 or 12.4 per cent since June 1, 1951. Only 35,000 of these had a home-generated supply, a drop of 9,000 from 1951, the number with power-line supply rising by 377,000. Ontario led in numerical gain with an increase of 124,000 to 1,233,000 households with electricity, followed by Quebec with a rise of 100,000 to 898,000. Percentagewise, Alberta, Manitoba, and New Brunswick had larger gains ranging from 15 to 17 per cent, and every province had increases.

Number of occupied dwellings with steam, hot water or hot air furnaces climbed to 1,846,000 from 1,583,000 in June 1951, while the number heated by stoves rose slightly to 1,767,000 from 1,724,000. All provinces had increased numbers with furnaces, but all from Quebec eastward continued to have more with stoves than furnaces.

Households using oil as a heating fuel jumped sharply in the period to a total of 1,260,000 from 774,000, and those using gas to 229,000 from 163,000. The number using coal or coke dropped to 1,304,000 from 1,469,000 and those using wood to 799,000 from 951,000. Biggest increases in use of oil were in Ontario (500,000 against 294,000), Quebec (415,000 against 286,000), British Columbia (120,000 against 75,000), and Saskatchewan (79,000 against 37,000), while the chief gains in use of gas were in Ontario and Alberta. Coal was still the leading fuel in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and wood in Newfoundland and New Brunswick, while oil was first in Quebec and British Columbia and gas in Alberta.

Households with hot and cold water supply jumped to 2,278,000 from 1,940,000 twenty-seven months earlier, while those with cold only dropped to 540,000 from 584,000 making a total increase with piped water of 294,000. Number of Households with exclusive use of

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bath or shower rose to 2,244,000 from 1,938,000 and those with shared use fell to 112,000 from 135,000. There were still 1,285,000 households, down from 1,336,000, without bath or shower.

The number of kitchens in Canadian homes equipped with electric ranges was about 29 per cent greater last September than in June 1951, at 1,261,000 compared to 976,000. Largest of the gains in use of electric ranges were in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. Gas ranges in use rose to 835,000 from 724,000 and oil stoves to 190,000 from 179,000, while wood or coal ranges were down in number to 1,315,000 from 1,485,000.

Households with mechanical refrigerators increased sharply to 2,415,000 from 1,595,000, bringing the number to about two-thirds of all households. The number with an ice box dropped to 339,000 from 621,000, and without any refrigerator to 887,000 from 1,137,000. Dwellings with washing machines numbered 2,985,000, up 513,000, leaving 656,000 without this equipment. Those with vacuum cleaners showed a smaller rise of 334,000 to 1,748,000, and 2,410,000 had sewing machines (1951 figures not available).

There were 2,434,000 households in September with telephones, 406,000 more than in June 1951. The number with one or more radios totalled 3,511,000, up from 3,144,000, leaving only 130,000 without a radio. Those with television sets numbered 373,000 - a figure that has since risen sharply with the large sales reported for the last months of 1953. Households with automobiles climbed to 1,899,000 from 1,443,000, the 27-month jump of 456,000 leaving slightly less than half without a motor car. (11)

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Decline Of Eight Per Cent In Department Store Sales In Week

Department store sales declined eight per cent during the week ending January 2 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There were declines in all provinces except Quebec where the gain was a moderate 0.5 per cent. The drop in the Maritimes was 23.3 per cent, Ontario 2.8, Manitoba 25.2, Saskatchewan 23.1, Alberta 6.7, and British Columbia 5.9.

November sales showed an overall advance of 2.6 per cent as compared with the same month of 1952. All provinces shared in the increase except Manitoba. Inventories held at the end of October were 20 per cent higher in value than at the same time in 1952. Saskatchewan had the largest proportionate sales gain of 7.6 per cent, followed by Ontario's 5.2, Quebec's 2.6, Alberta's 0.6, British Columbia's 0.3, and the Atlantic Provinces' 0.1 per cent. The decline in Manitoba was 1.4 per cent.

For Canada as a whole, 21 departments had higher sales, and nine declines. Showing increases of over 10 per cent were radio and music, 28.7 (in many stores this department includes television receivers); photographic equipment and supplies, 14.6; major appliances, 13.9; and girls' and infants' wear, 10.7 per cent. Most noticeable among the decreases were furs, 23.3 per cent; aprons, housedresses and uniforms, 12.8; and food and kindred products, 10.9. (12)

Chain Store Sales In November

Sales of five of six types of chain stores surveyed each month by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were higher in November than in the same month of 1952. Food chains, largest of the six, had a sales gain of 2.8 per cent, hardware stores 13.7, drug stores 1.5, variety stores 0.7, and shoe stores 0.1 per cent. Women's clothing chain store sales declined 3.9 per cent. Actual dollar sales (1952 figures bracketed) were: food stores, \$63,276,000 (\$61,575,000); variety stores, \$16,369,000 (\$16,259,000); women's clothing stores, \$3,753,000 (\$3,905,000); shoe stores, \$3,572,000 (\$3,570,000); drug stores, \$2,714,000 (\$2,675,000); and hardware stores, \$1,307,000 (\$1,150,000). (13)

More Cash, Less Charge & Instalment Sales
In Retail Establishments In Third Quarter

Canadians made more cash purchases and bought less on credit in the third quarter of 1953 than in the same three months of 1952, the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics revealed today in its quarterly report on retail consumer credit. Retail cash sales were 6.8 per cent higher, while charge sales dropped 2.5 per cent and instalment sales 5.1 per cent. Both cash and credit sales were seasonally lower than in the second quarter of 1953, but the former declined only slightly and settled at a higher level than in any other third quarter on record.

Third quarter cash sales totalled \$2,110,500,000 against \$2,135,500,000 in April-June and \$1,976,100,000 in 1952. Instalment sales were \$317,300,000 against \$400,600,000 and \$334,200,000, and charge sales totalled \$562,700,000 against \$599,800,000 and \$577,100,000.

Cash sales were higher than in 1952 in eight of the 13 trades covered by the Bureau. Motor vehicle dealers led with a rise of 15.4 per cent, followed by garages and filling stations (13.2), women's clothing stores (6.8), jewellery (6.1), hardware 5.6, department stores (5.4), grocery and combination stores (5.4), and country general stores (0.9). There were decreases of 11.2 per cent in men's clothing cash sales, 14.4 in coal and wood, 3.4 in appliance and radio, 3.3 in family clothing, and 2.2 in furniture.

Grocery and combination charge sales declined 11.2, women's clothing 7.2, country general stores 5.3, and motor vehicle dealers 1.8 per cent. Charge sales of appliance and radio stores were up 9.9 per cent, men's clothing 7.7, family clothing 6.8, furniture 6.0, and hardware 5.9.

The downward trend in instalment sales was common to all trades extending this type of credit with the exceptions of men's clothing (up 5.3 per cent), jewellery stores (11.1) and women's clothing stores (unchanged). Hardware sales on the instalment basis declined 12.1 per cent, family clothing 11.5, department stores 7.5, furniture stores 6.6, motor vehicle dealers 4.7, and appliance and radio stores 4.5.

Customer's accounts receivable on the books of retailers as at the end of September last year exceeded the receivables for the corresponding date of 1952 by 15.3 per cent. Instalment receivables reached a new record of \$247,900,000 and compared with \$179,000,000 a year earlier. Charge receivables of \$432,600,000 surpassed all previous third-quarter totals, and compared with \$411,200,000 in 1952. (14)

Fewer New Motor Vehicles
Sold In Canada In November

Sales of new motor vehicles in November continued the downward trend which began in September, but gains in earlier months of the year maintained January-November sales at substantially higher levels than in 1952. Financing of both new and used vehicles declined in November but there were increases in the January-November period.

New motor vehicles sold during the month totalled 28,140 with a retail value of \$71,-749,138 as compared with 32,176 sold for \$78,591,583 in the corresponding month last year. This brought cumulative sales for the January-November period to 436,817 units valued at retail at \$1,097,879,034 as compared with 375,529 which retailed for \$940,250,400.

Sales of new passenger cars dropped below the 1952 level for the first time in November. The month's sales were off to 21,236 units from 23,207, and the retail value was down to \$53,306,654 from \$56,767,974. Eleven-month sales increased to 339,213 from 272,880, and the retail value climbed to \$849,687,267 from \$677,309,512.

Commercial vehicle sales in November declined to 6,904 from 8,969, and the value to \$18,442,484 from \$21,823,609. In the 11-month period the sales dropped to 97,604 units from 102,649, and the value to \$248,191,767 from \$262,940,888.

(concluded on Page 11)

The sales of 13,285 new vehicles which were financed in November involved \$23,741,257 as compared with 13,955 involving \$23,986,852. In the 11-month period 177,740 units were financed to the extent of \$320,818,619 as compared with 159,087 financed for \$286,855,938.

Used vehicle financing declined slightly both in volume and amount in November. The number of vehicles financed in November was 30,103 as compared with 30,922, involving \$25,065,421 as compared with \$25,419,738. In the 11-month period, 425,446 vehicles were financed for \$361,171,978 as compared with 418,875 financed for \$322,818,509. (15)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments Increased In November

Unemployment insurance benefit payments rose in November to \$10,172,035 from October's \$7,603,667 and 1952's November total of \$6,435,444. Number of days for which compensation was paid increased to 3,337,519 from 2,506,254 and 2,158,920.

During November a total of 188,881 initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit were filed at local offices across Canada compared with 123,177 in October and 123,418 a year earlier. New beneficiaries numbered 94,642 against 65,980 and 68,034. Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register at month's end numbered 238,516 against 153,604 and 161,912.

November initial and renewal claims in the provinces (1952 figures bracketed) were: Newfoundland, 4,694 (2,086); Prince Edward Island, 821 (569); Nova Scotia 8,253 (6,785); New Brunswick, 8,410 (6,202); Quebec, 58,499 (37,328); Ontario, 63,179 (40,097); Manitoba, 7,795 (5,685); Saskatchewan, 3,934 (2,347); Alberta, 9,827 (4,700); and British Columbia, 23,469 (17,619). (16)

Wage & Salary Earner Data Detailed In Census Volume

The fourth of the series of 11 volumes containing the results of the 1951 Census of Canada is now ready for distribution, the Bureau announced this week. It is Volume V, which is concerned primarily with earnings, hours and employment of wage and salary earners in the labour force. Data are classified by such characteristics as age and sex, occupation and industry, and provincial and urban distributions are shown. (17)

T R A V E L

Increased Highway Traffic Between Canada, United States In November

Volume of highway traffic between Canada and the United States in November was five per cent greater than in 1952 with vehicle border crossings totalling 879,600 against 836,700. In the first 11 months of 1953, crossings aggregated 12,973,802 against 11,864,990, an increase of nine per cent. Foreign and Canadian vehicles contributed to the gain in equal proportions.

Entries of non-resident traffic were 500,400 and comprised 99,200 entries on traveller's vehicle permits, 373,800 non-permit or local entries and 27,400 commercial vehicles. Entries on traveller's vehicle permits increased by nearly 13 per cent during the month and 10 per cent in the cumulative period with all provinces sharing in the gain. Non-permit or local traffic rose five per cent in November and eight per cent in the 11 months.

Canadian traffic was made up of 43,200 units remaining more than 24 hours abroad, 305,700 vehicles absent 24 hours or less and 30,400 commercial vehicles. The 11-month total of 379,200 re-entries was four per cent over 1952. Traffic remaining over 24 hours abroad increased six per cent in November and 11 per cent in the cumulative period. The volume of short-term traffic increased three per cent in November and 10 per cent in the 11 months. (18)

P O L I C E

Fewer Police But 1952 Busiest Year Yet For Municipal Forces

Canada's municipal law forces. Although the ratio of police per thousand population in urban centres of 4,000 and over dropped from 1.7 to 1.5 during the 12 months, 1952 was the busiest year yet for known offences, mostly traffic infractions, climbed to 1,534,538 from 1,232,320 in 1951, arrests to 185,674 from 177,646, summonses and surrenders to 1,242,506 from 924,713, prosecutions to 1,689,261 from 1,506,758 -- the highest figure on record for each category.

In 1952 the local lawmen also investigated more traffic accidents (150,484 versus 134,401 in 1951), sought more missing persons (12,685 versus 12,143), fingerprinted (52,022 versus 50,827) and photographed (52,139 versus 31,102) more suspects, found more premises (61,718 versus 60,260) insecure on their nightly patrols, and sheltered more persons (79,233 versus 69,979) in their stations.

These are some of the police activities covered by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its latest issue of Police Statistics, which contains figures reported by 243 urban centres (seven more than in 1951), 13 district municipalities, 13 townships (two more) and one unorganized district of 4,000 population and over. The publication also presents Railway Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Ontario Provincial Police statistics for the rural areas and municipalities of less than 4,000 which they patrol.

Centres Of 4,000 UpRatio Of Police Per Thousand Population

	1952	1951
Canada	1.5	1.7
Nfld.	2.0	2.5
Que.	1.7	1.5
Ont.	1.6	1.9
B. C.	1.5	2.8
Man.	1.4	1.2
Alta.	1.3	2.0
P.E.I.	1.1	0.9
Sask.	1.1	1.0
N. S.	1.1	1.1
N. B.	1.1	1.3

Despite the wider coverage the 1952 report shows the total personnel of municipal forces as 10,729, a drop from 11,115 in 1951; policemen numbered 9,852 against 9,437, policewomen 87 against 86, civilians 790 against 1,592. Five provinces reported declines in the ratio of police per thousand urban residents; four had increases; one reported no change (see table). Newfoundland displaced British Columbia as the province with the highest ratio, the latter ranking only fourth in 1952. Quebec, fifth in 1951, ranked second, while Ontario moved up to third from fourth place. The ratios of all but the four leading provinces were below the national average.

Municipal police handle far more traffic offences than the total of all other types of cases. These accounted for about 88 per cent of all prosecutions in 1952 as compared to 87 per cent in 1951. The greater number of the charges are for parking violations, which in 1952 reached an all-time high of 1,064,188 as compared with only 788,920 in the preceding year. Toronto led all centres in 1952 with 367,808 prosecutions for parking violations -- about 544 for every 1,000 persons living in the city proper. In comparison, Montreal had only 207,349 or 203 for every thousand population, a ratio that was also exceeded by Winnipeg (392), Hamilton (306), Victoria (263), Quebec (231) and Vancouver (214). Ottawa, about the same size as Hamilton, had less than one-third as many parking violation charges with a ratio of about 88 per thousand population (Hull had about the same ratio). This was a lower ratio than in Saskatoon (162), Regina (160), and St. John's, Newfoundland (93). However, there were lower ratios in Saint John, New Brunswick (86), Halifax (80), the automobile capital of Windsor (51), London (44), Calgary (19) and Edmonton (10).

Of the total prosecutions in 1952 about six per cent were for crimes under the criminal code and federal statutes (the same proportion as in 1951), 21 per cent (as against 24 in 1951) were for offences under provincial statutes, and 73 per cent (70) were for municipal bylaw infractions. The 1952 report shows fewer cases of manslaughter, aggra-

vated assault, indecent assault, rape, robbery, burglary and theft among the offences known to the municipal police. There were 67 murders, three more than in 1951, the police clearing 58 as against 53 by arrests. There were also 702 cases of assault on police, 16 more than in 1951, and 97 as against 95 per cent of these were cleared by arrest. About 52 per cent of all known offences were cleared by arrest in 1952 as compared with 60 per cent in 1951.

The municipal police again recovered more motor vehicles than were reported stolen in 1952 -- 14,192 as against 13,344 reported thefts (in 1951: 13,328 reported stolen, 14,201 recovered). In some cases the recovered vehicle was one that had been stolen in an earlier year or in the United States, and in other instances the vehicle was recovered before the owner was aware of its loss. The report lists 831 persons as killed in traffic accidents investigated by the police in 1952 and another 32,407 as injured (in 1951: 681 killed, 14,198 injured). Other accidents investigated killed 1,115 (1,338 in 1951), of which 304 (274) were by drowning, and injured 15,454 (14,267).

Canada's municipal law forces in 1952 operated out of fewer police stations (326 versus 466 in 1951), had fewer motor vehicles at their disposal (2,535 versus 3,026). This was one station for every 33 police employees in 1952 as against one for every 24 in 1951, and one vehicle for every 4.2 employees as against one for every 3.7 in the preceding year. In contrast, the number of known offences averaged 143 per police employee as compared with 111 per employee in 1951. (19)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Wheat Stocks Up In Last December Week Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on December 30 amounted to 378,897,000 bushels, up from 371,064,000 a week earlier, and 254,849,000 a year earlier. Prairie farmers marketed 12,331,000 bushels of wheat during the week ending December 30, down steeply from the preceding week's 25,522,000 bushels, but sharply above the 8,173,000-bushel total of 1952.

Deliveries of oats from Prairie farms during the week amounted to 2,400,000 bushels as compared with 2,332,000 a year ago; barley, 2,679,000 bushels compared with 3,655,000; rye, 237,000 bushels compared with 230,000; and flaxseed, 52,000 bushels compared with 72,000.

Overseas export clearances of wheat rose to 2,931,000 bushels from 1,546,000 in the preceding week and 2,434,000 in 1952, bringing the cumulative total for the August 1-December 30 period to 97,230,000 bushels against 126,099,000. (20)

Wheat Flour Output Declined In November Canadian mills produced 1,866,563 barrels of wheat flour in November, down slightly from 1,909,488 barrels in October and about 14 per cent below the output of 2,175,933 barrels in November 1952. This brought production for the first flour months of the current crop year to 6,942,373 barrels as compared with 8,550,851 barrels for the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Wheat milled for flour during November amounted to 8,216,541 bushels compared to 9,827,918 a year earlier, the total including 799,075 bushels of Ontario winter wheat as against 451,412 bushels a year earlier. During the four months August to November of the current crop year the amount of wheat milled for flour was 30,675,584 bushels, down from 38,567,768 the previous year. Stocks of wheat in mill bins at the end of November comprised 3,256,596 bushels for flour and 121,293 bushels of feed wheat. (21)

Commercial Pack Of Canned Pumpkin Halved Last Year Canada's 1953 commercial pack of canned pumpkin was about half as large as it was in 1952, according to a special statement. The year's pack amounted to 294,060 dozen containers with a net weight of contents of 6,342,988 pounds as compared with 596,452 dozen containing 12,708,962 pounds in 1952.

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Synthetic Detergents Oust Soap Powders As Top Washing Product

With production value almost tripling in three years, synthetic detergents in 1952 deposed soap powders as Canada's reigning washing product in terms of gross output value, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals in its latest issue of The Soaps, Washing Compounds And Cleaning Preparations Industry. Soap powders, leader for nine years, lost out despite a 20 per cent boost from \$13,874,000 in 1951 to a record \$16,702,000 in 1952, synthetic detergents vaulting into the top spot with a 60 per cent jump from \$13,317,000 to \$21,382,000 -- more than the combined value of soap powders and soap chips and flakes. Appearing on the Bureau's list for the first time in 1947 with a production value of little more than one-fourth 1952's, synthetic detergents were four per cent behind soap powders in 1951, moved 27 per cent ahead in 1952.

Toilet soaps, ousted from first place by soap powders in 1943, dropped slightly in value from \$10,479,000 in 1951 to \$10,353,000 in 1952, while javelle water mounted from \$5,328,000 to \$6,367,000, and cleaning and scouring powders, pastes and cakes from \$2,889,000 to \$3,823,000. Soap chips and flakes, pre-war leader, showed an 11 per cent drop from \$4,193,000 to \$3,725,000. Textile and mill soaps, polishing and scouring soaps, castile soaps, liquid soaps, and crude and refined glycerine also dropped in output value in 1952, while gains were reported for bar laundry and household soaps, shaving soaps, soft soaps, drain pipe and toilet bowl cleaners, sal. soda and chloride of lime. Total value of soap products alone climbed from \$37,674,000 in 1951 to \$39,375,000 in 1952, though the quantity produced showed a slight reduction.

All but a small amount of the total output was produced in the soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations industry, which in 1952 numbered 136 firms (six more than in 1951) and turned out \$84,461,282 worth of products, a 15 per cent advance from the 1951 value of \$73,718,714. This was more than double the 1946 value and over four times the 1939 value. In 1952 the industry employed 3,756 (14 more than in 1951), had a total payroll of \$12,755,324 (11 per cent more), paid \$1,079,655 (six per cent more) for fuel and electricity and \$35,013,348 (16 per cent less) for materials ranging from acids to wax. (22)

1952 Floor Wax Output: 40 Per Cent Jump For Liquid Versus Eight Per Cent Gain For Paste

Canadian production of liquid floor wax and polish jumped 40 per cent to 2,933,680 gallons in 1952 from 2,095,364 in 1951 while paste floor wax output rose eight per cent to 8,616,592 from 7,940,830 pounds, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its latest edition of The Polishes & Dressings Industry. Value of liquid output was up to \$7,523,703 from \$5,970,769, and of paste to \$2,926,071 from \$2,706,920.

The 1952 report also shows higher production values for shoe polishes and dressings (\$1,098,656 versus \$1,058,440 in 1951), furniture polish (\$872,467 versus \$769,445), brass polishes (\$108,795 versus \$69,605), and auto polishes and wax (\$349,991 versus \$341,743). Value of silver polishes was slightly lower at \$187,052 against \$187,825, while stove polishes fell sharply to \$57,934 from \$71,950 and unspecified polishes dropped to \$203,686 from \$216,189. Total Canadian production of polishes was valued at \$13,328,355 in 1952, a 17 per cent gain from \$11,392,886 in 1951.

All but a comparatively small amount of the total output was produced in the polishes and dressings industry which numbered 51 concerns, two more than in 1951. Valued at a record \$15,966,171, the industry's production was one-fifth greater than the \$13,244,675 value of the preceding year and three-fifths larger than in 1948. About 70 per cent of the output was produced in Ontario and 30 per cent in Quebec. The industry paid \$7,734,894 for its raw materials in 1952, over 20 per cent more than the \$6,399,459 expended in 1951. The payroll was four per cent higher at \$1,928,870 against \$1,852,790, but employment was down six per cent to 751 from 800 in 1951. (23)

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Sugar Output Up But
Value Lower In 1952

Canada's 12 refineries produced 1,421,122,420 pounds of sugar in 1952, 110,685,235 more than in 1951, but factory value was \$5,258,085 lower at \$128,637,672, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its latest issue of The Sugar Refining Industry. Average refinery price was 9.03 cents a pound, 12 per cent under 1951's 10.21 cents.

Cane sugar output was up 60,193,384 pounds to 1,122,877,120. Value fell \$7,854,047 to \$99,595,831, average refinery price dropping 1.5 cents to 8.6. Beetroot sugar production rose 50,491,851 pounds to 298,245,300, and value \$2,595,962 to \$29,041,841, both figures being the second-highest on record. Average refinery price was 9.73 cents a pound, .94 cents below 1951's and .55 under 1950's but otherwise the highest since 1920. In 1952 beetroot sugar constituted 20.9 per cent of the total sugar output, two per cent more than in 1951. This was the highest proportion since 1946 and the third-highest on record.

More granulated, pulverized, icing and loaf sugar was made in 1952, but less yellow or brown sugar. Molasses output was 1,982,000 pounds higher at 92,202,000, but production of other syrups fell slightly. Total factory value of all refinery products was \$136,206,293 versus \$139,109,277 in 1951.

Material costs were \$14,236,789 lower at \$93,303,708. About 93 per cent of this was spent on raw cane sugar beets and five per cent for boxes, bags and other containers. The balance went for other materials, which ranged from bone-black and infusorial earth to sulphuric acid and soda ash.

The industry paid \$2,689,768 for fuel and electricity, \$150,765 less than in 1951. Average number employed during the year was 3,492, some 70 less than in the preceding year, but the payroll was \$861,552 heftier at \$11,044,491. Value added by manufacture (gross production value less cost of materials, fuel and electricity) was \$40,212,817, a jump of \$11,484,570 or 40 per cent over 1951. (24)

Type Metal Output
At Six Year Low In 1952

Less type and type metal was produced in Canada in 1952 than in any other year since 1946 and the output of babbitt metal was at a 13-year low, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its latest issue of The White Metal Alloys Industry. Production of solders of all kinds was lower than in the two previous years but was the third largest on record.

The 1952 report places type and type metal output at 7,559,473 pounds (factory value: \$2,065,443) versus 8,592,650 (\$2,377,489) in 1951, a drop of 12 per cent. Babbitt metal production slumped 31 per cent to 2,810,857 pounds (\$1,358,068) from 4,061,472 (\$2,287,717). Output of solders was slightly lower at 11,734,509 against 11,873,951 pounds but factory value fell much more sharply to \$5,674,938 from \$7,409,623.

All the type and type metal and all but relatively small amounts of the babbitt metal and solders were produced in the white metal alloys industry in 1952 which included 55 firms, four more than in 1951. The industry's total output was valued at \$53,379,433, a drop of 19 per cent from the preceding year's \$66,023,915, reduced productions being recorded for almost all refined metals, alloys, castings and lead products. Ontario's 33 plants (31 in 1951) produced 76 per cent (75 in 1951) of the industry's output, while Quebec's 15 firms (14) produced 18 per cent (19). The three plants in Manitoba (one more than in 1951) and the four establishments in British Columbia accounted for six per cent of the total in both years.

Although there were more plants in operation, the 1952 production cut resulted in a four per cent reduction in the number employed to 3,238 from 3,376, but total payroll was fractionally higher at \$9,525,283 against \$9,512,283. Material costs were down by one-quarter to \$34,689,608 from \$46,540,009. (25)

(continued on Page 16)

Agricultural Implement Sales
Improved 20 Per Cent In 1952

Factory shipments reported by firms in Canada's agricultural implements industry rose 20 per cent in value in 1952 to \$205,775,487 from \$171,172,496 in 1951. Farm equipment accounted for \$188,183,920 of the total as compared to \$158,779,197 the previous year, the remainder being made up of miscellaneous types of machinery and parts. There was a small production of farm machinery in other industries, amounting to \$6,504,000 in 1952 and \$3,570,000 in 1951.

The industry included 85 plants in 1952, four more than in 1951. Of these, 35 in Ontario accounted for \$192,790,073 of the total value of shipments. Manitoba with 18 and \$6,304,201 had the second largest provincial production. Employees numbered 18,046, up from 17,236, and salaries and wages rose to \$62,423,716 from \$52,217,430.

Combine reaper-threshers and stationary threshers accounted for over a third of the total value of shipments with 24,418 valued at \$69,350,074, up from 22,054 at \$55,634,619 in 1951. Other larger items were: combination grain and fertilizer drills, \$10,955,271; tractor-drawn mouldboard plows, \$6,286,940; swathers and windrowers, \$6,506,738; horse and tractor drawn field cultivators, \$4,397,314; tractor-drawn or mounted mowers, \$3,820,186; grain drills, plain and press, \$4,671,475. (26)

1952 Second Highest Year For
Sales Of Wire And Wire Goods

Total factory sales of firms in the wire and wire goods industry were down slightly to \$105,659,511 in 1952 from \$106,511,920 in 1951. However, this was substantially above earlier years, comparing with \$86,606,837 for 1950, the top year previous to 1951.

Factory sales were lower in 1952 than in 1951 for both wire-drawing plants and for plants fabricating only, those for the 16 in the former group declining to \$57,186,237 from \$57,693,379 for 15 in the previous year and for the 100 in the fabricating group to \$48,473,274 from \$48,818,541 for 102. Total number of employees was down to 8,662 from 8,859, while salaries and wages increased to \$27,795,355 from \$26,829,253, and the cost of materials to \$38,024,516 from \$37,773,731.

Sales of plain wire amounted to 88,834 tons (83,997 in 1951), galvanized wire, 31,685 (29,336), barbed wire, 8,673 (10,389), other coated wire, 2,943 (3,752), wire fencing, 21,232 (21,672), iron and steel wire staples, 29,969 kegs (34,992), iron and steel wire nails and spikes, 1,587,817 (1,818,884), wire and cut tacks, 2,647,348 pounds (2,770,333), iron and steel cut nails, 13,875 kegs (25,281), steel bale ties, 3,805 tons (5,532). Sales of steel wire rope and cable from all industries totalled 23,591 tons against 24,094, and of twisted strand wire 9,013 against 8,189. (27)

More Confectionery
Turned Out In 1952

Increased quantities of confectionery were produced in Canada in 1952. The year's output comprised 137,717,719 pounds of confectionery valued at \$45,268,343 (124,287,513 pounds at \$42,754,294 in 1951), and 48,447,801 dozen confectionery bars valued at \$26,206,845 (41,431,579 dozen at \$23,077,667).

There were 182 establishments in the confectionery industry in 1952, seven less than in 1951, and gross production value was \$98,356,141 against \$90,220,866. They employed an average of 9,285 persons as compared with 8,821, and paid out \$18,703,410 in salaries and wages as compared with \$16,867,348.

Among the principal products there were production gains in chewing gum, chocolates in bulk and packages, chocolate bars, sugar confectionery in bars and packages, toffee in packages, marshmallows, popcorn confectionery, and lozenges. Among the declines were cocoa powder for sale, penny confectionery goods, chocolate covered confectionery bars, and bulk confectionery goods. (28)

More Aluminum Products Made In Canada In 1952 The 88 plants in Canada's aluminum products industry in 1952 had an output value of \$89,647,575, up 6.5 per cent from the \$84,156,172 output of 84 plants in 1951. The year's gain continued an unbroken post-war rise in output value, which amounted to \$33,575,481 by 53 plants in 1946. Output of aluminum cooking utensils was valued at \$7,465,654, down from \$8,410,539. With the addition of output by concerns in other industries making them as minor products, total Canadian production was \$8,142,000 against \$9,128,000 in 1951. Output of all other products by the industry rose to \$82,181,921 from \$75,745,633. (29)

Next-To-Record Year For Medicinal, Pharmaceutical Preparations In 1952 Factory shipments by plants engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities were valued at \$88,022,387 in 1952, a decline from \$89,248,867 in 1951, but substantially above that for any previous year. Among main products, sales of patent medicines were valued at \$17,598,085 (\$16,284,750 in 1951); penicillin preparations, \$3,169,057 (\$4,435,545); sex hormones, \$2,502,689 (\$1,255,574); sulphonamide preparations, \$1,203,961 (\$893,228); biologicals and vaccines, \$3,814,863 (\$3,381,313); toilet preparations, \$3,821,463 (\$4,248,896). (30)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

1. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, Oct., 10¢
2. M^s Production of Pig Iron & Steel, Nov., 10¢
3. M^s Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Nov., 10¢
4. M^s Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, Oct., 10¢
5. Coal & Coke Statistics, Oct., 20¢
6. Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, Nov., 20¢
7. M^s Asbestos, Nov., 10¢
8. M^s Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, Sept., 15¢
9. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, Nov., 10¢
10. Vital Statistics, 1952, 25¢
11. Household Facilities & Equipment, Sept., 1953, 25¢
12. Department Store Sales & Stocks, Nov., 10¢
13. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, Nov., 10¢
14. Retail Consumer Credit, Third Quarter 1953, 25¢
15. New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, 20¢
16. Statistical Report on Operation of Unemployment Insurance Act, Nov., 25¢
17. 1951 Census Volume V: Labour Force - Earnings & Employment of Wage-Earners, \$3.
18. Travel Between Canada & the United States, Nov., 20¢
19. Police Statistics, 1952, 25¢
20. M^s Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
21. M^s Grain Milling Statistics, Nov., 10¢
22. Agricultural Implements Industry, 1952, 25¢
23. Polishes & Dressings Industry, 1952, 25¢
24. Sugar Refining Industry, 1952, 25¢
25. The White Metal Alloys Industry, 1952, 25¢
26. Soaps, Washing Compounds & Cleaning Preparations Industry, 25¢
27. The Wire & Wire Goods Industry, 1952, 25¢
28. The Confectionery Industry, 1952, 25¢
29. Aluminum Products Industry, 1952, 25¢
30. The Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1952, 25¢
- Canadian Statistical Review, Dec., 35¢
- Miscellaneous Industries, 1950, 25¢
- Trade of Canada: Imports, Detailed Report, Sept., 50¢

M - Memorandum

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

Pumpkin pack was halved to 294,060 dozen cans in 1953 from 596,452 dozen in 1952. Net weight of contents was 6,342,988 versus 12,708,963 pounds.

Carbon Paper: Over \$2,300,000 worth is produced each year.

Murders: Municipal police investigated 67 in 1952, cleared 58 by arrests. This was three more crimes, five more solutions than in 1951.

Umbrellas: About 400,000 are made annually.

Synthetic detergents led all washing products in output value for the first time in 1952, moving 27% ahead of soap powders, in first place since 1943.

Candy Bars: 48,447,801 dozen were made in 1952, over seven million more than in 1951.

Solders: 1952 output of 11,734,509 pounds was lower than in the two previous years but was the third largest on record.

Natural increase in population was at the record rate of 19.2 per thousand Canadians in 1952, up from 18.2 in 1951, 10.8 in 1936-40 and 12.9 in 1926-30.

Polishes & Dressings: 70% of the industry's output is produced in Ontario and the other 30% in Quebec.

Signs: At last count there were 64 firms primarily engaged in manufacturing electric, neon and other signs and advertising displays. In 1945 there were less than half as many, in 1930 only six.

Population had reached an estimated 15,005,000 by December 1, 1953, a gain of nearly one million in the 30 months since the June 1 Census of 1951.

Retail sales in the third quarter of 1953 showed a 6.8% gain in cash purchases over 1952, drops of 2.5% for charge and 5.1% for instalment buying.

Agricultural implements were the principal products of 85 factories in 1952, four more than in 1951.

Death rate reached an all time low of 8.7 per thousand Canadians in 1952, falling from 9.0 in 1951 and 1950, 9.9 in 1936-40, 11.3 in 1921-25.

Sugar: More granulated, pulverized, icing and loaf sugar was made in 1952 than in 1951, but less yellow or brown sugar.

T.B. Institutions: Admission rates per 100,000 employees ranged from 89.1 in trade to 293.0 in forestry, averaged 153.4 in all industries in 1952.

Police: There were 15 for every 10,000 urban residents in 1952, two less than in the preceding year.

Household Conveniences: A survey of Canada's 3,641,000 households last September showed that...

- 91% had electricity
- 77% had running water
- 51% had central heating
- 96% had radios
- 82% had powered washing machines
- 67% had telephones
- 66% had mechanical refrigerators
- 66% had sewing machines
- 58% had electric or gas ranges
- 48% had electric vacuum cleaners
- 52% had cars.



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