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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

TOTAL RETAIL SALES were an estimated 1.3% lower in dollar value in April than last year, due mainly to substantial sales declines for motor vehicle dealers, appliance and radio stores, lumber and building materials dealers. FOOD STORE SALES continued to show gains over a year earlier, and DEPARTMENT STORE SALES were higher. (Page 2)

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WHOLESALE SALES declined 2% last April as compared with the corresponding 1953 month, with largest decreases in footwear, clothing, dry goods and hardware. (Page 4)

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES were down 16% in number in April this year from the same 1953 month, while the retail sales value was 13.5% lower. In the four months ending April the number of new cars sold was off to 145,248 compared to 174,991 last year. (Page 3)

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TRANSACTIONS IN GOODS AND SERVICES with other countries yielded a current account deficit in the January-March period this year of \$170,000,000 as compared to \$184,000,000 last year. (Page 14)

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FARM PRICE INDEX of agricultural products declined from March to April due to lower prices for live stock, dairy products, poultry and eggs. (Page 7)

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HIGHWAY TRAFFIC VOLUME across the border increased 2% in April over last year, vehicles of foreign registry and re-entries of Canadian vehicles both contributing to the gain. (Page 15)

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DOMESTIC COMMODITY EXPORTS in April were about the same volume as a year ago, but due to lower prices their value was down to \$298,200,000 from \$304,800,000. Exports of wood and paper products, chemical products, and animals and animal products were higher in value, while agricultural and vegetable products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals and products, and non-metallic minerals were lower. (Page 12)

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FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW for direct investment in Canadian industry is estimated tentatively at \$65,000,000 in the first three months this year, down sharply from \$103,000,000 in the first 1953 quarter. PORTFOLIO SECURITY TRANSACTIONS, on the other hand, resulted in the largest net capital inflow (\$171,000,000) for a quarter since the spectacular inflow (\$304,000,000) in the third quarter of 1950. (Page 14)

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MERCHANDISING

Retail Sales 1.3% Lower In April Substantial sales declines for motor vehicle dealers, appliance and radio stores, and lumber and building material dealers were the main factors in reducing the value of retail sales 1.3% in April to \$1,031,528,000 from \$1,045,145,000 in the corresponding month last year. Sales gains were shown for grocery and combination stores, meat stores, department stores, variety stores, clothing stores and fuel dealers.

The small overall decline in April followed a fractional rise of 0.4% in March, and decreases of 0.1% in February and 4% in January. The net result was a decline of 1.2% in total January-April sales to \$3,575,001,000 from \$3,619,627,000 a year earlier.

Sales in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec were moderately higher in April than a year earlier, unchanged in Ontario, and lower in the rest of Canada. In the January-April period Quebec's sales were up slightly but there were declines elsewhere. The rise in April in the Atlantic Provinces was 4.1%, and Quebec 3.6%. In Manitoba the drop was 4.7%, Saskatchewan 15.6%, Alberta 6.1%, and British Columbia 5%.

The sales decrease for motor vehicle dealers was 11.2% in April (9.8% in January-April); appliance and radio, 11.8% (3.9%); lumber and building materials, 11.6% (7.6%). Grocery and combination store sales were up 6.8% (5.4%); meat stores, 5.8% (5.4%); department stores, 7.9% (2.8%); variety stores, 10.2% (2%); and fuel dealers, 13.2% (11.9%).

Men's clothing stores rose 1.4% in April, family clothing stores 6.1%, women's clothing 2.6%, and shoe stores 6.6%. In the January-April period there were respective declines of 3.6%, 4.2%, 3.6%, and 3.2%. (1)

Radio-TV-Music Sales Sparked April Department Store Gains Radio and music departments, which include television, rang up the biggest sales gain in Canadian department stores this April, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today. Total department store sales were valued at \$86,550,000, up about 8% from \$80,204,000 in April last year. Preliminary figures indicate that May sales were off a little more than 1% from the 1953 level.

All but two of the 29 departments listed in the Bureau's monthly report chalked up higher sales this April. Radio and music department sales were up 23%, fur department sales 22.5% and millinery department sales 22%. Smallest gains were in china and glassware (0.9%) and home furnishings (1%). Sales were a slight 0.1% lower in furniture departments, and were off 4.5% in apron, housedress and uniform departments. Inventories of goods on hand at the first of April were valued at \$250,898,000, up about 4% from \$240,712,000 a year earlier.

April sales were higher this year in department stores in all regions except Manitoba (down 1% to \$7,905,000 from \$8,009,000) and Saskatchewan (down 8% to \$4,749,000 from \$5,140,000). Quebec led with a sales gain of 13% to \$16,251,000 from \$14,407,000, followed by Ontario with an increase of over 11% to \$29,051,000 from \$26,077,000. British Columbia sales were up nearly 11% to \$13,401,000 from \$12,106,000, Alberta sales 6% to \$8,366,000 from \$7,900,000, and sales in the Atlantic Provinces 4% to \$6,827,000 from \$6,565,000.

Preliminary figures for May indicate sales gains of 9% in British Columbia and 4% in the Atlantic Provinces, and decreases of 8.5% in Saskatchewan, 7% in Manitoba, 4% in Ontario, 1% in Alberta and 0.9% in Quebec. (2)

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Department Store Sales Increased 19.4% In Week

Department store sales rose 19.4% in the week ending June 5 as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's weekly release. There were sales gains in all provinces, British Columbia leading with a rise of 29.7%, Ontario next 21.7%, the Maritimes 17.6%, Quebec 16.6%, Alberta 13.9%, Manitoba 12.9% and Saskatchewan 9.6%.

Chain Store Sales Higher In April

All six types of chain stores had higher sales this April than in April last year. Grocery and combination stores had a sales gain of 14.2%, women's clothing stores 11.6%, variety stores 10.2%, shoe stores 7.3%, drug stores 3.8%, and hardware stores 2.1%.

April 1 stocks held by grocery and combination stores were up 17.1% in value from last year, hardware stores 34.9%, drug stores 9.8%, and shoe stores 1.3%. Inventories held by variety stores declined 4.2%, and women's clothing stores 2.3%.

April's sales for the six types of chains, with last year's figures in brackets, were as follows (in thousands): grocery and combination stores, \$70,107 (\$61,414); variety stores \$16,021 (\$14,533); women's clothing, \$4,060 (\$3,638); shoe stores, \$3,964 (\$3,696); drug stores, \$2,959 (\$2,850); and hardware stores, \$1,016 (\$995). (3)

Dealers Sold 10% Fewer New Cars 37% Fewer New Trucks This April

The slump in new motor vehicle sales continued into April with dealers across Canada selling 47,204 during the month, 9,057 or 16% less than in April last year. Total retail value was off 13.5% to \$121,653,000 from \$140,674,000. This put January-April sales at 145,248, down 17% from 174,991, with retail value off 14% to \$374,314,000 from \$437,035,000.

April sales of commercial vehicles tumbled 37% to 8,056 from 12,742, and retail value was 32% lower at \$20,987,000 versus \$30,826,000. Four-month sales were down 29% to 27,449 from 38,441, and retail value 24% to \$71,971,000 from \$94,376,000. April car sales were off 10% to 39,148 from 43,519, and retail value was 8% lower at \$100,666,000 versus \$109,848,000. Four-month sales were 14% lower this year at 117,799 against 136,550, retail value dropping 12% to \$302,343,000 from \$342,659,000. Dealers in all provinces sold fewer cars and trucks this April, percentage decreases in car sales ranging from 0.5% in Prince Edward Island to 29% in Alberta, and in truck sales from 22% in Ontario to 55% in Saskatchewan.

Financing of new vehicle sales was also down in both April and the first four months this year. In April 16,925 were financed for \$31,247,000, a 21.5% drop in number and an 18% decrease in amount from the 21,567 financed for \$38,004,000 last year. The number financed in January-April was off 19% to 51,417 from 63,196, and the amount 14% to \$95,381,000 from \$110,986,000. The number of new car sales financed was down 17% in the month and 16% in the four months, and the number of new truck sales financed by 38% in April and 29% in January-April. Fewer new car and truck sales were financed in all provinces this April.

The sales slump was also reflected in the number of used vehicle sales financed, which dropped 20% to 39,386 from 49,211 in April, and 20% to 114,592 from 142,988 in the four months. Amount of financing was off 22% to \$33,071,000 from \$42,226,000 in the month, and 21% to \$97,265,000 from \$123,277,000 in January-April. In April 20% fewer used cars and 22% fewer used truck sales were financed, and in the four months 20% fewer used car and 19% fewer used truck sales. The number of used car and truck sales financed was lower this April in all provinces. (4)

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Wholesale Sales 2% Lower In April

Wholesalers' sales declined 2% in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to data received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from establishments in nine lines of trade. Largest decreases were in footwear, clothing, dry goods, and hardware. Smaller sales declines were posted for wholesalers of auto parts and equipment, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco and confectionery. There were sales advances in groceries and drugs.

Sales of footwear wholesalers declined 13.6%, dry goods 12.5%, clothing 11.1%, hardware 10.3%, auto parts and equipment 3.4%, tobacco and confectionery 0.9%, and fruits and vegetables 0.2%. Sales gains for both drugs and groceries was 3%.

Value of stocks held by wholesalers at the end of April declined less than 1% from a year ago. Stocks of dry goods and fruits and vegetables fell 14%, hardware 3%, and footwear and drugs both 1%. Inventory values were higher for groceries (10%), clothing (9%), auto parts and equipment (7%), and tobacco and confectionery (1%). (5)

M A N U F A C T U R E S

Producers' Sales Of TV Sets Rose
Radio Sales Fell, In March

Producers' sales of television sets continued to climb in March over a year earlier, rising to 37,949 units valued at \$14,265,198 compared to 26,628 at \$11,369,773 in March last year. Radio sales in the month were up from February and January but down from last year, totalling 43,730 units valued at \$3,327,067 against 57,824 at \$5,024,837.

TV receiver set sales in the three months ending March rose to 110,374 units valued at \$41,203,090 from 76,079 at \$31,345,511 in the corresponding 1953 period. On the other hand, radio sales declined in the quarter to 113,421 units at \$8,822,433 from 143,254 at \$12,995,580.

March sales of TV receiver sets were higher in all main areas, the biggest gains over last year being outside Ontario, Quebec's sales were up sharply to 14,296 from 8,360 units and British Columbia's to 4,280 from 1,928. Sales in the Prairie Provinces increased to 835 from 29 units and in the Atlantic Provinces numbered 1,981 compared to only two. Ontario sales moved up to 16,557 from 16,301, decreases in the Toronto, Hamilton-Niagara and Windsor areas being offset by increases for Ottawa, Eastern Ontario and other areas.

Decreases in Ontario to 18,632 from 31,660 units and in Quebec to 8,113 from 11,255 were responsible for the overall drop in March radio sales. Sales were up in the Atlantic Provinces to 3,999 from 3,879, Manitoba to 3,191 from 2,505, Saskatchewan to 2,515 from 1,812, Alberta to 4,380 from 3,840, and British Columbia to 2,900 from 2,873 units. (6)

Producers' Shipments Of Primary Iron And
Steel Shapes Down 17% In First 1954 Quarter

Producers' shipments of primary iron and steel shapes in the first three months of this year dropped to 674,000 tons, down 17% from last year's corresponding total of 812,000 tons. At the same time, producers' interchange fell to 302,000 tons from 362,000. March shipments totalled 229,400 tons, down from 313,000 a year earlier, and producers' interchange declined to 101,000 from 116,000 tons.

First-quarter imports of primary forms of iron and steel comprised 269,000 tons of carbon (320,000 a year ago); 9,800 tons of alloy (13,700); and 2,100 tons of stainless (2,200). Exports of primary iron and steel in the period amounted to 15,400 tons, down sharply from last year's 106,000 tons. (7)

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Rubber Consumption Off By 8% In April Industry used 16,185,568 pounds of rubber in April, 1,443,234 or 8% less than in March. Consumption of natural rubber was reduced 710,913 pounds to 7,437,216 synthetic rubber 512,468 pounds to 5,941,289, and reclaim rubber 214,853 pounds to 2,807,063.

Rubber of all kinds used in the production of tires, tubes and tire repair materials totalled 10,571,046 pounds, 443,483 less than in March. Consumption in rubber footwear was 1,458,497 pounds, down 104,095. Some 438,355 pounds were used in wire and cable, a drop of 115,123, while other products took 3,717,670 pounds, 780,533 less than in the preceding month. (8)

Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries And Parts Higher Again In April Continuing the increases of earlier months this year, factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts rose 4% in April to \$1,643,000 from \$1,575,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the January-April period to \$7,460,000 as compared with \$6,297,000. (9)

Less Asphalt Roofing Produced In April Production of asphalt roofing materials was lower in April than in the corresponding month last year. The month's output of asphalt shingles amounted to 149,012 squares (150,060 a year ago); roll roofing, 110,343 squares (145,007); roll-type sidings, 13,907 squares (15,885); tar and asphalt felts, 3,507 squares (3,336); and tar and asphalt sheathings, 1,031 squares (1,188). (10)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment At Lower Level At April 1 Continuing the downward movement indicated since last October, employment in the major industrial divisions showed a further curtailment at April 1. The Bureau's index, on the 1949 base, declined to 105.5 from 106.6 a month earlier and 110.0 a year ago. The reduction in employment was accompanied by a decrease in the payrolls index to 145.6 from 147.6 at the beginning of March and 146.7 last year. Average weekly earnings at the beginning of April amounted to \$59.06, slightly under the March figure of \$59.22, but above last year's \$57.33.

Employment was at a higher level at the beginning of April as compared with a month earlier in Newfoundland, Manitoba and British Columbia. Four of the major industrial divisions showed improvement, moderate additions to the working forces being reported in public utility operation, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and in the service industries.

Activity diminished slightly in manufacturing. There were small losses in the staffs producing durable and non-durable manufactured goods. In both of these classes, employment was below its level of a year earlier. Geographically, the most noteworthy reductions in manufacturing as compared with March 1 took place in Ontario, and industrially, in the tobacco, iron and steel product and electrical apparatus groups.

Logging camps released large numbers of men in a seasonal movement affecting chiefly Quebec and Ontario. The decreases in mining were reported mainly in the coal fields, and in part, were also seasonal in character. Other branches of mining showed a moderately upward movement. In spite of improvement in construction in several provinces, notably Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, employment in the industry as a whole declined slightly, and there were also reductions in working hours in many establishments. The general falling-off in transportation, storage and communication, amounting to 1.9%, took place largely in the steam railway group, notably in the maintenance of ways and structures sector. (11)

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Average Weekly Wages In Manufacturing Slightly Lower At Beginning Of April There was a small decline in average weekly wages in manufacturing at April 1, when the average working week was one-fifth of an hour shorter and the hourly earnings rose by half a cent as compared with March 1, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shorter hours in the transportation equipment and iron and steel industries were largely responsible for a drop of 0.3 hours in the durable goods division and the weekly wages fell slightly from the preceding month. The release of lower-paid help in some of the non-durable manufactured goods industries resulted in an increase of 9-tenths of a cent in the average hourly earnings in that division.

Employment continued to decline in coal mines due to seasonal factors, but increased somewhat in gold mines. The average hours worked and the average weekly wages declined in both branches of the construction group.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rates Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1
	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	42.1	41.1	40.9	134.9	140.6	141.1	56.79	57.79	57.71
Durable Goods	42.3	41.3	41.0	146.7	151.6	151.7	62.05	62.61	62.20
Non-Durable Goods	41.8	40.8	40.7	121.3	128.2	129.1	50.70	52.31	52.54
Mining	41.8	42.4	42.1	152.6	157.5	157.2	63.79	66.78	66.18
Electric and Motor Transportation ...	45.2	45.7	45.4	132.8	139.8	139.0	60.03	63.89	63.11
Construction	41.5	41.6	40.4	145.6	151.6	152.9	60.42	63.07	61.77
Service	42.4	41.0	40.9	77.2	83.2	82.8	32.73	34.11	33.87

18% Fewer On Live Unemployment Insurance Register At April 30 There were 338,374 ordinary and supplementary benefit claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of April, 74,625 or 18% fewer than at the end of March. On April 30 last year, when the labour force and the insured population were considerably smaller, the number was 215,242.

During April 158,411 initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit were filed at local offices across Canada, 90,010 or 36% fewer than in March. There were 117,171 filed in April last year. New beneficiaries numbered 108,692 this April, 43,919 or 29% fewer than in March. There were 83,659 in April last year. Compensation payments were reduced to \$25,381,926 from \$32,160,928 in March, and the number of days covered to 7,997,163 from 10,127,126. In April last year \$16,389,294 was paid for 5,225,796 unemployed days.

The number of ordinary and supplementary benefit claimants on the live unemployment insurance register dropped in April in all provinces. In Quebec the number of claimants decreased to 120,526 from 184,874 in March. In Newfoundland the number fell to 13,064 from 19,374, in Prince Edward Island to 1,433 from 3,466, in Nova Scotia to 14,430 from 23,722, in New Brunswick to 18,651 from 27,983, in Ontario to 99,275 from 144,245, in Manitoba to 15,450 from 23,455, in Saskatchewan to 7,173 from 13,326, in Alberta to 17,269 from 23,597 and in British Columbia to 31,103 from 47,618. (12)

P R I C E S

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes for regional cities were relatively stable between April 1 and May 1 as four of the ten series remained unchanged, four declined and two advanced; the change in any city did not exceed 0.2%. Decreases for butter, eggs, fruits, lamb, veal and chicken and increases for coffee, tea, beef, pork and vegetables resulted in lower food indexes in five cities and higher indexes in four, while one (the Ottawa series) was unchanged.

Shelter indexes, reflecting advances in rents, moved up in all cities except St. John's, where no change was recorded. Clothing prices were practically unchanged and, as a result, clothing indexes showed no overall movement in seven cities. Of the remaining three cities, two decreased slightly and one increased. Decreases in appliances and cleaning supplies, and seasonally lower coal prices, predominated in the household operation group, while mixed changes were reported for furniture, floor coverings, utensils and other household equipment. Other commodities and services indexes moved up in eight cities, due principally to increases in theatre admissions and hairdressing prices. Tire prices were lower in nine centres.

Total indexes for May 1 and April 1, and May 1 group index detail, are shown in the following table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada
at the beginning of May 1954
(Base 1949=100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - May 1, 1954				
	April 1 1954	May 1 1954	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
St. John's *	102.0	102.2	99.3	107.3	102.1	104.0	102.6
Halifax	113.8	113.6	104.7	122.6	116.6	119.2	116.2
Saint John	115.9	115.8	108.4	118.2	118.6	116.8	123.0
Montreal	116.3	116.3	112.7	132.1	110.7	115.8	116.8
Ottawa	115.5	115.5	109.3	126.2	113.5	116.7	118.6
Toronto	117.7	117.7	109.1	139.8	111.9	116.9	118.6
Winnipeg	114.9	114.8	109.7	122.9	115.2	113.5	117.4
Saskatoon-Regina	113.6	113.5	108.0	113.7	117.0	118.8	113.0
Edmonton-Calgary	114.3	114.4	109.3	119.4	114.2	115.5	118.2
Vancouver	116.9	116.9	109.8	124.6	113.4	126.4	118.9

Farm Prices Index Lower In April Lower prices for live stock, dairy products, poultry and eggs lowered Canada's April index number of farm prices of agricultural products to 230.7 from 232.6 in March. Prices for other commodities were virtually unchanged. Provincial indexes, with those for March in brackets, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 177.3 (174.8); Nova Scotia, 214.5 (215.8); New Brunswick, 205.1 (197.2); Quebec, 265.4 (270.5); Ontario, 251.4 (256.0); Manitoba, 216.6 (218.7); Saskatchewan, 196.6 (195.8); Alberta, 223.2 (223.1); and British Columbia, 252.7 (256.2). (13)

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Security Price Indexes

	<u>June 10, 1954</u>	<u>June 3, 1954</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>May 13, 1954</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	178.7	184.0	177.8
Industrials	178.4	184.8	179.1
Utilities	166.1	168.4	161.7
Banks	211.1	213.0	201.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	89.6	90.5	88.7
Golds	64.0	64.1	64.2
Base Metals	148.2	150.9	144.7

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Crop Conditions In Rains during the past week continued to delay completion of seed-
The Prairie Provinces ing in several regions of the Prairie Provinces. The most serious-
 ly affected areas are northwestern Manitoba, northeastern Sask-
 atchewan and western and north-central Alberta. In these areas particularly, there will
 be a decline in wheat acreage. Coarse grains are still being seeded but due to the late-
 ness of the season, the acreage left for fallow will be greater than usual. Moisture
 supplies are generally adequate, with excesses causing surface flooding and waterlogging
 in many areas. Weed growth has been heavy, necessitating reseeding in some instances.
 Warm, dry weather is urgently required to permit completion of field work and to speed
 crop growth.

Heavy rains in Manitoba during the past 10 days have prevented work on the land with
 little prospect of much more planting. The estimated reduction in area sown to crops is
 10 to 15% with the greatest reduction occurring in the Swan River Valley. Twenty-five per
 cent of the planted land is flooded on heavier soils in the Red River Valley. Crops are
 from two to three weeks late and growth has been slow. Excessive moisture is preventing
 thinning of sugar beets, cultivation of row crops, chemical treatment of weeds and sum-
 merfallow operations. Hay and pastures are doing well.

Crop development in Saskatchewan continues to be later than usual. Recent improve-
 ment in the weather, however, should promote rapid advancement of all spring-seeded crops.
 Wheat averages about four inches in height while 60% of the coarse grains is showing
 green, ranging up to two inches in height. Heavy rains and floods have continued to
 interfere with seeding, particularly in sections of east-central and northeastern Sask-
 atchewan, and any further seeding in the most seriously affected areas will be largely
 for green feed. Weed growth has been very heavy in most areas, necessitating some re-
 seeding of early-sown fields. About 10% of the first summerfallowing operation is com-
 pleted. There has been evidence of wireworms at scattered points but damage to date has
 been negligible.

Seeding is practically completed in the southeastern, east-central and Peace River
 areas of Alberta. Despite local showers, seeding is slowly becoming general in western
 and north-central areas. However, progress is still negligible in some districts. About
 two weeks ago farmers generally abandoned their efforts to seed wheat and turned to early
 varieties of oats and barley. The demand for early barley seed is now heavy. Most
 early-seeded crops are weedy with wild oats predominating, and some crops have been
 ploughed up and reseeded. Moisture supplies are generally adequate to excessive, and
 warm, dry weather is needed in most parts of the province to promote rapid crop develop-
 ment. (14)

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Wheat Supplies And Exports
Of Four Major Exporting Countries

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about May 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years totalled 1,797,300,000 bushels, according to the latest available estimates. This total is some 34% greater than the estimated 1,337,600,000 bushels available a year earlier.

Estimated supplies in each of the four countries of May 1, with year earlier figures in brackets, were as follows: United States, 903,200,000 (592,500,000) bushels; Canada, 637,000,000 (505,100,000); Australia, 136,000,000 (95,800,000); and Argentina, 121,100,000 (144,200,000).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour from these four countries in the first three quarters (August-April period) of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 461,000,000 bushels down nearly 22% from 589,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period of the 1952-53 crop year, according to the May issue of The Wheat Review. Exports from Canada in the period were 186,200,000 bushels, a decrease of about 25% from 249,600,000 bushels the previous year. United States exports amounted to 145,100,000 bushels, down 44% from 260,900,000 bushels, and Australian exports to 43,500,000, off 36% from 68,000,000 bushels. Shipments from Argentina, on the other hand, were up to 86,600,000 bushels from the low level of 10,600,000 bushels that followed a near-crop failure in 1951-52.

Canada's share of the total exports from the four countries, The Review observes, has remained relatively constant between the two periods, shipments during the first nine months of the current year accounting for 40.4% of the total as compared to 42.4% for the same period of the 1952-53 crop year. The United States share dropped to 31.4% from 44.3% and Australia's to 9.4% from 11.5%. Reflecting its improved supply position, Argentina's share rose to 18.8% from 1.8%. (15)

Creamery Butter Stocks Higher
But Cheese Lower On June First

Stocks of creamery butter, eggs and poultry on June 1 increased from a year earlier, but there were smaller holdings of cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder. Creamery butter stocks totalled 52,285,000 pounds (37,607,000 a year earlier); cheese, 24,925,000 pounds (30,053,000); evaporated whole milk, 31,469,000 pounds (39,605,000); skim milk powder, 10,248,000 pounds (11,795,000); eggs, 490,000 cases (477,000); and poultry, 16,615,000 pounds (8,009,000). (16)

Small Declines In Production Of
Creamery Butter And Cheese In May

Creamery butter production declined 2% in May as compared with a year earlier. This was the first decline this year and the cumulative output for the January-May period increased 3%. Domestic disappearance increased 2% in May and 5% in the five-month period.

The month's output of creamery butter amounted to 33,459,000 pounds as compared with 34,072,000, bringing the five-month total to 93,064,000 pounds as compared with 90,351,000. Domestic disappearance in May totalled 24,014,000 pounds compared with 23,447,000, and the five-month disappearance stood at 111,929,000 pounds compared with 106,990,000.

Cheddar cheese production in May amounted to 8,960,000 pounds (9,054,000 a year earlier) and in the January-May period aggregated 19,858,000 pounds (20,877,000). The month's output of ice cream totalled 2,949,000 gallons (2,956,000), bringing the five-month total to 9,295,000 gallons (9,374,000).

Output of concentrated milk products in May declined 4% to 54,481,000 pounds from 56,893,000, but five-month production rose 2% to 161,949,000 pounds from 158,560,000. (17)

MORE

Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 10
In Nine Cities totalled 39,425,000 pounds, 27% above last year's 30,985,000 pounds.
Holdings were as follows by cities, last year's figures being in
brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 3,441 (1,638); Montreal, 19,852 (13,798); Toronto, 6,965
(8,021); Winnipeg, 6,917 (4,271); Regina, 287 (762); Saskatoon, 287 (230); Edmonton, 717 (856);
Calgary, 275 (319); and Vancouver, 684 (1,090).

Production And Stocks Of Production of process cheese in May amounted to 2,879,000 pounds,
Process Cheese In May 24% below April's revised 3,805,000 pounds, and less than 1% under
last year's May output of 2,890,000 pounds. The cumulative output
for the first five months of this year totalled 19,053,000 pounds, an increase of 9% over the
17,506,000 pounds produced in the same 1953 period. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end
of May totalled 1,726,000 pounds as compared with 1,742,000 a month earlier and 1,146,000 a
year ago.

Production Of Margarine In Margarine production in May totalled 8,712,000 pounds, down from
May Slightly Above Year Ago April's 9,476,000 pounds, but slightly above last year's correspond-
ing output of 8,443,000 pounds. This brought January-May product-
ion to 46,949,000 pounds compared with 44,726,000. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers
and other warehouses at the start of June were 3,013,000 pounds, down from 3,599,000 a month
earlier, but up from 2,860,000 last year. (18)

Stocks Of Fruits & Vegetables Cold storage holdings of apples, carrots, cabbage, and celery
were larger on June 1 this year than last, but stocks of
potatoes and onions declined. Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, and vegetables,
frozen and in brine, were also increased over a year ago.

Stocks of apples totalled 201,000 bushels (137,000 last year); carrots, 69,000 bushels
(64,000); cabbage, 33,000 bushels (24,000); and celery, 14,000 crates (10,000). Holdings
of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, amounted to 19,095,000 pounds (16,069,000); and
vegetables, frozen and in brine, 15,726,000 pounds (9,514,000). (19)

Holdings Of Meat Cold storage holdings of meat at the beginning of June totalled 80,343,000
pounds, moderately above the preceding month's 76,367,000 pounds, but
sharply below last year's corresponding total of 111,625,000 pounds. The large decrease from
a year ago occurred in the stocks of frozen meat which fell to 50,972,000 pounds from 81,891,-
000. Fresh meat stocks increased to 17,430,000 pounds from 15,352,000, but cured meat
declined to 11,941,000 pounds from 14,382,000. (20)

Canned Meat Stocks Sharply Mainly a result of a sharp reduction in the holdings of spiced
Lower At The End Of April pork and ham, stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and
wholesalers at the end of April dropped to 18,344,298 pounds from
last year's corresponding total of 87,473,162 pounds, according to a special statement
released by the Bureau.

Holdings by kinds, with last year's April 30 totals in brackets, were as follows: beef
products -- beef stews and boiled dinners, 4,749,610 pounds (3,871,447); roast beef, 145,467
pounds (123,596); corned beef, 670,407 pounds (816,805); other beef products, 1,418,620
pounds (1,629,194). Pork products -- spiced pork and ham, 5,186,225 pounds (74,480,348);
roast pork and ham, 1,626,793 pounds (3,063,712); other pork products, 2,060,355 pounds
(1,626,040). Miscellaneous -- canned fowl, 673,158 pounds (521,070); meat paste, 1,062,126
pounds (816,373); and other kinds, 751,537 pounds (524,577).

MORE

June 1 Stocks Of Fish Cold storage holdings of fish on June 1 totalled 32,066,000 pounds, up from May 1 stocks of 26,917,000 pounds, but down from last year's 39,601,000 pounds. Stocks of cod were 6,116,000 pounds (6,799,000 a year ago); haddock, 4,413,000 pounds (3,486,000); salmon, 2,408,000 pounds (2,686,000); sea herring, 5,701,000 pounds (9,040,000); other kinds of sea fish, 11,137,000 pounds (14,022,000); and inland fish, 1,491,000 pounds (3,568,000). (21)

T R A N S P O R T

Car Loadings Lower Car loadings on Canadian railways during the last 10 days of May totalled 84,684 cars, down 26,428 cars or 23.8% from the same period of 1953. Receipts from connections fell to 38,987 cars from last year's 46,542 cars.

Loadings in Canada during the first five months of this year aggregated 1,419,465 cars, 10.4% below last year's 1,584,856 cars. Principal declines occurred in the movement of grain to 115,288 cars from 205,241, iron ore to 5,297 cars from 11,540, logs to 19,382 cars from 26,731, lumber to 67,994 cars from 77,633, miscellaneous to 90,419 cars from 97,584, and L.C.L. to 299,185 cars from 335,679. (22)

Railway Freight Movement Canadian railways moved a total of 10,602,131 tons of revenue Down About 6.5% In February freight in February, 735,606 tons or about 6.5% less than the 11,337,737 tons carried in February last year. The February decline followed a reduction in January of about 16% from a year earlier. In the two months revenue freight aggregated 20,735,713 tons, showing a decrease of 2,713,966 tons from the first two months last year.

Loadings in February this year were down 7.4% to 7,967,106 from 8,603,994 tons a year earlier. Receipts from foreign connections also fell, with freight destined to Canadian points off 1.7% at 1,393,038 tons and intransit freight 5.6% lower at 1,241,987 tons. Loadings of wheat, off 452,485 tons at 703,798 tons, accounted for the major part of the decline in freight loaded, and a sharp drop in the intransit movement of bar, pipe, sheet and structural iron and steel for most of the reduction in intransit tonnage.

Loadings were down in the month in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but higher in the other provinces. Alberta showed the best gain with an increase to 1,038,418 from 912,339 tons. Loadings in Ontario fell to 4,540,526 from 5,089,996 tons, in Saskatchewan to 752,184 from 1,037,566 tons, in British Columbia to 773,912 from 930,354 tons, and more moderately in Quebec to 1,872,550 from 1,888,042 tons. Totals for the other five provinces (February 1953 in brackets) were: Newfoundland, 42,257 (40,743) tons; Prince Edward Island, 24,974 (21,058); Nova Scotia, 745,586 (726,106); New Brunswick, 390,436 (356,371); and Manitoba, 421,287 (335,162) tons. (23)

4% Fewer Used Transit Systems This February Transit line passengers numbered 112,683,608 this February, a drop of 4% from 116,844,598 last year. Urban services carried 105,759,067 as against 109,457,980, and interurban systems 6,924,541 versus 7,386,618. Urban revenues were off to \$9,598,827 from \$9,861,820, and interurban revenues to \$2,948,097 from \$3,128,376.

Urban lines in Nova Scotia showed a small increase in passengers over last year, but there were drops in all other provinces. The New Brunswick decrease was the sharpest and was largely due to a transit strike in Saint John. Interurban lines in New Brunswick and Alberta reported more passengers this February, but totals were lower elsewhere. Urban revenues were up in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and interurban revenues in Manitoba. (24)

FOREIGN TRADE

Domestic Exports In April
Slightly Below a Year Ago

Canada's exports of wood and paper products, chemical products, and animals and animal products were higher in value in April and the first four months of this year than a year earlier, but these gains were more than offset by declines in agricultural and vegetable products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals and products, and non-metallic minerals and products, according to detailed final figures released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Among the major commodities, there were increased values both in April and the four-month period of fish and fishery products, wood pulp, newsprint paper, nickel, and fertilizers, but declines in wheat and other grains, planks and boards, copper and products, zinc and products, asbestos, and automobiles. April's exports of farm machinery and aluminum and products were higher in value, but four-month totals were lower. Wheat flour, precious metals (except gold) declined in the month, but moved up in the January-April period.

Geographically, there were reduced exports in April to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Europe, but increased shipments to other Commonwealth countries as a group, Latin American countries, Europe, and other foreign countries. In the January-April period, there were increased exports to the United Kingdom and Japan but smaller shipments to the United States and Latin America with little change in the total to Europe.

The volume of exports was practically unchanged in April from a year earlier, but prices declined 2.6%. In the January-April period, volume and prices declined moderately and at about the same rate. Total value of domestic and foreign exports -- as reported last week -- was \$298,200,000 as compared with \$304,800,000 in April last year, bringing the January-April total to \$1,164,500,000 compared with \$1,218,700,000. Domestic exports in April totalled \$292,400,000 compared with \$301,100,000 a year earlier, and the four-month total was \$1,143,400,000 compared with \$1,201,700,000.

Domestic exports to the United States in April dropped to \$176,746,000 from \$189,276,000 in April last year, and the January-April value declined to \$703,280,000 from \$753,577,000. Main decreases in April were in agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and products, non-metallic minerals and iron products, while wood and paper showed a moderate increase. In the four-month period, major decreases occurred in agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and products, iron and products, and wood and paper, and major increases in animals and animal products, and miscellaneous commodities.

The month's exports to the United Kingdom were cut to \$39,118,000 from \$45,059,000, but the cumulative total for the January-April period increased to \$173,801,000 from \$168,993,000. There were major decreases in April in agricultural and vegetable products and iron and products, and a slight decline in wood and paper, but increases in animals and animal products and non-ferrous metals. In the four months there were declines in non-ferrous metals and iron and products, but large increases in wood and paper, animals and animal products, and non-metallic minerals.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth rose in April to \$18,785,000 from \$16,246,000 a year earlier, but the total for January-April was off to \$56,040,000 from \$72,041,000. Exports were higher to Australia, Union of South Africa, but lower to India and Pakistan both in April and the four-month period.

Shipments to European countries were little changes, with April's total at \$20,370,000 compared with \$21,976,000, and four-month exports at \$80,187,000 compared with \$81,188,000. Exports were higher in value both in April and the four-month period to Norway and Switzerland, but lower to Belgium and Luxembourg. Shipments to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Netherlands were down in April, but up in the four months.

MORE

With increased sales to Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, and Venezuela more than offsetting reduced shipments to Mexico and Peru, total exports in April to Latin American countries rose to \$20,091,000 from \$16,324,000. Four-month exports were down to \$58,220,000 from \$64,202,000, with decreases for Brazil, Mexico, and Peru, and increases for Colombia, Cuba, and Venezuela.

Mainly a result of sharply increased sales to Japan, domestic exports to all other foreign countries rose in April to \$16,315,000 from \$11,058,000, and in the four-month period climbed to \$67,979,000 from \$56,312,000. (25)

The following table shows the value of Canada's leading sixteen commodity exports in April and the January-April period, together with corresponding 1953 totals. These are listed in order of size in this year's January-April period:

	April		January-April	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	(in thousands)			
Newsprint paper	\$44,358	\$48,637	\$188,753	\$192,976
Wheat	31,738	27,277	121,920	100,070
Planks & boards	25,829	23,514	89,789	84,347
Wood pulp	19,242	21,465	7,561	83,620
Nickel	13,859	14,643	54,765	58,160
Aluminum & products	10,911	12,131	54,711	52,877
Fish & fishery products	6,389	10,665	32,731	38,790
Farm machinery & implements	8,143	10,221	38,449	36,505
Copper & products	10,463	9,149	45,033	35,327
Flour of wheat	9,112	7,640	30,769	31,557
Grains other than wheat	11,849	8,108	30,518	26,972
Asbestos & products	6,516	5,781	25,723	21,835
Fertilizers	3,577	3,950	15,302	18,355
Alcoholic beverages	3,585	3,747	17,957	16,379
Precious metals (except gold)	4,276	4,198	15,407	15,721
Zinc & products	5,218	4,458	24,682	15,584

Large Exports of Coarse Grains In First 9 Months of Crop Year

Exports of Canadian oats, barley, rye and flaxseed were exceptionally large in the first nine months of the current crop year, the 143,200,000-bushel total of the four grains exceeding by some 8% the 132,800,000 bushels exported in the same 1952-53 period, according to the Bureau's coarse grains quarterly. Of the four, barley was the only grain moved in smaller volume than last year, but barley exports were at record levels in the 1952-53 crop year.

Nine-month exports of oats amounted to 56,200,000 bushels as compared with 46,400,000 a year earlier. The United States continued to be the leading market for Canadian oats, taking some 53,100,000 bushels so far this year as compared with 42,400,000 a year ago. The United Kingdom took 1,500,000 bushels (nil last year), and Belgium 1,300,000 bushels (3,500,000).

Barley shipments in the nine-month period totalled 69,400,000 bushels, some 10% below the preceding year's 77,300,000 bushels. The 1951-52 total for the same months was 40,-600,000 bushels. The largest portion of the 1953-54 August-April barley exports -- some 27,000,000 bushels -- went to the United States as compared with 17,600,000 a year ago. Japan took 18,800,000 bushels (18,600,000); United Kingdom, 12,800,000 (1,400,000); Federal Republic of Germany, 6,800,000 (20,200,000); and Belgium, 2,000,000 (8,700,000).

Exports of rye at 13,400,000 bushels were more than double those for the same period of 1952-53, and exceeded by 2,100,000 bushels the previous record for a full crop year of 11,300,000 bushels set in 1927-28. Some 13,000,000 bushels went to the United States (3,800,000 a year ago). Flaxseed shipments at 4,200,000 bushels exceeded by a small margin last year's 3,500,000 bushels.

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS BALANCE

Canada Had First-Quarter Deficit Canada's transactions in goods and services with other countries resulted in a reduced current account deficit of \$170,000,000 in the first quarter of 1954, compared with a deficit of \$184,000,000 in the same 1953 period. Both merchandise exports and imports were lower than in the same period one year earlier but the greater fall in the same period one year earlier but the greater fall in imports lowered the deficit on commodity trade by \$34,000,000. Net payments for invisibles, on the other hand, were larger by \$20,000,000.

Canada has had quarterly deficits on current account continuously since the beginning of 1950, except for the fourth quarter of 1951 and during 1952. The current deficits of \$184,000,000 and \$191,000,000 in the first and second quarters of 1953 were reduced to \$13,000,000 and \$51,000,000 in the next two quarters.

Very heavy receipts from the sale abroad of new issues of Canadian securities were virtually sufficient to cover this year's first quarter deficit, but there was a sharp decline in the import of capital for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada. The sum of the net capital inflows of foreign direct investment capital, portfolio security transactions and government loan repayments was, however, unchanged from the fourth quarter of the year. Total official holdings of gold and foreign exchange rose by \$4,000,000 over the quarter; holdings of gold and United States dollars were increased by \$35,000,000 in the first two months but decreased \$26,000,000 in March. Other outflows of capital were much smaller.

In the first quarter of 1954 the value of exports fell by \$49,000,000 and imports by \$83,000,000 compared to the period one year earlier. Both export price and volume were some 3% lower. Import volume fell almost 8%, but import prices rose slightly by contrast. The terms of trade deteriorated about 3.5% compared to the first quarter of 1953.

Net payments for invisibles rose by \$20,000,000 to \$120,000,000 in the first quarter of 1954 compared to the same period of 1953. This change was due to a fall in receipts of \$20,000,000, while payments were unchanged. Non-monetary gold available for export accounted for \$13,000,000 of the fall in current receipts. Receipts and payments on freight and shipping account were both lower, reflecting in part the lower volume of trade. Travel receipts and payments were virtually the same as in the first quarter of 1953, and the other invisible items were also relatively unchanged.

During the first quarter of 1954 portfolio security transactions resulted in a net capital inflow of \$171,000,000 which was the largest net quarterly movement into Canada since the spectacular inflow of \$304,000,000 in the third quarter of 1950, a period ending in the withdrawal of fixed exchange rates in Canada. The inflow reflected principally receipts of \$169,000,000 from the sale abroad of new issues of Canadian securities. A sharp decline occurred in the net inflow of foreign capital for direct investment in Canadian industry, which is tentatively estimated to have totalled \$65,000,000 in contrast to the inflows of \$108,000,000 in the preceding quarter and of \$103,000,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1953. (27)

BORDER CROSSINGS

Vehicle Border Crossings Volume of highway traffic crossing the border between Canada and the United States increased 2% in April when vehicle entries totalled 936,300 as compared with 921,000. Foreign vehicle entries rose 1% and Canadian vehicles returning increased 3%. Border crossings of vehicles with foreign registry amounted to 517,300 compared with 513,400, and re-entries of Canadian vehicles numbered 419,000 compared with 408,000.

The number of foreign travellers entering Canada from the United States by rail, bus, boat and plane in March was 51,057, slightly under last year's 53,020, and entries in the three months ended March declined to 158,016 from 160,853.

In March, 87,843 Canadians returned to Canada from the United States by rail, bus, boat or plane as compared with 90,502 a year earlier, bringing the three-month total to 245,742 as compared with 257,005. (28)

MOTION PICTURES

Motion Picture Output In 1953 Figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that 1953 was a busy year for the 32 commercial firms and nine federal and provincial government agencies engaged in motion picture production. The movie-makers produced more films of all kinds for TV and, except for trailers, fewer for theatre presentation.

Theatrical production included two feature-length films, one less than in 1952, and 55 shorts, 14 less than in the preceding year. Output of non-theatrical motion pictures of five minutes or longer (including films for TV) increased to 481 from 308. Production of TV commercials rose to 196 from 111, and of theatre trailers to 1,172 from 893. Fewer newsreel stories were made for theatres by commercial firms (289 as against 507 in 1952), but more for television (229 versus 134), while combined output by government agencies increased to 78 from 75. Output of slide films or filmstrips was reduced to 111 from 157.

Commercial revenue from production rose 20% last year to \$1,592,779, but revenue from printing declined 3% to \$1,230,493. Total gross revenue of the commercial film companies was up 8% to \$2,823,272 from \$2,605,530 in 1952. (29)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Hardware, Tools and Cutlery Total factory sales of hardware made in Canada had a selling value at the works of \$38,406,000 in 1952, down from \$41,460,000 in 1951, while the value of total factory sales of small tools was up to \$30,584,000 from \$26,902,000, the Bureau reports in its annual review of the hardware, tools and cutlery industry. Among other main groups of items in this production category, factory sales of iron and steel wire nails and spikes amounted to \$12,682,307 compared to \$14,107,066, wood-cutting saws to \$8,535,000 (\$10,761,000), razor blades to \$3,341,000 (\$3,404,000), steel cutlery to \$1,985,000 (\$1,965,000), spades and shovels to \$1,872,000 (\$1,646,000), and axes and hatchets to \$1,047,000 (\$1,031,000).

Factory shipments of plants occupied chiefly in the manufacture of hardware, cutlery, hand tools and related products increased 6% in value to \$123,741,049 (f.o.b. factory) in 1952 from \$116,457,701 in 1951. The number of these plants was up to 339 from 297, while the total number of employees increased only to 14,350 from 14,289. Ontario with 245 factories and shipments to the value of \$89,959,027 in 1952 accounts for the major part of the industry's output. (30)

Dyeing And Finishing Of Textile Goods In 1952 In spite of generally reduced activity in the textile trade, the value of work performed by plants engaged primarily in the dyeing and finishing of textile goods increased to \$14,-606,604 in 1952 from \$14,129,896 the previous year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics - the industry's major activity-accounted for \$9,208,932 or 63% of the total. Printing and painting on textile fabrics amounted to \$1,696,003 or 12% and rubberizing, mercerizing and waterproofing fabrics to \$1,313,115. Dyeing, finishing and mercerizing of yarns, dyeing and finishing of other products, and bleaching, shrinking and sponging accounted for lesser values. There were 50 plants in the industry in 1952, two less than in 1951, 33 being in Quebec and 17 in Ontario. (31)

Narrow Fabrics Industry Factory shipments of 52 establishments classified in the narrow fabrics industry in 1952 had a factory selling value of \$16,715,-760, slightly less than the value of \$16,907,298 reported by 46 plants in 1951, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. While the number of plants increased, total employment in the industry was down 8% in 1952 from 1951 and salaries and wages about 3% lower.

The industry is confined to Quebec and Ontario, plants in the former increasing to 30 in 1952 from 25 the previous year and in the latter to 22 from 21. Quebec plants in 1952 accounted for \$11,420,919 or 68% of the total value of the industry's shipments and for 67% of total employment.

Among the industry's leading commodities, webbing was shipped in 1952 to the value of \$4,206,111 (\$3,892,136 in 1951); artificial silk and other ribbons, \$2,719,859 (\$2,-738,927); tapes, \$1,637,262 (\$2,221,407); shoe laces \$1,120,247 (\$1,071,710); and lace of all kinds, \$1,332,601 (\$876,989). Other items include bindings, braids, cords, tassels and trimmings. (32)

Corset Industry Output Worth 20% More In 1952 Increased production and higher prices boosted the value of shipments of Canada's corset industry to an all-time peak of \$19,888,593 in 1952, nearly one-fifth above the 1951 output value of \$16,594,290. This was more than double the 1945 production and close to five times the pre-war output.

The 38 firms in the industry turned out 175,253 dozen corsets and girdles in 1952, some 12,396 dozen more than were produced by 37 plants in 1951. Average factory price was upped \$1.36 to \$37.40 a dozen and the total value represented 33 as against 35% of the industry's output. Bandeaux and brassieres accounted for 49% of the industry's production in 1952 as compared with 47% in 1951, the number manufactures increasing to 677,547 dozen from 640,542 dozen, and the average factory price by \$2.20 to \$14.47 a dozen. Output of combination garments was slightly lower at 28,676 dozen versus 28,738 dozen, but average factory price was upped \$1.42 to \$43.27 a dozen, increasing the total value.

During 1952 more corsets and girdles of cotton, silk, nylon and rayon were made, but fewer of elastic. Production of cotton bandeaux and brassieres increased, but fewer were made of silk, nylon, rayon and other materials. Fewer cotton combination garments were made, but more of silk, nylon, rayon and elastic. The industry's material costs were only slightly higher in 1952 at \$7,991,361 versus \$7,808,061. Employment rose 5% to 3,310 from 3,146, and the payroll 16% to \$5,698,588 from \$4,916,077. The industry is confined to Quebec and Ontario, the 20 firms in the former province producing 68% of the total output in 1952. In the preceding year 16 Quebec plants accounted for 65% of the industry's production. (33)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- Retail Trade, April, 25¢
- 2- Department Store Sales & Stocks, April, 10¢
- 3- Chain Store Sales & Stocks, April, 10¢
- 4- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, April, 20¢
- 5- Wholesale Trade, April, 10¢
- 6- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, March, 10¢
- 7- Primary Iron & Steel, March, 25¢
- 8- Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, April, 20¢
- 9- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April, 10¢
- 10- M: Asphalt Roofing, April, 10¢
- 11- Employment & Payrolls, April, 25¢
- 12- Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, April, 25¢
- 13- M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, April, 10¢
- 14- Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces, 10¢
- 15- The Wheat Review, May, 25¢
- 16- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, June 1, 10¢
- 17- Dairy Factory Production, May, 10¢
- 18- M: Margarine Statistics, May, 10¢
- 19- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, June, 10¢
- 20- M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, June 1, 10¢
- 21- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, June, 10¢
- 22- M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 23- M: Railway Freight Traffic, February, 10¢
- 24- M: Transit Report, February, 10¢
- 25- Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports -- Summary -- April, 20¢
- 26- Coarse Grains Quarterly, May, 25¢
- 27- Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments,
First Quarter, 1954, 25¢
- 28- Travel Between Canada & the United States, April, 20¢
- 29- M: Motion Picture Production, 1953, 10¢
- 30- Hardware, Tools & Cutlery Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 31- Dyeing & Finishing of Textile Goods Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 32- Narrow Fabrics Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 33- Corset Industry, 1952, 25¢
- Trade of Canada: Exports (detailed), April & 4 Months, 50¢
- Trade of Canada: Imports, March & 3 Months Ended March, 50¢
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, March, 25¢
- Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin, dated June 11, 1954.

M - Memorandum

Slate: Production in 1952 came entirely from Quebec and British Columbia, and consisted of 1,250 tons of granules for roofing purposes, riprap and asphalt filling. No Canadian deposits of slate suitable for the production of high-grade roofing slates or shingles have been reported as being under development in recent years.

Liquor Stores: Government liquor authorities operated 650 retail stores at the end of March last year, 16 more than a year earlier. The number increased during the fiscal year in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was unchanged elsewhere.

Railway passengers travelled an average of 105 miles each last year, the same distance as in 1952, and the average fare was \$3.02, about one-tenth of a cent more.

Motion pictures for theatre and television presentation, advertising, educational and other purposes were produced in Canada last year by 32 commercial firms and nine federal and provincial government agencies.

Vacuum Cleaners: 8,045 electric hand models were made last year, nearly three times the 2,828 produced in 1952. Average factory price declined to \$16 from \$21.

Razor Blades: Almost 175,500,000 razor blades were sold by Canadian manufacturers in 1952.

Axes & Hatchets: Factory sales of axes and hatchets in 1952 increased to 613,000 from 552,000 in 1951.

Water-power resources of Canada would allow an economic turbine installation of close to 66,000,000 h.p. under present hydraulic practice. Less than 22% of this potential is being utilized at present.

Stone Dressing: In 1952 there were 155 stone dressing works in Canada whose operations were concerned chiefly in cutting or polishing Canadian or imported stone to produce finished monuments or cut and dressed stone for construction purposes. Their output was valued at close to \$20,106,000.

Manufacturing provides nearly one-third of the national income --over twice the income from agriculture and five times the income from logging, mining and fishing combined.

Fabric Tapes: \$3,100,000 worth was produced in 1951, one-third more than in 1950 and six times as much as in 1939.

Liquor revenues of the federal and provincial governments in the fiscal year ended March 31 last year totalled \$343,000,000, \$33,000,000 or 11% more than in the preceding year. The federal government collected 53.5% of the total in 1952-53 as compared with 52.5% in 1951-52.

Motion Pictures: Two feature-length films were made in Canada last year, one less than in 1952. One was produced in Quebec and the other in Ontario. In 1952 all three were filmed in Quebec.

Canal traffic last year was the heaviest since the construction of the American Davis and Sabine locks at Sault Ste. Marie during the First World War. All told, 33,373,064 tons of freight were locked through the 10 systems, 2,018,925 tons or over 6% more than in the preceding year.

Railways retired 141 locomotives and put 236 new ones into service in 1952, the net gain of 95 bringing the total in operation to 4,810. Of the steam types, coal-burners decreased to 3,423 from 3,553 and oil-burners increased to 391 from 355. Diesel electrics increased to 763 from 574 and the number of electric locomotives remained at 33. Total tractive power was increased to 200,330,264 from 203,379,753 units.

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