



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 22 -- No. 26

Friday, July 2, 1954

\$2.00 a year

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

RAILWAY CAR LOADINGS were down 11% from last year's level in the third week of June. Main drops: 32% for grains, 37% for automobiles and parts, 17% for gasoline, 20% for logs, 16% for non-metallic mine products. As of June 21, total 1954 loadings were off 10%... OPERATING DEFICIT of the C.N.R., C.P.R. and 14 other lines was more than five times as great as a year earlier in the first quarter of 1954... CANAL TRAFFIC in May was off 15% from the record set last year. (Pages 8 & 9)

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FARM CASH INCOME from the sale of farm products was 6% under last year's level in the first quarter of 1954, with smaller returns from wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, cattle and calves... FARM WAGES of male hired hands at mid-May were moderately lower than at the same time last year... SALES OF FARM IMPLEMENTS & EQUIPMENT were off 5% last year, the first drop in more than a decade. Sales of repair parts were up 2%. (Pages 3-5)

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MILK PRODUCTION in May fell below the year earlier level for the first time in 8 months, according to advance indications. April output was almost 3% higher and January-April production was up 3.5%. SALES of fluid milk and cream were up 3% in April and the first four months of 1954... EGG OUTPUT was up 5.5% this May and over 11% in the first five months. (Pages 5 & 7)

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WHOLESALE PRICES inched 0.1% higher from April to May, the first increase this year. Five of the eight major groups were firmer, led by a 1.5% rise in animal products... FARM PRODUCT PRICES moved up 2% at terminal markets... BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES weakened, residential materials declining 0.1% and non-residential materials 1.2%. (Page 13)

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RETAIL CASH SALES were up 1.3% in the first quarter this year, but INSTALLMENT SALES were down 9.4% and CHARGE SALES 3.8%. Credit sales accounted for 31.2 cents of the average retail consumer dollar as against 32.8 cents last year. (Page 12)

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12% LESS COAL was mined in May and the first five months this year, and landed imports were down 30% in the month and 26% in January-May... LESS LEAD but MORE SILVER, ZINC, COPPER AND NICKEL were produced this April. (Page 11)

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22.5% MORE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS were manufactured in April this year, but January-April output was 3% below last year... April production of VENEERS was down sharply this year, and FLYWOODS showed a small decline... May output of HARD BOARD was moderately lower than a year earlier. (Page 10)

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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Downturn In Gross National Product
Continued In First Quarter Of 1954

After allowing for seasonal factors, Canada's gross national product was at an estimated annual rate of \$24,200,000,000 in the first quarter this year,

about the same as a year earlier but down from \$24,500,000,000 in the fourth quarter last year. The seasonally adjusted data for the first quarter includes a lower value of crop production, computed for the coming year on the basis of ten-year average yields and distributed evenly across the four quarters. The amount of this downward step from fourth to first quarters is presently estimated at \$20,000,000, but this will be revised in September when the actual yield is first determined.

At present, the best indicator of aggregate activity, after allowance for seasonal factors, is provided by the gross national product excluding accrued net income of farm operators, which shows a figure of \$22,500,000,000 for the first quarter as compared with \$22,700,000,000 for the fourth quarter last year. Computed from unrounded figures, the change from the fourth to the first quarter amounts to closer to \$100,000,000. While the national output was not greatly different from a year earlier in the first quarter, there were changes in the components, an expansion in the output of most service industries offsetting declines in many of the goods-producing industries.

Total final purchases of goods and services, exclusive of inventories, also remained at about last year's level in the first quarter of 1954, although there were moderate shifts among the major spending groups. Consumer expenditures were 3% higher than in the first three months last year, with services taking the greater share of the gain. Non-durable goods purchases increased but durable goods purchases showed a sharp decline. Government expenditure on goods and services was 5% lower this year, reflecting reduced outlays for defence. There was very little change in total investment in durable assets, although machinery and equipment purchases were off by 9%. Exports of goods and services were down 6%, reflecting mainly declines in exports of wheat, automobiles and base metals. Imports of goods and services were also down 6% in the first quarter comparison, with the drops concentrated in the fibres and textile group and the iron and steel group. Overall, there was a decline of less than one half of 1% in total final purchases of goods and services, exclusive of inventories. Business inventories showed a smaller accumulation than a year ago, and the build-up was more than accounted for by an increase in stocks of new automobiles, the total of other inventories reflecting some liquidation.

The drop in non-farm output from the fourth quarter of 1953 appears to be attributable mainly to a drop in the rate of construction activity. Fourth-quarter construction activity was unusually high due to an open fall, while activity in the first quarter was adversely affected by the severe winter. Other components in which declines occurred were exports and the rate of business inventory accumulation, but these reductions were more than offset by gains in other sectors.

National Income National income in the first quarter this year was at an estimated annual rate of \$18,900,000,000, after allowing for seasonal factors, down from \$19,300,000,000 in the fourth quarter of 1953 and at approximately the same level as a year earlier. Wages and salaries showed a small drop of 1% from the fourth quarter after levelling off in the last half of 1953. This drop was the first after a long period of successive gains. For the most part the decline reflected reductions in wages and salaries paid in forestry, durable and non-durable manufacturing industries, and construction. The drop in the indexes of employment for each of these industries was greater than that which usually occurs between the fourth and first quarters as a result of seasonal factors. Wages and salaries in most other industrial groups showed little change between the fourth and first quarters, but labour income in the service groups continued to expand.

Compared with the first quarter of 1953, total wages and salaries were up about 2% in the first three months this year, with the gain almost entirely attributable to the

expansion in the service industries. At the same time, average weekly earnings were also higher in the first quarter this year in all major industrial groups, so that labour income remained high despite declines in employment.

Corporation profits before taxes, the major item in investment income, were down about 13% from the first quarter last year, with the decline spread throughout most of the industrial groups. However, judging by past seasonal performance, corporation profits showed little change between the fourth quarter of 1953 and the first three months of 1954. Other items of investment income, including government investment income, and dividends, interest, and rents accruing to individuals, showed a gain both over the first quarter and the fourth quarter last year.

Personal income, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, declined by \$428,000,000 to an estimated \$18,300,000,000 from the fourth quarter of 1953 to the first three months of this year, but was above the \$17,600,000,000 level of the first quarter last year. The drop between the fourth quarter of 1953 and the first quarter of 1954 reflected the drop in wages and salaries and the reduction in net income of non-farm unincorporated business and net income received by farm operators. The decline in the farm component is attributable to two factors: lower participation and equalization payments by the Canadian Wheat Board, which accounted for more than one-half of the drop in farm income; and the fact that the seasonally adjusted farm data reflect an estimate of lower crop production this year. Transfer payments from government, and interest, dividends, and net rental income of persons showed moderate advances from the fourth to first quarters.

Personal saving was at an estimated annual rate of \$1,400,000,000 in the first quarter this year, down from \$1,900,000,000 in the fourth quarter of 1953 and above the \$1,100,000,000 level of the first quarter last year. With personal direct taxes and personal expenditure on consumer goods and services showing little change between the fourth and first quarters the drop in personal saving of \$480,000,000 reflects mainly the effect of the decline in personal income. With farm inventory changes removed, however, personal saving showed a much smaller decline of \$204,000,000 between the fourth and first quarters and was at approximately the same level as a year earlier. Excluding farm inventories, personal saving represented 6.7% of personal income in the first quarter this year as compared with 7.8% in the fourth quarter of 1953. (1)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Farm Implements And Equipment Sales Showed First Decline In Decade In 1953

Sales of new farm implements and equipment declined in value in 1953 for the first time in more than a decade but sales of repair parts

continued to climb, according to advance figures. The drop in sales of new equipment was limited to 5%, and the parts sales advance was 2%.

Valued at wholesale prices, new implement and equipment sales in 1953 totalled \$238,050,000 as compared with \$250,277,000 in 1952, and sales of parts were valued at \$31,819,000 as compared with \$31,232,000. Implement and equipment sales were lower in value in all provinces except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, while sales of parts were higher in all provinces except Newfoundland, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Accounting for one-third of the national total, Saskatchewan's sales in 1953 totalled \$80,334,000 as compared with \$75,860,000 in 1952. Alberta was next in order with sales of \$51,303,000 (\$53,505,000 in 1952), followed by Ontario with \$45,443,000 (\$51,449,000), Manitoba \$28,030,000 (\$31,578,000), Quebec, \$20,537,000 (\$23,745,000); Maritime Provinces \$7,564,000 (\$8,864,000), British Columbia \$4,509,000 (\$5,022,000), and Newfoundland \$282,000 (\$254,000). Saskatchewan also led the provinces with a parts sales total of \$10,105,000 (\$9,763,000 in 1952), Alberta next at \$7,457,000 (\$7,378,000), Ontario \$6,092,000 (\$6,166,000), Manitoba \$3,964,000 (\$3,809,000), Quebec \$2,632,000 (\$2,446,000), Maritime Provinces \$953,000 (\$940,000), British Columbia \$585,000 (\$689,000), and Newfoundland \$31,000 (\$41,000).

Farm Cash Income From The Sale Of Farm Products 6% Lower In First 1954 Quarter

Smaller returns from the sale of wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, cattle and calves contributed largely to a 6% decrease in Canadian farmers' cash receipts from the sale of farm products in the first quarter of this year. There were declines in all provinces except Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. The largest decrease occurred in Saskatchewan.

Cash receipts in the quarter were estimated at \$504,311,000 as compared with \$536,150,000 a year earlier and the all-time first-quarter high of \$555,700,000 established in 1952. Supplementary payments made to western farmers under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to \$2,100,000 in this year's first quarter as compared with \$1,800,000 a year earlier and \$900,000 in 1952.

By far the largest decline in income for any one commodity occurred in wheat which totalled \$49,700,000 as compared with \$112,800,000. To a large extent this substantial decline can be attributed to much smaller marketings and to a lesser extent to somewhat lower average prices. As a result of congested country elevators, wheat deliveries by western producers during this period were reduced to about 40% of last year's first-quarter total. Lower wheat prices during the quarter were due largely to a lack of increase in initial prices such as took place during the same period a year ago.

Offsetting to some extent the significant decrease in wheat receipts was the distribution of part of the final payment on the 1952-53 western wheat crop during the first quarter of this year. Amounting to \$27,700,000, it compares with payments of about \$3,000,000 made in the corresponding 1953 period.

During the first quarter of this year, cash income from the sale of barley was estimated at \$11,800,000, down nearly 40% from 1953's estimate as a result of much smaller marketings. Larger marketings of potatoes were far more than offset by a drop in prices and cash receipts fell to \$5,800,000 50% below a year earlier.

Income from the sale of cattle and calves amounted to an estimated \$81,000,000, down nearly 9% from the preceding year's \$88,700,000. Lower prices more than offset an increase in marketings. On the other hand a very substantial increase in hog prices far outweighed smaller marketings to boost income from this source 21% to \$82,000,000. Receipts from the sale of poultry meat at \$26,800,000 were also substantially higher than in the same 1953 period.

Cash receipts from the sale of eggs at \$32,900,000 for this year's January-March period were 11.8% above those for the same period of 1953. Although egg prices averaged somewhat lower this year, marketings were substantially higher. Farm income from dairy products at \$79,100,000 compares with \$77,500,000 realized in 1953. Higher production more than offset slightly lower prices.

Cash receipts in the quarter, with last year's figures in brackets (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$5,102 (\$6,445); Nova Scotia, \$8,687 (\$8,760); New Brunswick, \$9,530 (\$10,743); Quebec, \$77,829 (\$72,997); Ontario, \$181,448 (\$182,449); Manitoba, \$34,443 (\$28,292); Saskatchewan, \$82,983 (\$115,097); Alberta, \$81,903 (\$91,066); and British Columbia, \$22,386 (\$20,301). Figures for Newfoundland are not available. (2)

More Margarine, Shortening, Less Lard Produced This May

More margarine, shortening, salad and cooking oils, edible tallow and grease were produced this May, but less lard, coconut oils and inedible tallow than a year earlier. Five-month output was higher for all except lard and inedible tallow.

May production (with last year's figures bracketed) in thousands of pounds: margarine, 8,712 (8,443); packaged shortening, 4,507 (2,819); bulk shortening, 8,045 (6,414); coconut oils, 1,086 (1,125); salad and cooking oils, 3,012 (2,503); lard, 8,023 (8,467); edible tallow, 2,600 (2,373); inedible tallow, 7,635 (8,534); white grease, 347 (327); other grease, 442 (354); and oils and fats, 1,055 (946). (3)

Farm Wages Lower This Year

Farm wages of male hired help at mid-May this year were moderately lower than at the same time last year. With board provided the national daily average for male help was \$4.80 as compared with \$5.00, and without board it was \$6.00 compared with \$6.20. On a monthly basis the average with board worked out at \$102.00 compared with \$105.00, and without board it was \$133.00 compared with \$138.00.

With board daily wage rates were lower than in 1953 in all provinces and without board they were down in all provinces except Saskatchewan where no change occurred. With board provided by the employer monthly wages were lower in all provinces except the Maritimes and Alberta where they remained unchanged, but without board the drop was common to all provinces.

Monthly average wages without board, with 1953 figures in brackets, follow by provinces: Maritimes, \$111 (\$115); Quebec, \$125 (\$127); Ontario, \$118 (\$123); Manitoba, \$135 (\$140); Saskatchewan, \$145 (\$148); Alberta, \$148 (\$154); and British Columbia, \$156 (\$160). With board the averages were: Maritimes, \$87 (\$87); Quebec, \$91 (\$95); Ontario, \$87 (\$90); Manitoba, \$104 (\$105); Saskatchewan, \$118 (\$122); Alberta, \$115 (\$115); and British Columbia, \$111 (\$108). (4)

Milk Production Lower In May:
First Decline In Eight Months

Milk production in May fell below the output for the corresponding month of the preceding year for the first time in eight months, according to advance indications.

Since July, 1951, milk production has been moving in an upward direction and with the exception of August, 1952, and September, 1953, the upward trend has been continuous. April's output was almost 3% above that of the preceding year.

On the basis of sample indications based on monthly dairy farm surveys, it would appear that farmers are not keeping as many cows as they were six months ago. Nevertheless, the lead over the preceding year is still 4%. In April milk production totalled 1,359,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,323,000,000 a year earlier, and the January-April output aggregated 4,257,000,000 pounds as compared with 4,112,000,000. In April, 718,871,000 pounds of milk went into factory products (695,178,000 a year ago), and fluid sales accounted for 422,486,000 pounds (411,498,000).

Total production of butter in April (including creamery, dairy and whey), amounted to 25,886,000 pounds as compared with 24,283,000 a year ago, and the domestic disappearance at 25,000,000 pounds compares with approximately 24,000,000 in the same month last year. On a per capita basis it averaged 1.67 pounds as compared with 1.63. In the January-April period the domestic disappearance was 94,824,000 pounds, a rise of almost 5,000,000, and the per capita average rose to 6.31 pounds from 6.09.

The domestic disappearance of cheddar cheese in April was 4,452,000 pounds, considerably higher than a year ago, and in the four-month period it rose to 21,413,000 pounds from 21,145,000. (5)

Fluid Milk And Cream Sales 3%
Higher In April, Four Months

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, increased 3% in April and the first four months of this year as compared with a year earlier. The

month's sales amounted to 422,486,000 pounds, and January-April sales aggregated 1,695,627,000 pounds. There were increased sales in all provinces in April except Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and advances in all provinces except Prince Edward Island in the January-April period.

Four-month sales totals for the provinces, with percentage increases in brackets follow: Nova Scotia, 55,756,000 pounds (3); New Brunswick, 49,034,000 (3); Quebec, 645,306,000 (1); Ontario, 576,195,000 (4); Manitoba, 71,777,000 (2); Saskatchewan, 80,985,000 (7); Alberta, 88,036,000 (4); and British Columbia, 119,545,000 (3). Sales in Prince Edward Island declined 2% to 8,993,000 pounds. (6)

Larger Quantities Of Sugar
Manufactured, Sold In May

Larger quantities of refined cane and beet sugar were manufactured in May and the first five months of this year than last, and with increased sales, end-of-May stocks held by refineries were below those of a year earlier.

The amount manufactured in May was 117,396,000 pounds as compared with 104,130,000 a year earlier, bringing the five-month aggregate to 414,058,000 pounds as compared with 357,063,000. The month's sales totalled 110,235,000 pounds as compared with 107,586,000, and five-month sales aggregated 503,651,000 pounds compared with 473,622,000.

Receipts of raw cane sugar in May declined to 97,102,000 pounds from 108,441,000 a year ago, but five-month receipts were up to 317,494,000 pounds from 315,818,000. Meltings and sales in the month increased to 120,621,000 pounds from 109,205,000, and in the January-May period there was a rise to 426,179,000 pounds from 372,730,000.

Refinery stocks of refined cane and beet sugar at the end of May were 201,708,000 pounds as compared with 224,073,000, and the stocks of raw cane sugar totalled 48,509,000 pounds compared with 95,490,000. (7)

11% Larger Fish Catch In New Brunswick
But Marketed Value Declined 3% In 1952

New Brunswick's inland and deep-sea commercial fishermen landed 252,479,000 pounds of fish in 1952, 25,441,000 pounds more than in 1951, but the marketed value of \$20,503,700 was \$651,200 or 3% less than in the preceding year. Number of fishermen was down to 10,341 from 11,201.

Fewer lobsters, sardines, cod, clams, smelts and oysters were taken, but these decreases were more than outweighed by larger hauls of herring, alewives, plaice, salmon and other varieties. Marketed values were lower for sardines, herring, cod, smelts, plaice and salmon, and these decreases outweighed gains for lobsters, alewives, clams, oysters and other species. In quantity terms, herring was the largest item in the 1952 catch, weighing in at 86,474,000 pounds versus 62,466,000 in 1951. Sardines, the heaviest variety in 1951, placed second at 52,887,000 pounds versus 62,503,000 in the preceding year. In value terms, lobsters continued to be the most important item with a marketed value of \$6,538,500 versus \$6,359,700 in 1951. Sardines remained the second most valuable species with a total worth of \$4,466,200 versus \$5,603,700. (8)

Commercial Fish Catch 25%
Greater In Quebec In 1952

Inland and deep-sea fishermen in Quebec numbered 6,084 in 1952, 898 less than in 1951, but they landed 127,560,000 pounds of fish during the year, 25,441,000 pounds or 25% more than in the preceding year. Marketed value of the catch was \$601,600 or 11% greater at \$6,113,000.

Cod remained the most important species in both volume and value terms, the catch increasing substantially to 61,156,000 from 49,844,000 pounds, and the marketed value advancing to \$2,866,000 from \$2,451,600. The herring take was also appreciably greater in 1952 at 47,112,000 versus 32,739,000 pounds, the marketed value increasing to \$623,400 from \$526,500. Landings of smelts were up to 802,000 from 786,000 pounds, and the marketed value to \$180,000 from \$138,000. Mackerel was the only other main species landed in larger quantities, the catch amounting to 7,308,000 versus 6,349,000 pounds, and the marketed value advancing to \$532,900 from \$421,600.

Lobster landings were slightly smaller at 2,314,000 versus 2,388,000 pounds, and marketed value was higher at \$766,400 versus \$700,000. The salmon catch was also slightly lower at 793,000 versus 799,000 pounds, but herewith marketed value moved higher, to \$384,400 from \$325,700. The catfish catch was reduced to 486,000 from 586,000 pounds and the marketed value to \$71,300 from \$82,100. Sturgeon landings were off to 149,000 from 194,000 pounds, and the marketed value to \$60,900 from \$118,700. The catch of other items totalled 7,440,000 pounds, down from 8,434,000 in 1951, marketed value decreasing to \$622,700 from \$736,300. (9)

Crop Conditions Across Canada

Weather conditions in Prince Edward Island have been normal recently with ample moisture for most crops.

Growth of pastures and grain crops is good. Potato crop prospects are favourable. Cucumber seeding is completed and the germination of this crop and of green beans is satisfactory. First strawberries are appearing on the market. Recent light rains in Nova Scotia have aided the growth of grain and potatoes which progressed rapidly during the past week. Hay making is now in progress with at least an average crop expected. Seeding operations have now been completed in New Brunswick. Recent rains and warm weather have favoured crop development. The potato crop in the St. John River Valley has been given a first cultivation. Pastures and grain crops are growing well.

Warm, dry weather during the past two weeks has given Quebec farmers a chance to complete seeding of cereals. Grain acreages have been reduced in a number of districts due to excessive rain during the first half of June which delayed seeding. Crop conditions vary from fair to good depending upon whether or not the soil is well drained. The cutting of a better than average hay crop is under way in central and western areas. Late truck crops are promising but canning crop acreages have been reduced. Early potatoes in the Montreal district will soon be on the market. Strawberry picking has begun in several districts and the crop is expected to exceed that of last year. Present conditions in orchards point to a good harvest. Growth in pastures is heavy and the milk flow continues above normal.

Haying is becoming general in old Ontario despite unfavourable weather conditions in most areas. Present indications are for a crop varying from average to excellent. In many counties it is much better than earlier anticipated. Spring grains appear to be making excellent growth in all areas except Essex and Kent counties and parts of eastern Ontario. The former area is presently suffering from lack of moisture while in the latter area excessive rainfall has created extreme variation in these crops. Many of the early-sown crops are heading. Fall wheat is headed and in some districts is beginning to turn colour. Yield prospects for this crop appear to be very favourable. Corn, soybeans and potatoes are progressing well in most areas and cultivating is general. Pasture conditions are excellent in all except the dry areas of Essex and Kent. In northern Ontario hay is making good growth and early-sown spring grain crops are progressing favourably.

Warmer weather during the past week has greatly aided crop development in the Prairie Provinces. However, excessive moisture, with flooding in some areas has reduced seedings and damaged crops particularly in low-lying areas of Manitoba, northeastern Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta. Some seeding of barley and green feed is still being carried on in late areas of all three provinces. Crops generally are late and weedy and will have to face more than usual hazards from rust and early frosts. Moisture supplies, almost without exception, are adequate for present requirements. Pasture and hay crops are generally good to excellent.

In British Columbia the weather has been generally cool, cloudy and showery during the past two weeks. Crop development throughout the province continues to be a week or ten days later than last year. Moisture conditions on the whole are satisfactory. Grain crops are now making good growth and pastures are excellent. Haying is becoming general in southern areas. Strawberries are being shipped in volume from the Lower Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island. Early potatoes are being marketed. (10)

Fewer Eggs This May

Production of eggs in May amounted to 36,200,000 dozen, 5.3% fewer than in the preceding month but 5.5% more than in the corresponding month last year. In the January-May period production totalled 160,088,000 dozen, a decrease of 11.3% from last year's 185,579,000 dozen. (11)

Stocks And Marketings Of
Wheat And Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on June 16 totalled 337,512,000 bushels, moderately below the 340,289,000-bushel total of a week earlier, but 35% above last year's stocks of 247,817,000 bushels.

Prairie farmers marketed smaller quantities of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the week ended June 16 as compared with a year earlier. Deliveries of wheat totalled 4,220,000 bushels compared with 11,357,000; oats, 788,000 bushels compared with 3,004,000; barley, 964,000 bushels compared with 3,241,000; rye, 192,000 bushels compared with 380,000; and flaxseed, 23,000 bushels compared with 92,000. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 16 dropped to 4,521,000 bushels from 9,201,000 in the same week last year, and cumulative clearances from the start of the crop year declined to 175,371,000 bushels from 251,344,000. (12)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter
Rose In 9 Regional Cities

Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on June 24 totalled 46,382,000 pounds, an increase of 3,461,000 pounds over a week earlier. Holdings were as follows by cities, June 17 stocks being in brackets -- in thousands: Quebec, 3,663 (3,509) pounds; Montreal, 23,728 (21,626); Toronto, 7,856 (7,550); Winnipeg, 7,998 (7,500); Regina, 495 (395); Saskatoon, 344 (319); Edmonton, 1,155 (982); Calgary, 345 (311); and Vancouver, 798 (729).

Production Of Carbonated
Beverages Lower In May

Production of carbonated beverages in May totalled 9,053,000 gallons, down from last year's May gallonage of 9,356,000. In the January-May period production aggregated 35,881,000 gallons, moderately below last year's 36,149,000. (13)

T R A N S P O R T

Canal Traffic Lighter In May

Freight traffic on Canadian canals in May declined 15% from last year's record for this particular month, totalling 3,736,000 tons as compared with 4,403,000. The St. Andrew's canal and the three major systems -- Sault Ste. Marie, Welland and the St. Lawrence -- reported lighter traffic this May, while the six smaller canals registered slight gains. Smaller shipments of wheat, barley, pulpwood, soft coal, gasoline, and petroleum oils, accounted for the reduction.

The movement of freight through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal in May declined 28.4% to 12,935,000 tons from 18,064,000 a year ago. Both eastbound and westbound totals were lower this May, the former falling to 11,767,000 tons from 16,145,000, and the latter to 1,168,000 tons from 1,919,000. The tonnage of freight shipped through the Welland Ship canal declined to 2,168,000 tons from 2,526,000 a year earlier, and the movement on the St. Lawrence fell to 1,015,000 tons from 1,156,000. Freight traffic on the Richelieu River canal rose to 15,600 tons from 9,000, and on the Ottawa to 36,900 tons from 34,900. (14)

Car Loadings Lower
In Third June Week

Car loadings on Canadian railways during the third week of June declined 11% to 75,989 cars from last year's corresponding total of 85,511 cars, and revenue cars received from connections were down to 27,720 cars from 32,714. Cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year to June 21 aggregated 1,640,818 cars, down from 1,828,827, and receipts from connections were off to 695,419 cars from 783,066.

Grain loadings in the third June week were far below those of a year earlier, totalling 9,203 cars as compared with 13,459. Gasoline was off to 2,704 cars from 3,231, non-metallic mine products fell to 2,065 cars from 2,460, logs, etc., to 1,289 cars from 1,615, automobiles and parts to 1,289 cars from 2,034, miscellaneous car loadings to 4,737 cars from 5,312, and L.C.L. shipments to 14,539 cars from 15,950. Loadings of coal were 373 cars higher at 4,786 cars. (15)

Railway Operating Revenues
And Expenses Down In March

Operating revenues of Canada's two major and 14 other larger railways were down 6.7% in March this year from March, 1953, and operating expenses 6.8% lower, resulting in a reduced operating income. Operating revenues were down to \$94,241,516 from \$101,045,189 a year earlier, and operating expenses to \$84,415,972 from \$90,545,897, net operating revenues declining to \$9,825,544 from \$10,499,292. Tax accruals were somewhat higher, while the debit balance on hire of equipment was smaller and that on joint facilities rents larger, the result being a larger drop in operating income to \$5,891,223 from \$6,884,330.

First-quarter operating revenues dropped to \$256,609,574 from \$280,909,615 last year, operating expenses to \$249,068,291 from \$269,045,931, and net operating revenue to \$7,541,283 from \$11,863,684. There was a deficit of \$1,856,634 in operating income as against a deficit of \$262,956 last year.

March freight revenue was down 7.8% to \$77,450,163, accounting for most of the revenue decline. Among operating expenses, maintenance of way and structures cost 8.4% less at \$15,037,670 and equipment cost showed a similar decline at \$20,714,683, while transportation expense was 6.5% lower at \$39,976,215. The railways carried 12,768,310 tons of revenue freight during March, about 3% less than last year, but the average freight haul was down to 354 from 410 miles and revenue ton miles fell 16.3%. The number of passengers carried was almost unchanged at 2,330,924, but the average passenger journey was also shorter at 84 against 87 miles. (16)

Railway Revenue Freight In 1953

Canadian railways moved 156,107,052 tons of revenue freight last year, down 3.6% from 161,905,537 tons in 1952. The 1953 total was also less than in 1951, when 160,252,638 tons were carried, but exceeded the movement in all other years, including 1944, the high wartime year.

Reduced loadings in Canada were responsible for most of the decline last year from 1952, with a drop of 5,283,476 tons to 120,059,931 tons. Freight received from foreign connections was down slightly in total, with shipments destined to Canadian points off to 19,356,885 from 20,827,840 tons but intransit freight up to 16,690,236 from 15,734,290 tons. There were reduced loadings in Canada last year of agricultural products, animals and animal products, forest products, and manufactures and miscellaneous products, the largest decrease in group totals being for forest products. Total loadings of mine products were larger. (17)

Revenues Of Freight And Passenger
Motor Carriers 12% Higher In 1951

Revenues of the 4,275 freight and passenger motor carriers reporting to the Bureau for 1951 totalled \$200,616,604, up \$21,314,633 or 12% over the revenues reported by 3,951 operators for 1950. Expenses increased by \$21,147,253 or 13% to \$186,404,298, and net operating revenue was \$167,380 higher at \$14,212,306. Trucks in operation increased to 11,368 from 11,126, tractor semi-trailer units to 4,081 from 3,640, trailers to 3,281 from 2,496, and buses to 4,874 from 4,710. (18)

T R A V E L

Increase Of 6% In Foreign
Vehicle Entries In May

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in May totalled 194,694, an increase of 6% over last year's May entries of 183,509. The May rise followed a small increase of 0.3% in April, a decrease of 6.1% in March, and increases of 3.8% in February and 2.8% in January. In the five months from January to May entries aggregated 477,287, up 2.3% from 466,675 a year earlier.

Ontario had the largest numerical increase in entries in May to 121,135 from 112,432, followed by Quebec with a rise to 30,413 from 28,340. Next in order was British Columbia with an increase to 23,637 from 22,962, followed by Saskatchewan with a gain to 2,006 from 1,728, and Alberta with a rise to 2,001 from 1,879. The drop in New Brunswick was to 11,548 from 11,952, Yukon Territory to 438 from 570, Manitoba to 3,463 from 3,591, and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by ship) to 53 from 55. (19)

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

Production And Shipments
Of Hard Board Off In May

Domestic shipments of hard board were moderately larger in May than in the same month last year, but both production and export shipments decreased. The month's output amounted to 13,081,492 square feet compared with 14,890,574 a year ago, domestic shipments totalled 11,812,336 square feet compared with 10,787,121, and export shipments amounted to 2,559,441 square feet compared with 4,143,801. (20)

Sharp Drop In Output
Of Veneers In April

Production of veneers was sharply lower in April than a year earlier, and output of plywood showed a small decline. Month-end stocks of both veneers and plywood were up substantially.

The month's output of veneers totalled 57,107,000 square feet as compared with 91,916,000 a year ago, bringing the January-April aggregate to 282,483,000 square feet as compared with 322,035,000. Month-end stocks were 54,489,000 square feet compared with 36,959,000.

Plywood production in April amounted to 72,493,000 square feet compared with 73,979,000, and in the five months aggregated 269,263,000 square feet compared with 288,363,000. End-of-the-month stocks were 56,610,000 square feet compared with 24,505,000. (21)

April's Production Of Electric
Refrigerators Increased 22.5%

Canadian manufacturers produced close to 29,000 domestic-type electric refrigerators in April, 22.5% more than in the corresponding month last year. April's sharp rise followed a small increase in March and decreases in both January and February. In the January-April period cumulative production totalled 89,700 units, about 3% below a year earlier.

The month's output of electric home and farm freezers declined to 537 from 628 units a year earlier, and January-April production fell to 2,251 units from 2,569.

Factory stocks of electric refrigerators at the end of April rose to 40,029 units from 28,673 a year ago, and the stocks of electric home and farm freezers increased to 890 units from 788. (22)

Production Of Leather And Stocks
Of Raw Hides And Skins In April

Production of cattle sole and upper leather declined in April from a year ago, but the output of glove and garment leather increased. Calf and kip skin upper leather rose sharply, but glove and garment horse leather decreased. End-of-April stocks of raw cattle hides were increased over a year ago, as were the stocks of calf and kip skins, and sheep and lamb skins. Stocks of goat and kid skins and horse hides were lower.

Cattle sole leather production totalled 1,233,454 pounds (1,451,756 a year ago); upper leather, 4,079,004 square feet (4,772,114); and glove and garment leather, 460,123 square feet (377,746). Calf and kip skin upper leather production amounted to 855,192 square feet (493,735), and glove and garment horse leather totalled 112,512 square feet (164,573).

Month-end stocks of cattle hides were 568,758 (421,074 last year); calf and kip skins, 464,773 (309,224); goat and kid skins, 8,767 (22,400); horse hides, 14,779 (17,776); and sheep and lamb skins, 33,071 dozen (24,860). (23)

Coke Supplies Down
13% In 1st Quarter

This year's January-March supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada were 13% lower than at the same time last year, amounting to 940,000 tons as compared with 1,074,000. The quarter's output amounted to 901,000 tons (1,039,000 a year ago), landed imports totaled 71,000 tons (88,000), and exports amounted to 31,000 tons (54,000). (24)

M I N E R A L S

Production And Imports Of Coal
Reduced In May And Five Months

Both domestic production and landed imports of coal declined in May and the first five months of this year as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted to 978,000 tons as compared with 1,112,000, bringing the January-May aggregate to 6,361,000 tons as compared with 6,608,000. Landed imports in May were 2,061,000 tons as compared with 2,954,000 and five-month imports were 5,204,000 tons compared with 7,053,000. (25)

Production Of Zinc And Silver
Up In April; Lead Output Lower

Continuing the downward trend of earlier months this year, production of zinc declined 5% in April as compared with a year earlier, and the decrease in the January-April period was 17%. Lead production was slightly higher in both April and the four-month period, but silver production declined.

The month's output of recoverable zinc in April amounted to 31,528 tons (33,309 a year ago); lead, 19,148 tons (18,640); and silver, 2,660,717 fine ounces (3,076,852). Four-Month production totals follow: zinc, 112,311 tons (135,770); lead, 70,602 tons (69,213); and silver, 9,538,751 fine ounces (10,249,518). (26)

Copper And Nickel Output
Both Advanced In April

Canadian production of new primary copper increased sharply in April to 28,312 tons compared to 22,198 tons a year earlier. The month's gain and the smaller increase of March were almost sufficient to offset the decreases of January and February, the total for the four months reaching 90,896 tons as against 90,958. Output of nickel in the month continued to exceed last year's figures, amounting to 12,931 compared to 11,791 tons in April, 1953. Aggregate output for the four months was 50,898 against 47,087 tons. (27)

Production Decreases In 9 Out Of 16
Leading Minerals In First 1954 Quarter

First-quarter production figures for Canada's 16 leading minerals show declines in 9 and increases in 7 as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's monthly summary statement. Declines were recorded for asbestos, cement, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron ore, silver and zinc, but increases were shown for clay products, lead, lime, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, and salt.

Production totals for minerals which declined in the quarter were: asbestos, 193,204 tons (210,658); cement, 3,836,855 barrels (4,021,532); coal, 4,266,125 tons (4,367,488); copper, 62,584 tons (68,760); gold, 973,015 fine ounces (1,103,384); gypsum, 544,799 tons (553,978); iron ore, 416,334 tons (609,034); silver, 6,841,613 fine ounces (7,172,666); and zinc, 80,783 tons (102,461).

The quarter's increases were: clay products, \$5,745,427 (\$5,494,550); lead, 51,454 tons (50,573); lime, 291,331 tons (285,143); natural gas, 38,622,930 M cubic feet (30,767,426 M); nickel, 37,967 tons (35,296); petroleum, 21,824,048 barrels (15,054,860); and salt, 224,219 tons (221,743). (28)

Clay Products Sales
Up In First Quarter

Boosted by substantial increases in sales of building brick and structural tile, total sales of products made from Canadian clays in the first 1954 quarter rose to \$5,745,000 from \$5,495,000 a year earlier. Declines were posted for sales of drain tile, sewer pipe, fireclay blocks and shapes, and pottery.

The quarter's sales totals by items, with last year's figures in brackets, were: building brick, \$3,688,311 (\$3,376,021); structural tile, \$871,870 (\$819,653); drain tile, \$205,251 (\$219,990); sewer pipe, \$598,563 (\$652,058); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$79,466 (\$111,428); pottery, \$114,047 (\$118,186); and other clay products, \$187,919 (\$197,214). (29)

MERCHANDISING

Retailers Sold More For Cash,
Less On Credit In 1st Quarter

Canadian consumers bought more for cash and less on credit in the first quarter of this year than in the first three months of 1953. Cash sales accounted for 68.8 cents of the average retail consumer dollar as compared with 67.2 cents, and credit sales for 31.2 cents as against 32.8. Cash sales of the nation's retailers totalled \$1,704,600,000, up 1.3% from \$1,682,400,000. Instalment sales -- sales made under a conditional sales agreement with a recovery clause -- aggregated \$260,400,000, down 9.4% from \$287,500,000. Charge sales, which include specialized types such as revolving charge and budgetted charge accounts, amounted to \$512,500,000, off 3.8% from \$533,000,000.

Actually, cash sales were higher in only four out of 13 trades, coal and wood dealers 6.9% to \$28,000,000 from \$26,200,000, garages and filling stations 6.1% to \$95,700,000 from \$90,200,000, independent grocery and combination stores 4% to \$207,400,000 from \$199,500,000, and motor vehicle dealers 0.8% to \$233,900,000 from \$232,100,000. Percentagewise, the largest decline was 11.4% to \$14,700,000 from \$16,600,000 for furniture stores. Women's clothing stores had the largest dollar drop, \$4,000,000 or 10.8% to \$32,900,000. Cash sales of men's clothing stores were also down 10.8%, to \$27,200,000 from \$30,500,000, while family clothing stores reported a 9.8% reduction to \$24,900,000 from \$27,600,000. Hardware stores had a 6.3% decline to \$22,200,000 from \$23,700,000, and appliance and radio stores a 4.4% decrease to \$15,200,000 from \$15,900,000. Cash sales of jewellery stores were down 2.1% to \$9,400,000 from \$9,600,000, country general stores 0.5% to \$75,500,000 from \$75,900,000, and department stores 0.4% to \$131,400,000 from \$131,900,000.

Three trades reported higher instalment sales -- hardware stores up 18.2% to \$2,600,000 from \$2,200,000; jewellery stores 8.8% to \$3,700,000 from \$3,400,000; and department stores 7% to \$30,700,000 from \$28,700,000. Family clothing stores had the largest proportionate decrease of 23.3% to \$2,300,000 from \$3,000,000 but motor vehicle dealers took the largest dollar cut, \$23,600,000 or 14.8% to \$135,500,000. Instalment sales were down 16.7% to \$500,000 from \$600,000 in women's clothing stores, 9.5% to \$1,900,000 from \$2,100,000 in men's clothing stores, 7.4% to \$20,000,000 from \$21,600,000 in furniture stores, and 0.5% to \$20,900,000 from \$21,000,000 in appliance and radio stores. Charge sales were up in five trades -- men's clothing stores, 18.6% to \$8,300,000 from \$7,000,000; coal and wood dealers, 17.8% to \$39,000,000 from \$33,100,000; garages and filling stations, 3.9% to \$31,800,000 from \$30,600,000; department stores, 1% to \$42,300,000 from \$41,900,000; and hardware stores, 0.8% to \$12,600,000 from \$12,500,000. The combined increase of \$8,900,000 was very much outweighed by a reduction of \$20,100,000 or 16.1% to \$104,600,000 for motor vehicle dealers. There were decreases of 18.1% to \$6,800,000 from \$8,300,000 for women's clothing stores, 6.7% to \$2,800,000 from \$3,000,000 for jewellery stores, 6.1% to \$9,300,000 from \$9,900,000 for appliance and radio stores, 4.6% to \$6,200,000 from \$6,500,000 for family clothing stores, 4.5% to \$60,900,000 from \$63,800,000 for independent grocery and combination stores, 1.7% to \$5,800,000 from \$5,900,000 for furniture stores, and 1.6% to \$30,300,000 from \$30,800,000 for country general stores.

At the end of the first quarter customers' accounts receivable on the books of retailers totalled \$698,800,000, up 8.5% from the \$644,000,000 on the books on March 31 last year. The amount outstanding was higher in 12 of the 13 trades, motor vehicle dealers reporting a 5.4% reduction. Increases ranged from 0.9% in women's clothing stores to 34.2% in men's clothing stores. (30)

Department Store Sales
Increased 5.7% In Week

Department store sales increased 5.7% during the week ending June 19 as compared with a year earlier. There were sales gains in all provinces except Saskatchewan where the decrease was 2.6%. The rise in the Atlantic Provinces was 0.5%, Quebec 5.1%, Ontario 6.7%, Manitoba 2.8%, Alberta, 1.6%, and British Columbia, 14.1%.

P R I C E S

First 1954 Increase In Wholesale Prices In May Wholesale prices were slightly higher in May and the Bureau's general index rose 0.1% to 218.2 between April and May. While the change was small it marked the first 1954 increase in the total index. Five of the eight major groups were firmer, led by an increase of 1.5% in animal products. Higher quotations for live stock, fresh and cured meats, raw furs, hides and leather more than offset decreases in milk and its products, fishery products, lard and tallow, footwear, fowl and eggs, and the animal products index advanced to 244.5 from 240.9. The vegetable products index moved up 0.3% to 196.5 as advances for bananas, potatoes, cocoa beans, onions, barley and unmanufactured leaf tobacco among others, outweighed decreases for feeds, vegetable oils, raw sugar, flour, oats, rye and flax.

A rise in the fibres, textiles and textile products group to 233.7 from 233.3 was due to higher quotations for raw cotton, raw wool, both domestic and imported, worsted yarns and cloth. Nylon hosiery, cotton fabrics, woollen hosiery and knit goods and rayon fabrics were lower. Slightly higher prices for newsprint and woodpulp, due to a firmer tone for the United States dollar, outweighed a decline in cedar lumber and were reflected in a gain of 0.2% to 286.2 in the wood, wood products and paper group. A rise of 0.2% to 168.0 in the non-ferrous metals index reflected firmer quotations for copper and its products, gold, lead, zinc and silver which overbalanced a decline in tin.

Of the three groups which moved down, iron and its products showed the largest decrease of 1.2% to 211.7. This was due to weakness in structural steel shapes, iron and steel pipe and wire. Decreases in imported coal, sand and gravel overbalanced strength in building tile, crude oil and sulphur to lower the non-metallic series 0.9% to 176.7. The index for chemicals and allied products weakened 0.1% to 175.9 as a result of lower quotations for sodium cyanide and acetylene gas which outweighed upturns in shellac, sodium bichromate, carbon black and lithopone.

Farm Product Prices Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets moved up 2% to 209.6 between April and May. Animal product prices lent principal support as the index for this series advanced 2.9% to 268.0, following substantial increases in steers and hogs, and lesser changes for raw wool and eastern cheese milk and eggs. Decreases were noted for fluid milk, butterfat, poultry in eastern Canada and eggs and cheese milk in western Canada. An increase of 0.4% to 151.2 in field products reflected higher quotations for potatoes, raw leaf tobacco, eastern barley and western hay. Lower quotations were recorded for eastern hay and western flax and rye.

Building Material Prices Residential building material prices weakened 0.1% to 275.9 as lower prices were registered for sand, gravel and cast iron water pipe, which overbalanced a firmer tone for spruce scantling and shellac. The index for non-residential building materials declined 1.2% to 121.1 in May as decreases for structural steel shapes, sand, gravel, and soil pipe among others outweighed higher quotations for building tile and shellac. (31)

Security Price Indexes

	June 24, 1954	June 17, 1954 (1935-39=100)	May 27, 1954
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	179.9	179.4	182.0
Industrials	179.6	179.0	183.7
Utilities	167.0	167.3	162.4
Banks	212.7	211.9	210.2
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	90.0	89.9	90.0
Gold	63.9	63.7	64.2
Base Metals	149.7	150.0	149.1

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Coke & Gas Industry Value of products turned out by coke plants and illuminating and fuel gas plants in 1952 was \$113,990,000, an increase of 3% over the preceding year's \$110,610,000. Output of coke from gas retorts, by-product and bee-hive ovens totalled 4,057,000 tons compared with 3,932,000 in 1951, and the value was \$58,701,000 as compared with \$59,849,000. Manufactured gas, sold and used, amounted to 78,302,031 M cubic feet as compared with 77,237,000 M, and the value was \$42,812,000 as compared with \$39,581,000. Among other products were 41,020,000 gallons of tar (40,512,000 in 1951); 77,413,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate (76,162,000); 8,124,000 gallons of benzol (7,561,000); and 1,863,000 gallons of toluol, xylol and naphthalene (1,830,000). (32)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, First Quarter, 1954, 25¢
 - 2- M: Farm Cash Income, January to March, 1954, 25¢
 - 3- M: Oils & Fats, May, 10¢
 - 4- M: Farm Wages In Canada, May, 10¢
 - 5- The Dairy Review, May, 25¢
 - 6- M: Fluid Milk Sales, Apr., 10¢
 - 7- M: Sugar Situation, June, 10¢
 - 8- Fisheries Statistics, New Brunswick, 1952, 25¢
 - 9- Fisheries Statistics, Quebec, 1952, 25¢
 - 10- Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, 10¢
 - 11- M: Production of Eggs, May, 10¢
 - 12- M: Grain Statistics, Weekly, 10¢
 - 13- M: Production of Carbonated Beverages, May, 10¢
 - 14- M: Summary of Canal Statistics, May, 10¢
 - 15- M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
 - 16- M: Railway Operating Statistics, Mar., 10¢
 - 17- Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports, Year 1953, 25¢
 - 18- Motor Carriers, Freight-Passenger, 1951, 25¢
 - 19- M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, May, 10¢
 - 20- M: Hard Board, May, 10¢
 - 21- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, Apr., 20¢
 - 22- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, Apr., 10¢
 - 23- M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, Apr., 10¢
 - 24- Coal & Coke Statistics, Mar., 25¢
 - 25- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, May, 10¢
 - 26- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, Apr., 10¢
 - 27- M: Copper & Nickel Production, Apr., 10¢
 - 28- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Mar., 10¢
 - 29- M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, Mar., 10¢
 - 30- Retail Consumer Credit, First Quarter, 1954, 25¢
 - 31- Prices & Price Indexes, May, 20¢
 - 32- Coke & Gas Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - The Labour Force, May, 25¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of June 25)
- M - Memorandum

Musical instrument industry comprises 23 firms with a total production valued at about \$8,500,000. This is many times the \$536,000 output of 15 concerns in the record low year of 1935, but is considerably below several pre-depression years -- in 1929 the output of 42 establishments was worth over \$13,500,000. Employees presently number about 1,200 as compared with slightly more than 300 in 1935 and over 2,700 in 1929, and the payroll of about \$2,917,000 compares with \$286,000 in 1935 and \$3,340,000 in 1929. The industry now uses about \$2,900,000 worth of raw materials each year as compared with only \$175,000 worth in 1935 and over \$6,800,000 worth in 1929.

Wine: Canada imported 30,151 gallons of sparkling and 1,080,116 gallons of non-sparkling wines in the 12 months ended March 31 last year. Almost 93% of the sparkling wines came from France, and the balance from seven other countries. Australia supplied about 26% of the non-sparkling wines, France 17%, Portugal 14%, the Union of South Africa 14%, the United Kingdom 8% and Italy 8%, while the balance came from 12 other countries.

Barite production jumped 83% last year to about 249,000 tons, the greater part coming from Nova Scotia and the balance from British Columbia. This non-metallic mineral is used as a heavy weighting medium in oil-well drilling muds to overcome gas pressure, as a filler in rubber, asbestos products, paper, linoleum and oilcloth, textiles, leather and plastics, and in the manufacture of paint. A considerable portion of Canada's output is exported to the U.S.

Railways had 186,557 cars in freight service at the end of 1952, of which 121,826 were box cars, 16,552 gondola cars, 11,748 flat cars, 10,083 hopper cars, 8,691 refrigerator cars, 6,284 stock cars, 7,330 automobile cars, 1,878 ore cars, 1,847 ballast cars, 268 tank cars, and 48 other types. Total capacity was 8,734,967 tons.

Cash sales accounted for 68.8 cents of the average retail consumer dollar in the first quarter this year as compared with 67.2 cents in the first three months of 1953, credit sales representing only 31.2 cents as against 32.8.

Lawn Mowers: Output of hand-operated models dropped by 2,741 or 7% to 34,625 in 1952, while production of power models rose by 186 or 2% to 8,629. Average factory price of hand models increased to \$13 from \$12 in 1951, and of power models to \$95 from \$90.

Transport: Ontario operators account for about 42% of the business done by freight and passenger motor carriers in Canada, and operators in Quebec for 22%, British Columbia 17%, the Prairie Provinces 15%, and the Atlantic Provinces 4%.

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products is estimated at \$504,311,000 for the first three months of this year, 6% less than last year's \$536,150,000 and 9% under 1952's first-quarter peak of \$555,690,000.

Films: 314 of the theatrical and non-theatrical shorts of five minutes or longer produced last year were in English, 131 in French and 16 in other languages. The other 75 were silent films.

Gold output was down 12% in the first quarter this year to 973,015 fine ounces from 1,013,384 a year earlier.

Portable Typewriters: 40,199 were produced in 1952, 10,187 or 34% more than in 1951. Average factory price was \$45.

TV Sets: 110,374 were sold in the first quarter this year, 34,295 or 45% more than in the first three months last year.

Razor blades cost an average of about 2¢ each at the factory.

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