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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASED during May, and by month's end there were 247,755 on the live unemployment register, 88,928 or 26% fewer than on April 30. There were drops in all provinces, percentage declines ranging from 20% in Ontario to close to 50% in Saskatchewan. (Page 9)

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PRODUCTION: A 21% drop in wheat flour output in May put production in the first 10 months of the current crop year 13% below a year earlier... Smaller quantities of roofing materials were made in January-May this year, but more rigid insulating board was produced and shipped... January-April sawmill output was down 10% in British Columbia, 17% east of the Rockies... Gold production was 10% under last year's level in the first four months. (Pages 4 & 12)

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COAST FISHERMEN landed nearly one-third more sea-fish in the first five months this year, and landed value was over 7% higher than in January-May last year. Much of the gain was in the Pacific herring industry, which was crippled by a strike in the early part of 1953. (Page 5)

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HIGHER RENTS, FOOD PRICES advanced the consumer price index 0.5% from 115.5 at May 1 to 116.1 at June 1. Clothing prices and household operation costs were reduced, while prices of other commodities and services were unchanged... Wholesale prices of industrial materials declined 0.4% during June, while farm product prices fell almost 4%... Farmers' expenses increased nearly 2% between January and April this year, but were slightly more than 1% below last year's April level. (Pages 10 & 11)

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FOOD STOCKS: At July 1, holdings of creamery butter in nine regional cities were 18% above last year's level, while cheddar cheese stocks were up 11%... At May 31, holdings of canned meats were more than 80% below the 1953 level, mainly due to sharply reduced stocks of spiced pork and ham. (Pages 3 & 4)

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FRUIT CROP ESTIMATES indicate 5% more raspberries this year, slightly less strawberries than last year, 17% less cherries... VEGETABLE ACREAGES contracted for by commercial canners this year are 32% larger than last year for asparagus, 16% larger for corn and peas, 3% larger for beans, but 6% smaller for tomatoes. (Page 3)

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SLUMP IN WHEAT SALES and reduced shipments of other grains were mainly responsible for the 5.8% drop in domestic exports this May. Exports of farm machinery and nickel, aluminum and copper and their products were substantially higher than in May last year. (Page 5)

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FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Crop Conditions In The Prairie Provinces

A wide variation in crop development is evident throughout the Prairie Provinces due, in part, to the extended period of seeding and retarded growth resulting from excessive moisture and cool weather. Wheat varies from 24 inches in height in some areas to just emerging in others. With few exceptions, all spring crops are very much later than normal. However, winter wheat, fall rye and hay and pastures are generally in good condition.

Heavy rains to date have caused surface flooding, waterlogging and yellowing of crops in many low-lying areas. Tillage of summerfallows and row crops as well as chemical weed spraying has been retarded. Rust is in evidence over wide areas particularly in western Manitoba and central and northwestern Saskatchewan. In view of the lateness of the season, there is more than usual concern about potential damage from this source, particularly if weather conditions continue to favour rust development. A period of warmer weather is urgently needed to hasten crop development.

Manitoba: Crops are responding to more favourable weather in Manitoba since the week-end but growth to date has been very backward. Only an occasional field is nearing the heading stage. On the escarpment west of the Red River, crops are more promising than on wetter, colder soil. The threat of rust is causing concern owing to weather conditions and the lateness of the season. Wet weather has also prevented work on summerfallows, tilling of row crops and use of chemical weed controls except in better drained areas. Weeds are, therefore, abundant. Hay and pasture conditions are promising except in low areas especially those tributary to Lake Manitoba where flooding is serious.

Saskatchewan: Cool backward weather during most of last week continued to retard plant growth in Saskatchewan where crops are from three to four weeks late. Ideal weather prevailed over the week-end but the unusually high temperatures in the south-eastern part of the province were followed by severe wind and rain storms, accompanied by hail in some sections. Some losses due to flooding and wireworm damage have occurred. First summer-fallowing operations are about 65 per cent completed. Haying is getting under way in some areas. With adequate moisture supplies in most sections, the main requirement for rapid growth is warm, dry weather.

Alberta: Crop progress is extremely variable in Alberta. With warmer weather during the past few days and adequate to ample moisture supplies in most parts of the south, crops are making rapid growth. Wheat is up as high as 24 inches and is heading in one or two local areas. Moisture reserves are low south and east of Lethbridge and some deterioration has occurred in stubble crops. Wheat varies from 1 to 21 inches in height in the Calgary district and from 2 to 14 inches in central areas. The district immediately around Sibbald in east-central Alberta is fairly dry but, apart from this exception, moisture reserves in this part of the province are considered sufficient to mature an average crop.

Heavy rains caused soil encrustation on heavy soils in western and north-central areas, resulting in spotty early crops. Late seedings, however, have germinated and emerged rapidly. Seeding of green feed and barley is not yet completed. Wheat ranges from 4 to 24 inches in height in the Peace River District, with earliest seedings in the shot blade. Some barley in the area has headed and moisture supplies are good except for a small section at Elmworth where rain is now needed. Winter wheat and fall rye are in good condition, heading having started over two weeks ago in the south and now heading in other areas. Fescue and brome crops are headed, with good to fair yields expected. Legumes have made good growth and haying has started in some areas. Pastures are good. Work on fallows varies from well advanced in the southern and Peace River Districts to very backward in western and north-central regions. (1)

Strawberry Crop 1% Smaller This Year
Raspberries up 5%; Cherries Down 17%

First estimates indicate a slightly smaller strawberry crop this year than last, a 5% larger crop of raspberries, but a 17% reduction in the cherry crop. The strawberry crop is currently estimated at 28,015,000 quarts (28,303,000 in 1954); raspberries, excluding Quebec, 15,873,000 quarts (15,100,000); and cherries, 373,000 bushels (449,000).

The strawberry crop in Prince Edward Island is estimated at 715,000 quarts (708,000 in 1953); Nova Scotia, 1,072,000 (715,000); New Brunswick, 950,000 (700,000); Quebec, 5,288,000 (4,500,000); Ontario, 9,677,000 (9,255,000); and British Columbia, 10,313,000 (12,425,000).

In Nova Scotia the raspberry crop is estimated at 35,000 quarts (37,000 in 1953); New Brunswick, 38,000 (38,000); Quebec, 1954 estimates not available (300,000); Ontario, 3,218,000 (3,182,000); and British Columbia, 12,582,000 (11,543,000). Ontario's cherry crop is estimated at 315,000 bushels (319,000); and British Columbia's at 58,000 bushels (130,000). (2)

More Asparagus, Corn, Peas & Beans, But Less
Tomatoes Contracted For By Cannery This Year

of tomatoes than in 1953.

Canners have contracted for larger acreages of asparagus, corn, peas and beans this year, but a smaller acreage

The asparagus acreage is up 32% to 1,560 from 1,180 acres, with Ontario total substantially larger than last year at 1,390 versus 880 acres. The British Columbia acreage was halved to 150 from 300 acres. In Quebec vegetable processors have contracted for 20 acres this year.

The contracted corn acreage is 16% greater than last year at 33,560 versus 28,820 acres. Acreages are up in Ontario to 17,710 from 13,590 acres, in Ontario to 13,590 acres, in Quebec to 9,890 from 8,500, and in British Columbia to 2,140 from 2,050, but down in Alberta to 2,430 from 2,730, and in Manitoba to 1,390 from 1,950.

The pea acreage is also 16% greater this year at 50,300 versus 43,140 acres, with the total up in Ontario to 24,000 from 23,010, in Quebec to 14,670 from 9,820, in Alberta to 4,620 from 3,150, and in the Maritimes to 1,840 from 1,350. Contracted acreages are down in British Columbia to 3,940 from 4,370 acres, and in Manitoba to 1,230 from 1,440.

The bean acreage is 3% larger this year at 8,350 versus 8,130 acres, all of the increase being accounted for by the fact that the Ontario acreage is more than twice as great as last year at 1,290 versus 600 acres. Contracted acreages are reduced in Quebec to 4,690 from 4,920 acres, in British Columbia to 1,200 from 1,280, in Alberta to 510 from 540, in the Maritimes to 410 from 460 and in Manitoba to 250 from 330.

The tomato acreage is smaller this year in all provinces in which canning tomatoes are grown, the total declining 6% to 29,130 from 30,950 acres. Contracted acreages are down in Ontario to 22,300 from 23,300 acres, in Quebec to 4,810 from 5,030, and in British Columbia to 2,020 from 2,620. (3)

Stocks Of Butter & Cheese

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 1 totalled 48,706,000 pounds, up from the preceding month's 35,802,000 pounds and last year's corresponding total of 41,350,000 pounds. Cheddar cheese stocks increased to 14,849,000 pounds from 12,028,000 a month earlier and 13,336,000 at the same time last year. Creamery butter stocks on July 1, with last year's totals in brackets, follow (in thousands): Quebec, 3,695 (2,839) pounds; Montreal, 24,422 (18,129); Toronto, 8,074 (10,003); Winnipeg, 8,882 (6,098); Regina, 602 (1,003); Saskatoon, 358 (267); Edmonton, 1,466 (1,287); Calgary, 400 (537); and Vancouver, 807 (1,188). (4)

Canned Meat Stocks Down Sharply At Close Of May Mainly due to a sharp decrease in the stocks of spiced pork and ham, total stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of May were reduced to 16,248,050 pounds from 83,420,480 a year ago. Holdings were as follows by kinds, 1953 totals being in brackets: beef products — beef stews and boiled dinners, 3,424,254 pounds (3,317,207); roast beef, 126,191 (77,031); corned beef, 803,157 (893,308); other beef products, 1,505,564 (1,227,166); pork products — spiced pork and ham, 4,749,199 (72,351,102); roast pork and ham, 1,509,311 (3,376,633); other pork products, 1,698,774 (1,624,238); miscellaneous — canned fowl, 788,582 (491,475); meat paste, 943,466 (694,145); and all others, 699,552 (368,175).

Wheat Flour Output Lower Again In May Canadian production of wheat flour dropped 21% in May as compared with the corresponding month last year, and the decrease in the first ten months of the current crop year worked out to 13%. The month's output amounted to 1,707,000 barrels as compared with 2,158,000 a year earlier, bringing the August-May total to 17,437,000 barrels as compared with 19,989,000. Wheat flour exports in May amounted to 945,000 barrels, down from 1,066,000 a year earlier, and August-May exports fell to 8,533,000 barrels from 10,603,000. (5)

More Fish Landed In Ontario And Alberta, But Less In Manitoba, Saskatchewan And Territories In 1952 Fishermen in Ontario and Alberta landed more fish in 1952, but landings in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories were lower than in 1951.

In Ontario, where the principal varieties are whitefish, blue pickerel, pickerel, perch and trout, 3,878 commercial fishermen landed 38,044,000 pounds of fish in 1952 as compared with 30,969,000 pounds landed by 3,833 fishermen in 1951. Marketed value increased to \$8,343,700 from \$7,924,500.

In Manitoba, where the main species are pickerel, whitefish, saugers and pike, 6,410 commercial fishermen caught 31,338,000 pounds of fish as compared with 35,457,000 pounds landed by 6,578 fishermen in 1951. Marketed value dropped to \$5,959,700 from \$7,524,400.

In Saskatchewan, where whitefish, trout and pickerel are the most important varieties, 2,368 commercial fishermen landed 10,612,000 pounds of fish as compared with 11,512,000 pounds caught by 1,280 fishermen in 1951. Marketed value declined to \$1,440,000 in 1952 from \$1,748,500 in the preceding year.

In Alberta, where the main items are tullibee and whitefish, 3,783 commercial fishermen took 9,657,000 pounds of fish in 1952 as compared with 8,399,000 pounds taken but 3,325 fishermen in the preceding year. Marketed value was higher at \$942,900 versus \$862,300.

In the Northwest Territories, where whitefish and trout are the principal species, 529 commercial fishermen landed 7,042,000 pounds of fish as compared with 7,477,000 pounds caught by 712 fishermen in 1951. Marketed value decreased to \$2,225,000 from \$2,262,000. (6)

Fewer Fishermen, Bigger Fish Catch In Nova Scotia In 1952 The number of commercial fishermen in Nova Scotia decreased to 15,248 in 1952 from 15,607 in 1951 but the sea-fish catch increased to 396,623,000 from 381,746,000 pounds. Marketed value rose to \$42,435,000 from \$40,314,000 in the preceding year.

Cod continued to be the most important species in both quantity and value terms, landings increasing to 149,155,000 from 147,746,000 pounds and marketed value to \$12,666,400 from \$12,420,000. Herring, plaice, swordfish, hake, scallops, rosefish and catfish were also landed in larger quantities in 1952, but fewer lobsters, haddock, pollock, halibut, mackerel, clams, salmon and other varieties were taken. (7)

Sea-Fish Catch Canada's deep-sea fisherman landed 151,314,000 pounds of fish this May, Smaller In May 0.7% less than the 152,325,000 pounds caught last year. Landed value was off 1.5% to \$8,663,000 from \$8,793,000. Total catch in the first five months was 460,401,000 pounds, up from 346,869,000 last year, and landed value was higher at \$18,621,000 versus \$17,352,000.

The drop in May landings was confined to the Atlantic Coast, where the catch was off 1.5% to 136,020,000 from 138,054,000 pounds and the landed value 3.8% to \$6,863,000 from \$7,147,000. There were larger landings this May of cod, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk, rosefish, catfish, plaice, sardines and mackerel, but smaller catches of halibut, herring, alewives, salmon, smelts, lobsters, clams, oysters and scallops. Five-month Atlantic landings were off to 297,140,000 pounds worth \$14,387,000 from 305,535,000 pounds valued at \$14,728,000 last year.

On the Pacific Coast May landings were 9.4% higher this year at 15,294,000 versus 14,271,000 pounds, and landed value was up 10.6% to \$1,800,000 from \$1,646,000. More grey cod, lingcod, sablefish, rockfish, herring, crabs, clams and oysters were caught this May, but less halibut, sole and salmon. The five-month total was up to 163,261,000 pounds worth \$4,234,000 from 41,334,000 pounds valued at \$2,624,000. (8)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Drop In Wheat Shipments In May Sharply reduced shipments of wheat and other grains and Exceeds Total Exports Decrease substantial increases in farm machinery, nickel, aluminum and copper and their products as compared with last year are revealed in the final detailed figures on Canada's domestic exports in May. Exports were lower in value in the month to the United States, the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries and to Europe, but showed marked gains to Latin America and other foreign countries as a whole.

Total value of domestic exports in May was \$358,335,000, down about 5.8% from \$380,368,000 in May last year. Exports of foreign produce, on the other hand, were up slightly to \$5,261,000 from \$4,749,000. Average prices of exports in May this year were about 2.3% under a year ago, and volume about 3.6% less.

In the five months ending May domestic exports were 5% lower in value at \$1,501,700,000 against \$1,581,900,000. As in May, foreign exports in the five months were higher at \$26,342,000 compared to \$21,750,000. The decrease in the cumulative period was due mainly to lower shipments to the United States, Commonwealth countries and Europe, exports to the United Kingdom and Latin America showing smaller declines and those to other foreign countries a substantial rise.

Exports of wheat in May declined in value to \$32,465,000 as compared to \$60,697,000, exceeding the decrease in total value of domestic exports. In the five months wheat was down to \$132,535,000 as against \$182,618,000 equal to more than three-fifths of the total drop. Shipments of other grains in May were off to \$15,317,000 against \$23,291,000 last year, and for the five-months to \$42,289,000 compared to \$53,809,000. These decreases were responsible for a cut in the agricultural and vegetable products group in May to \$68,830,000 from \$106,276,000 a year earlier and for most of a drop in the five months to \$296,482,000 from \$353,865,000.

Contrasting with these decreases were a jump in aluminum and products in May to \$24,664,000 from \$14,766,000 and smaller increases in copper, lead and nickel that outweighed decreases for zinc and electrical apparatus to raise the non-ferrous metals group to \$73,126,000 from \$64,844,000. The wood and paper group also advanced to \$114,348,000 from \$109,898,000 with increases in planks and boards, wood pulp and newsprint paper, while the iron group moved up from the low levels of earlier months to \$34,004,000, only slightly below last year's May total of \$34,765,000.

Domestic exports to the United States in May declined to \$208,827,000 from \$220,255,- in May last year, and the January-May value dropped to \$912,107,000 from \$973,832,000. Chief decreases in May were in wood, wood products and paper, iron and products, non-ferrous metals and products, and non-metallic minerals. Agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products were higher in value. In the five-month period large decreases occurred in agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper, iron and products, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals. Increases were shown for animals and animal products, chemicals, and miscellaneous commodities.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in May were down in value to \$61,881,000 from \$68,- 216,000 and five-month exports to \$235,682,000 from \$237,208,000. A steep decline in the agricultural and vegetable products group was the principal factor in reducing total values both in the month and cumulative period. There were smaller declines in animals and animal products and iron and products, but marked increases in wood and paper, non-ferrous metals and products, and miscellaneous commodities.

Chiefly a result of sharply reduced exports to India and Pakistan, exports to the rest of the Commonwealth declined in May to \$19,657,000 from \$21,132,000 a year ago, and in the five-month period to \$75,697,000 from \$93,174,000.

Mainly due to a steep rise in exports to Brazil, total exports to Latin America countries in May climbed to \$19,364,000 from \$14,513,000 a year ago. There were smaller increases to Colombia and Cuba, but decreases for Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. Total shipments in the January-May period were slightly lower at \$77,583,000 as compared with \$78,714,000.

Reduced exports to Belgium and Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Switzerland, more than counterbalanced larger values for France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and Norway, and total exports to Europe in May declined to \$31,601,000 from \$41,141,000 a year ago. In the five-month period the total value was down to \$111,794,000 from \$122,327,000.

With exports to Japan almost doubled total exports to the remaining group of foreign countries rose in May to \$15,710,000 from \$13,505,000, and in the five-month period they were boosted to \$83,692,000 from \$69,822,000. (9)

The following table shows the value of Canada's 15 leading commodity exports in May and the January-May period, together with corresponding 1953 totals. These are listed in order of size in this year's January-May period:

	May		January-May	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	(thousands)			
Newsprint paper	\$56,848	\$57,175	\$245,601	\$250,151
Wheat	60,697	32,465	182,618	132,535
Woodpulp	21,454	24,386	97,015	108,006
Planks & boards	22,531	23,271	112,320	107,618
Aluminum & products	14,766	24,664	69,476	77,542
Nickel	12,927	15,482	67,693	73,642
Copper & products	12,758	14,479	57,791	49,807
Fish & fishery products	11,618	10,307	44,349	49,097
Farm machinery & implements ..	7,873	9,766	46,322	46,271
Grains other than wheat	23,291	15,317	53,809	42,289
Flour of wheat	9,648	8,100	40,416	39,657
Asbestos & products	8,281	8,585	34,004	30,420
Fertilizers	4,113	4,902	19,415	23,258
Alcoholic beverages	4,777	4,460	22,734	20,840
Zinc & products	5,851	4,224	30,534	19,808

Change In Commodity Trade Balance
In 1953 Greatest In Peacetime Years

The change of nearly \$536,000,000 in Canada's commodity trade balance from an export surplus of \$325,500,000 in 1952 to an import balance of \$210,-200,000 last year was greater than occurred between any two previous peacetime years, according to the Review of Foreign Trade for 1953. This change resulted from a large increase in the volume of imports during the year, while exports and relative prices remained almost unchanged.

In financing the import balance, the continued inflow of investment capital to Canada from the United States and other countries played an important part. Also important was the sharp reduction in the outflow of short-term funds. New gold production available for export was slightly lower than in 1952, but still totalled \$144,000,000. These factors had a large part in preventing the trade deficit from significantly depressing the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, which remained at a premium over the United States dollar throughout the year.

Changes in the direction of Canada's trade were quite pronounced in 1953. The share of Canada's exports directed to the United States increased substantially. Overseas demand for several forest products and metals was reduced, but greater sales to the United States offset most of these declines. Controls in overseas countries reduced market for many Canadian manufactured goods as well.

Imports from most principal trading areas increased, except in the case of the Commonwealth where lower average prices reduced the value of Canadian purchases. The size of Canada's imports balance on trade with the United States increased, but trade balances with a majority of Canada's other chief trading partners were reduced.

Canada retained third place - behind the United States and United Kingdom and ahead of the Federal Republic of Germany - among the world's trading nations in 1953, and accounted for 6.3% of the trade of the non-communist countries. Canada also appears to have passed New Zealand in trade per capita in 1953, ranking first in this respect for the first time in the postwar period. In spite of these developments, the long-term rate of increase in Canada's foreign trade is apparently less than that in domestic production. Exports of goods and services in 1926-29 accounted for 29% of gross national expenditure and in 1936-39 for about 28%, but in 1950-53 the proportion was only about 23%.

Canada was the chief trading partner of the United States in 1953, the Review states, and also accounted for a major part of the trade of the United Kingdom. United States exports to Canada were more than four times as great as those to that country's second ranking export market, and United States imports from Canada more than three times those taken from the second ranking supplier. Canada took some 6% of the United Kingdom's exports in 1953, and was the United Kingdom's leading supplier, providing 9% of that country's imports. The United States increased its share of Canadian exports in 1953 to 59% and supplied more than 73% of imports. The United Kingdom took 16% of Canada's exports and supplied more than 10% of imports. Together these two countries accounted for 79.5% of Canada's 1953 trade, an increase from 76.7% in 1952. (10)

Commodity Imports Declined 11%
In April And 8% In January-April

Mainly as a result of smaller purchases from the United Kingdom, the United States and Europe, Canada's commodity imports declined 11% in April from last year's high level, according to final figures. Imports were higher in value from the Latin American countries as a group, other Commonwealth countries, and other foreign countries. In the January-April period there was an overall decrease of 8%.

There were lower values in April for all of the nine main commodity classifications except the agricultural and vegetable group. The sharpest decreases were in the fibre and textiles, iron and miscellaneous commodities groups. Wood and paper and agricultural and vegetable products were higher in value in the January-April period but the other seven groups declined.

The total value of commodity imports in April was \$348,500,000 as compared with \$391,800,000 a year earlier. Prices were slightly higher this April, but volume declined almost 13%. With decreases in each month from the beginning of this year, total imports in the January-April period dropped to \$1,274,300,000 from \$1,389,700,000.

April's imports from the United States were reduced to \$255,980,000 from \$297,246,000, and the four-month total fell to \$946,084,000 from \$1,060,300,000. Among the commodities, agricultural products were higher in April and the four months, and wood and paper in the cumulative period. Other groups were lower in both periods.

Purchases from the United Kingdom dropped in April to \$35,289,000 from \$37,947,000 a year ago, and in the four-month period were down to \$123,508,000 from \$133,226,000. April's imports were higher for agricultural and vegetable products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals and products, and miscellaneous commodities, but lower for other classifications. In the cumulative period there were advances only for iron and products, chemicals and products, and miscellaneous commodities.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries were moderately higher in value in April at \$14,799,000 as compared with \$12,476,000 a year ago, and the four-month value was up to \$43,708,000 from \$41,705,000. Imports were higher from Jamaica both in April and the January-April period, higher in April but lower in the four months from British Guiana, India, and New Zealand, and lower in the month but up in the four months from Australia.

Imports from Latin American countries declined in April to \$21,449,000 from \$22,725,000, but rose in the four-month period to \$91,646,000 from \$86,826,000. There were smaller purchases in April from Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Mexico, but larger imports from Brazil and Venezuela. In the four months there were smaller purchases from Argentina and Dominican Republic but increases from other larger sources.

Imports from European countries as a group were cut in April to \$15,474,000 from \$18,086,000, and were down in January-April to \$47,426,000 from \$49,208,000. Imports were higher both in April and the four months from France and the Federal Republic of Germany but lower from Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. Purchases from other foreign countries advanced in April to \$4,268,000 from \$2,680,000, and in the four months to \$18,813,000 from \$16,208,000. (11 & 12)

The following table shows the value of Canada's major commodity imports in April and the January-April period, together with corresponding 1953 totals. Items are arranged in order of size for this year's four-month period.

	April		January-April	
	1953	1954 (thousands)	1953	1954
Non-farm machinery	\$36,768	\$36,407	\$132,376	\$128,525
Automobile parts	22,459	17,917	81,938	76,886
Petroleum, crude	16,084	14,992	69,680	67,470
Farm implements & machinery .	24,344	18,656	80,319	53,172
Rolling-mill products	10,945	8,935	39,043	37,943
Engines & boilers	10,996	8,401	40,876	34,760
Automobiles	14,395	11,130	35,432	30,575
Petroleum products	8,375	8,704	31,926	30,255
Fruits	8,007	8,801	26,621	28,647
Cotton products	9,274	7,120	38,043	28,239
Aircraft & parts	9,903	6,287	35,568	28,160
Coal	8,442	6,001	32,549	26,518
Coffee & chicory	5,496	7,362	20,212	26,143
Books & printed matter	6,298	5,495	21,943	21,841
Canadian tourists' purchases.	6,994	7,272	16,583	15,793

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Live Unemployment Register
Showed 26% Fewer On May 31

There were 247,755 ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register at the end of May, 88,928 or 26% fewer than at the close of April, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics disclosed in its monthly report on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act. On May 31 last year, when the labour force and the insured population were considerably smaller, there were 143,083 on the live unemployment register.

The May drop in unemployment was common to all provinces, the largest percentage decline occurring in Saskatchewan, where the number on the live unemployment register was reduced by 3,581 or almost half to 3,592. The percentage decline was under the national average in British Columbia, where the number was cut by 6,637 or 21% to 24,466, and in Ontario, where the reduction amounted to 19,593 or 20% to 79,682.

Prince Edward Island had 832 on the live unemployment register at May 31, 601 or 42% fewer than at April 30, and Newfoundland 7,889, a decrease of 5,175 or 40%. In New Brunswick the total dropped by 5,944 or 32% to 12,707, and in Alberta by 5,570 or 32% to 11,699. The largest numerical drop was in Quebec, where the number fell by 35,441 or 29% to 85,085. In Nova Scotia the decrease amounted to 4,057 or 28% to 10,373, and in Manitoba to 4,020 or 26% to 11,430.

During May 113,427 initial and renewal claims were filed at local Unemployment Insurance Commission offices across Canada, 44,984 or 28% less than in April. There were 71,476 filed during May last year. Fewer claims were filed in May than in the preceding month in all provinces this year, the largest percentage drop occurring in Newfoundland, where the total was 3,859 or 67% lower at 1,860. Smallest percentage decline was in Ontario, where the number fell by 4,995 or 10% to 45,085. Numerically, the drop was largest in Quebec, the total decreasing by 18,642 or 34% to 35,624. The number of claims filed dropped by 1,787 or 61% to 1,122 in Saskatchewan, by 302 or 57% to 227 in Prince Edward Island, by 4,745 or 55% to 3,885 in New Brunswick, by 3,351 or 38% to 5,428 in Alberta, by 2,012 or 30% to 4,797 in Nova Scotia, by 1,681 or 28% to 4,260 in Manitoba, and by 3,600 or 24% to 11,139 in British Columbia. New beneficiaries numbered 84,468 in May, 21,224 or nearly 20% fewer than in April. Payments amounted to \$20,709,106 versus \$25,381,926, and unemployed days 6,575,003 versus 7,997,163. (13)

Industrial Employment Shows
Upturn At Beginning Of May

Reversing the trend of previous months, employment in the major industrial divisions showed an upward movement at the beginning of May, and average weekly wages and salaries advanced to a new all-time high. The advance index of employment, on the 1949 base, was 106.2, 0.6% higher than at April 1, but 4.2% below last year's peak for May 1, of 110.9. The weekly payrolls index, at 146.7, was 0.7% above a month earlier, but 1% below a year ago. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$59.12 as compared with \$59.06 a month earlier and \$57.52 at the same time last year.

Improvement in employment as compared with April was reported in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where there were losses of 0.4% and 1.5% largely resulting from seasonal curtailment in transportation. The increases elsewhere ranged from 0.1% in Ontario and Alberta to 2.7% in Saskatchewan, 4.2% in Newfoundland and 4.5% in Prince Edward Island. Industrially there were gains in construction and transportation, storage and communication, with smaller additions to the working forces in public utility operation, trade, and the service industries. The trends in logging, mining and manufacturing continued downward.

Employment in manufacturing fell 0.5% from April, and 5.1% from May 1, 1953. The index of payrolls declined 0.4% in the month, and was 1.8% below its position 12 months earlier. The preliminary figure of per capita weekly wages and salaries of factory workers at May 1 was \$61.28 as compared with the preceding figure of \$61.18 and \$59.43 at May 1, 1953. (14)

P R I C E S

Price Indexes Of Commodities And Services Used By Farmers Higher The all-Canada composite price index for commodities and services used by farmers, inclusive of farm living costs, farmers' expenses increased between January and April this Year but were still below April last year. The index advanced 1.8% from 220.6 in January to 224.5 in April, due almost entirely to higher farm wage rates for Western Canada. However, the current index is 1.1% below the level of 227.0 a year ago. Exclusive of living costs, the composite index rose 3% to 238.0 between January and April but declined 1.9% from a year ago.

The national index for farm wage rates moved up 10.1% from 409.5 for January to 450.8 in April. The western wage rate series rose 25.2% to 495.7 while the eastern series was unchanged at 419.2 as an increase in Ontario wage rates was offset by decreases in other eastern provinces.

Farm operating equipment and materials rose slightly to 204.1 between January and April, reflecting increases of 1.7% for feed and 0.7% for petroleum products. These outweighed a drop of 3.2% in seed and minor decreases in building materials, fertilizer and hardware. Farm machinery and binder twine were unchanged at 197.8 and 335.1, respectively. Regional differences were insignificant except for feed, which advanced 2.1% in the East as against only 0.2% in the West.

Farm family living costs at 204.2 for April were 0.3% below January but 0.4% above the April, 1953 level. The January-April decrease reflected lower prices for clothing, fuel, food in eastern Canada and household equipment, which offset advances in western food prices and health maintenance costs. Miscellaneous items were unchanged at 124.6. (15)

Consumer Price Index Advanced 0.5% Between May 1 And June 1 The consumer price index advanced 0.5% from 115.5 to 116.1 between May 1 and June 1. This is a slightly larger rise than was recorded between the same dates in 1953. The latest change was almost entirely attributable to an advance of 1.6% in the food index. Among other groups, shelter was the only one to advance.

The food index rose from 110.2 to 112.0 as higher prices were reported for a wide range of items, in particular, meats, fresh vegetables, fresh and canned fruits, and coffee. A number of food items were unchanged in price while some others, notably butter and chicken, were lower.

The increase in the shelter index from 125.8 to 126.4 was due entirely to higher rents. Lower prices for nylon hosiery combined with small scattered decreases among other clothing items, resulted in a decline of 0.2% in the clothing index from 109.9 to 109.7.

In the household operation group decreases for several electrical appliances, cotton sheets and garbage cans and seasonal declines for coal, were more than sufficient to offset increases in a number of services, cleaning supplies and furniture items and the index for this group fell from 117.3 to 117.1. No significant changes were reported in other commodities and services and the index for this group remained at 117.5. (16)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
June 1, 1954	116.1	112.0	126.4	109.7	117.1	117.5
May 1, 1954	115.5	110.2	125.8	109.9	117.3	117.5
June 1, 1953	114.9	111.4	123.6	110.1	116.6	115.1

Wholesale Prices Slightly Lower In June Industrial material prices at wholesale moved slightly lower in June and the Bureau's composite index for 30 commodities declined from 224.6 for the week of May 28 to 223.6 for the week of June 25. Among commodity changes, declines occurred in structural shapes, hogs, western wheat and steer, followed by lesser recessions in raw cotton, raw sugar, domestic copper, iron ore and bleached sulphite pulp. Moderate increases were recorded for cottonseed oil, domestic zinc, beef hides, western oats, raw rubber, tin, galvanized steel sheets and African sisal.

Canadian farm products prices at terminal markets dropped from 213.1 to 205.5, mainly reflecting weakness in animal products. The index for the latter dropped from 274.0 to 259.0 due to decreases in steers, calves, hogs, cheese milk, eastern fluid milk, and western barley, rye, wheat and hay outweighed advances in potatoes, western flax, rye and hay. (16)

Security Prices In June After moving to higher levels in the opening week of June, common stock prices dropped sharply in the second week, while fluctuations during the remainder of the month were narrow. The investors' index number of 99 common stocks advanced from 182.0 for the week of May 27 to 184.0 for the week of June 3 but reacted to 178.7 in the following week, while the closing weekly index for the month of 179.9 registered a net loss of 2.1 points.

Among the major groups, the index for 79 industrials declined from 183.7 to 179.6 between the weeks of May 27 and June 24, while the index for 12 utilities advanced from 162.4 to 167.0, and that for 8 banks from 210.2 to 212.7.

Among sub-group indexes, declines were registered for beverages, milling, pulp and paper, oils and building materials. Advances were registered for transportation, machinery and equipment, and textiles and clothing issues.

Mining stocks showed no net change for the second successive month, the composite index for 27 representative stocks remaining at 90.0 for the week of June 24 after touching 89.6 for the week of the 10th. The index for 22 golds weakened slightly during the month to reach 63.9 for the week of June 24 as against 64.2 for the week of May 27. The index for 5 base metals advanced from 149.1 to 149.7 over the same period. (16)

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>July 2, 1954</u>	<u>June 24, 1954</u>	<u>June 3, 1954</u>
Total Common Stocks	179.5	179.9	184.0
Industrials	179.2	179.6	184.8
Utilities	166.5	167.0	168.4
Banks	213.1	212.7	213.0

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	91.1	90.0	90.5
Golds	64.0	63.9	64.1
Base Metals	153.2	149.7	150.9

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

Department Store Sales Increased 3.7% In Week Department store sales increased 3.7% during the week ending June 25 as compared with a year earlier. There were sales gains in all provinces except Alberta where the decline was 6.3%. The rise in the Atlantic Provinces was 4.8%, Quebec 1.4%, Ontario 1.1%, Manitoba 2.4%, Saskatchewan 4.8%, and British Columbia 17.7%.

MANUFACTURING

Sawmill Output Lower
In First Four Months

Sawmill production up to the end of April was down 10% from last year's level in British Columbia and 17% east of the Rockies. Output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 1,188,152,000 feet, down from 1,327,750,000 in the first four months of 1953, and production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies totalled 795,742,000 feet, down from 955,407,000.

April production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia was 3% higher this year at 301,780,000 feet versus 292,553,000 last year, while April output of sawn lumber east of the Rockies was 13% lower at 142,812,000 feet versus 164,392,000. April production of interior mills in British Columbia was up 15%, while coast mills produced slightly less than last year. East of the Rockies, April output was higher in Alberta and Manitoba, but was lower in other provinces. (17 & 18)

Production And Domestic Shipments Of
Rigid Insulating Board Higher In May

Both production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board increased in May and the first five months of this year as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted to 22,420,000 square feet as compared with 21,529,000, bringing the five-month aggregate to 117,357,000 square feet as compared with 107,871,000. Domestic shipments in May amounted to 25,334,000 square feet as compared with 21,819,000 and five-month shipments totalled 100,231,000 square feet as compared with 98,464,000. (19)

Roofing Materials

Production of mineral surfaced roll roofing was slightly higher in May than a year earlier, but the month's output of other types of asphalt roofing declined. There were decreases for all types in the January-May period. Output of asphalt shingles in May totalled 225,279 squares (237,071 a year ago); smooth surfaced roofing in rolls, 75,953 squares (77,850); and mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, 70475 squares (65,999). Five-month totals were: asphalt shingles, 857,681 squares (867,552); smooth surfaced roll roofing, 360,695 squares (427,390); and mineral surfaced roll roofing, 259,666 squares (286,296). (20)

Refinery Receipts Of Crude
Petroleum Up 21% In March

Receipts of crude petroleum at Canadian refineries rose 21% in March as compared with the same month of 1953, and output of refined products advanced 4%. Month-end inventories of refined products climbed 8%.

The month's receipts of crude petroleum totalled 12,339,000 barrels as compared with 10,180,000 a year earlier. Receipts from domestic sources almost doubled, rising to 6,576,000 barrels from 3,391,000, but receipts from foreign sources were out to 5,763,000 barrels from 6,789,000.

The month's output of refined products amounted to 11,932,000 barrels as compared with 11,491,000, and refinery inventories at the beginning of April totalled 21,868,000 barrels as compared with 20,275,000. (21)

MINERALS

Gold Production Lower In April

Continuing the declines of earlier months this year, April's output of gold fell to 358,394 fine ounces from 369,735 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative output for the January-April period to 1,331,409 fine ounces as compared with 1,473,119 a year ago.

April's output in Ontario declined to 195,549 fine ounces from 209,593, Quebec to 96,170 fine ounces from 97,514, the Prairie Provinces to 18,088 fine ounces from 18,319, and the Yukon to 579 fine ounces from 711. Production in the Northwest Territories increased to 23,813 fine ounces from 21,911, British Columbia to 22,827 fine ounces from 20,750, and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to 1,368 fine ounces from 936. (22)

T R A N S P O R T

Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil Increased 7% In April

Net deliveries of Oil through Canadian pipe lines increased 7% in April as compared with a year earlier, and followed gains of 17% in March, 26% in February, and 43% in January. This resulted in an overall increase of 25% in the January-April period. The net for April was 12,171,000 barrels as compared with 11,330,000 a year ago, bringing January-April deliveries to 54,022,000 barrels as compared with 43,132,000.

Pipe-line deliveries in Quebec in April increased to 4,490,000 barrels from 4,034,000 a year ago, Ontario to 2,566,000 barrels from 2,177,000, Alberta to 1,176,000 barrels from 958,000, and British Columbia to 823,000 barrels from nil. Deliveries in Manitoba were down to 2,324,000 barrels from 3,027,000, and in Saskatchewan to 791,000 barrels from 1,135,000. January-April deliveries (last year's figures in brackets): Quebec, 18,852,000 barrels (17,438,000); Ontario, 10,503,000 (7,581,000); Manitoba, 11,561,000 (8,555,000); Saskatchewan, 4,034,000 (4,367,000); Alberta, 5,017,000 (5,191,000); and British Columbia, 4,054,000 (nil). (23)

Airlines Lost Over Twice As Much On February Operations This Year

Operating revenues of Canada's airlines were up 5% this February but operating expenses jumped over 13% to more than double the usual February operating loss to \$1,182,540 from \$583,063 last year. Operating revenues rose to \$6,551,865 from \$6,238,690, and operating expenses to \$7,734,405 from \$6,821,753.

The number of passengers increased to 143,931 from 138,366, and the amount of mail carried to 1,684,638 from 1,410,120 pounds, but the amount of goods transported decreased to 8,481,429 from 9,413,668 pounds. During the month 616 aircraft logged 27,263 air hours as compared with 31,116 hours flown by 608 planes last year, and total revenue miles flown decreased to 3,727,735 from 3,874,433. (24)

Customs Ports Handled Less Foreign Shipping Last Year

Cargoes loaded at Canadian customs ports for foreign countries during 1953 totalled 32,202,205 tons, 362,710 or slightly more than 1% less than in 1952, and cargoes unloaded from foreign countries totalled 38,691,877 tons, 64,329 or less than 1% less, according to the first section of the Bureau's shipping report for last year. Loadings were up at Great Lakes and Pacific ports but down at Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence River ports, while unloadings were higher at Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence River ports but lower at Great Lakes and Pacific ports.

Among the commodities loaded in smaller quantities last year were wheat, logs, pulpwood, flour, gasoline, bituminous coal, lead and zinc ore, flaxseed, fertilizers and general merchandise. Iron ore, other metallic ores, scrap iron, gypsum, newsprint, other paper, pig iron, rye, corn, firewood and sand were among the commodities loaded in greater quantities. Among the items unloaded in smaller amounts last year were wheat, petroleum oils, crude oil, cement, limestone, iron and other mine products. Bauxite, fertilizers, corn, general merchandise, sand and chemicals were among the items unloaded in greater quantities.

As in previous years, the bulk of Canada's waterborne commerce was with the United States and the United Kingdom, which together accounted for 66.6% of the total cargoes loaded and 80.6% of the total unloadings in 1953 as compared with 62.3% of the loadings and 80.9% of the unloadings in 1952. Cargoes loaded for U.S. Ports last year totalled 13,278,376 tons, up from 12,416,657 in 1952, while unloadings totalled 29,715,411 tons, down from 30,085,202. Loadings for U.K. ports amounted to 8,167,085 tons, up from 7,863,175, while unloadings amounted to 1,478,969 tons, up from 1,249,752. (25)

Railway Transport Report

The Bureau has released Part V of the Railway Transport Report for 1952. It contains statistical data on the volume of freight carried by principal commodity classes. (26)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Revised Estimates Of Gross National Product
Provide Further Detail Of Totals For 1953

personal income and expenditure, and related aggregates for the year 1953 (National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-53.)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics today released revised estimates of gross national product, national income and expenditure, and related aggregates for the year 1953 (National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-53.)

The publication incorporates tables showing further detail of the national accounts for 1953 which was not given when the preliminary figures were published in February 1954, including the constant dollar (deflated) estimates, the statements of transactions among major sectors, an industrial distribution of the national income, a geographical distribution of personal income, tables on government revenues and expenditures, the detail of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services and a number of reconciliation tables. (27)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Awning, Tent And Sail Industry
Output At Record Crest In 1952

The 110 plants in Canada's awning, tent and sail industry in 1952 shipped a record \$11,146,000 output from 115 concerns in 1951. Employment declined to 1,521 from 1,547 but the payroll rose to \$2,978,377 from \$2,785,670.

Tarpaulins were again the most important single product, but output value declined to \$2,416,000 from \$2,461,000 the year before. Awnings were valued at \$1,715,000 up from \$1,667,000, and tents at \$994,000, up from \$763,000. Bags were worth \$924,000, up from \$663,000 but flags, bunting and pennants were down to \$369,000 from \$409,000. Sleeping bags decreased in value to \$448,000 from \$709,000, and sails to \$84,000 from \$177,000.

Also produced in smaller quantities in 1952 were verandah curtains, furniture pads, radiator covers, horse blankets and covers, aprons, and life buoys and jackets. Other commodities made in greater quantities than in 1951 were boat covers, camp beds, athletic mattresses, hammocks, camp furniture, cushions and pillows, window blinds and Venetian blinds. The industry's material costs were reduced to \$6,210,000 from \$6,628,000, but purchases of awning fabrics, canvas and duck, the principal materials, were higher. (28)

Miscellaneous Clothing Industries

The Bureau's annual report on the miscellaneous clothing industries for 1952 shows that in that year production was lower in the fabric glove and mitten industry and the oiled and waterproofed clothing industry, but higher in the remaining group of miscellaneous clothing industries.

Output of the 14 firms in the fabric glove and mitten industry in 1952 was valued at \$3,849,000 and compared with the \$4,345,000 production of the 15 firms in the industry in 1951. Output of dress gloves and mittens was moderately higher, but production of work gloves and mittens was appreciably lower.

Production of the 13 concerns in the oiled and waterproofed clothing industry in 1952 was valued at \$4,309,000 and compared with the \$4,564,000 output of the 14 firms in the industry in the preceding year. Smaller quantities of rubberized, oiled, waterproofed and shower-proofed coats and other goods were made, but more windbreakers, work clothing and other products.

The remaining group of miscellaneous clothing industries included 62 establishments in 1952, one more than in 1951, and total output was valued at \$10,315,000 versus \$8,808,000. Production of armlets and sleeve supporters, garters and hose supporters, suspenders, safety clothing, shoulder pads, and tailors' pads and other supplies was lower, but more belts, tailors' canvas fronts and other products were made. (29)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1 - Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces, 10¢.
- 2 - M: Forecast of Commercial Production of Strawberries, Raspberries & Cherries,
And Report on Condition of Fruit Crops in June, 1954, 10¢.
- 3 - M: Contracted Acreages of Canning Crops, 1954, 10¢.
- 4 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, July 1, 10¢.
- 5 - M: Grain Milling Statistics, May, 10¢.
- 6 - Fisheries Statistics of Ontario, Prairie Provinces & Northwest Territories, 1952, 25¢.
- 7 - Fisheries Statistics of Nova Scotia, 1952, 25¢.
- 8 - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May, 25¢.
- 9 - Domestic Exports, Summary, May, 20¢.
- 10 - Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1953, 75¢.
- 11 - Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, April, 10¢.
- 12 - Imports for Consumption, Summary, April, 20¢.
- 13 - Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, May, 25¢.
- 14 - Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, May 1, 10¢.
- 15 - Price Index Numbers of Commodities & Services Used by Farmers, April, 10¢.
- 16 - Price Movements, June, 10¢.
- 17 - Production, Shipments & Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April, 25¢.
- 18 - Production, Shipments & Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia, April, 25¢.
- 19 - M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, May, 10¢.
- 20 - M: Asphalt Roofing, May, 10¢.
- 21 - Refined Petroleum Products, March, 25¢.
- 22 - M: Gold Production, April, 10¢.
- 23 - M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, April, 10¢.
- 24 - Civil Aviation, February, 15¢.
- 25 - Shipping Report, Section 1, Year Ended December 31, 1953, 50¢.
- 26 - Railway Transport, 1952, Part V: Freight Carried by Principal Commodity Classes, 50¢.
- 27 - National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, 1950-53, 50¢.
- 28 - Awning, Tent & Sail Industry, 1952, 25¢.
- 29 - Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, 1952, 25¢.
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April, 25¢
(Summarized in Bulletin of June 25)

M: Memorandum

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1954

D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Merchandise exports equalled about 22% of Canada's national income last year.

. . .

Sails: Only \$84,000 worth were manufactured in 1952, less than half the \$177,000 worth produced in the preceding year.

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Electric Blankets: 21,100 were produced in 1953, over twice as many as in 1952 when only 9,400 were made. Average factory price was up \$5.75 or 25% to \$28.64.

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Street Lights: Over \$2,146,000 worth were manufactured in 1952, some \$617,000 worth or 40% more than in the preceding year.

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Commercial fishermen in New Brunswick decreased by 860 or 8% to 10,341 in 1952 but the quantity of fish landed rose by 25,-441,000 pounds or 11% to 252,479,000 pounds, average landings per man increasing by almost one-fifth to 24,406 from 20,269 pounds in the preceding year.

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Foreign tourist purchases in Canada were valued at \$73,840,000 last year, \$7,158,000 or 11% more than in 1952 and \$26,769,000 or 57% more than in 1951.

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Peavies, Canthooks & Pike Poles: Factories sold \$409,000 worth in 1952, more than twice as much as a decade earlier.

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Settlers' Effects: \$28,987,000 worth entered Canada last year, \$3,243,000 worth or 12% more than in 1952, and \$16,095,000 worth were shipped out of Canada, \$1,307,000 worth or 9% more than in 1952.

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Shipping: The bulk of Canada's waterborne commerce is with the United States and the United Kingdom. Last year they accounted for 67% of the cargoes loaded at Canadian customs ports for foreign countries and 81% of the foreign cargoes unloaded. In 1952 the U.S. and the U.K. accounted for 62% of the loadings and 81% of the unloadings.

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Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services totalled \$15,165,000,000 in 1953, \$762,000,000 or 5% more than in 1952. On a per capita basis, this was \$1,206 per Canadian, \$42 or 4% more than in 1952.

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Films: 196 TV commercials were produced by private industry and government agencies last year, 85 more than in 1952.

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Spades & Shovels: 1,250,000 were sold by factories in 1952, 229,000 or 22% more than in 1951. Average factory price was \$1.50 versus \$1.65 a year earlier.

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Canals: The locks of the Welland Ship Canal are the widest (80 feet) and deepest (30 feet) in Canada. The Chambly Canal locks are the narrowest (23½ feet) and the Rideau Canal locks the shallowest (5 feet). Longest lock (900 feet) is that of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, while the shortest (100 feet) is the Port Severn Lock of the Trent Canal.

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Tents: \$994,000 worth were made in 1952, \$231,000 worth or 30% more than in 1951.

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Alcoholic Beverages: An estimated \$821,000,000 was spent in 1952 on alcoholic beverages, 12% more than in the preceding year, 60% more than in 1946 and nearly five and a half times as much as in 1938.

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Railways had 18,170 cars in company service at the end of 1952, of which 14,960 were work cars, 3,209 caboose cars, and one a motor car.

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Foreign Trade: Canada ranked third among trading nations in both exports and imports last year, accounting for about 6.3% of the trade of the non-Soviet world. The United States ranked first, followed by the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany ranked fourth, followed by France.

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Transport: Average investment of freight and passenger motor carriers is about \$37,480, and average annual revenue is \$46,930.

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