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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

**THE PEOPLE:** Natural increase in population was more than 13% greater in the first six months of this year than in the first half of 1953, birth registrations soaring 8% to a new peak and death registrations falling by close to 3%. Marriage registrations were up 1.5%... Canadian citizenship was granted to 13,540 last year, more than one-quarter of whom were British subjects. Next largest groups were Poles (17% of the total), Chinese (15%) and United States citizens (5%). (Pages 4 & 5)

**EMPLOYMENT:** Industry had 2.5% more on its payroll at the start of June than at the beginning of May, but over 3% less than at June 1 last year. The May pick-up this year was good in forestry, construction, transportation, storage and communication and other non-manufacturing industries, but was only slight in manufacturing. With average weekly earnings reduced 7½%, industry's wage bill increased only a little more than 1% during the month. (Page 12)

**PRODUCTION:** The downcurve in industrial production continued into May with volume running 3.5% behind last year. Five-month tally: a drop of 3%. Electricity and gas output picked up in May and mining yield was a solid 11% ahead of last year, but manufacturing production was still down more than 6%. In durable goods the cut averaged 11% and was felt by all industries. Hardest hit were iron and steel products and transportation equipment. In non-durables the drop was much lighter, averaging 2%, gains in foods and beverages, paper products and chemicals doing much to offset the continued slump in textiles and clothing and more moderate production decreases in tobacco and rubber products. (Page 6)

**AGRICULTURE:** Farmers seeded more land to oats, flaxseed, mixed grains, tame hay, grain corn, soybeans, sugar beets and dry beans this year, but less to wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, fodder corn, dry peas and field roots than in 1953. Acreage in summerfallow (i.e. without crops) is the highest on record... By June 1 this year there were less than a million horses on farms, a reduction of 9% in a year. However, there were 2% more cattle and 5% more sheep than last year. (Pages 10 & 11)

**MERCHANDISING:** Department store sales were 7.5% ahead of last year in the week ended July 17. Regional gains ranged from less than 1% in Alberta to over 15% in British Columbia... Advertising agencies handled nearly 19% more business last year, and radio and television accounted for a larger proportion and publications for a smaller percentage of commissionable billings than in 1952. (Pages 3 & 4)

**GOVERNMENT:** Provincial government revenues are expected to be up over 9% and expenditures less than 6% this year, but the 10 provinces will still spend about 3% more than they take in, exclusive of debt retirement. Last year net general expenditures topped net general revenues by close to 7%. (Page 13)



## E D U C A T I O N

Federal Grant Quadrupled. University Revenues Topped Expenditures In 1952

With Federal Government payments more than quadrupled to \$7, 235,571 from \$1,706,589, the revenues of institutions accounting for about 80% of the full-time enrolment of Canada's universities and colleges reached \$48,221,429 in 1952 to top the expenditures of \$47,194,937 by more than 2%. In 1951 expenditures totalled \$40,791,521, almost 1% more than the revenues of \$40,532,426.

The increased Federal aid to higher education was the result of the adoption of a system of grants to institutions as recommended by the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences. The grants are paid on the basis of 50 ¢ per head of population in each province, with eligible institutions receiving their share of the total provincial grant in proportion to the number of full-time students at university level attending in courses leading to a degree. In 1952 a total of \$6,991,949.75 was paid to 83 institutions in the 10 provinces.

Provincial government grants increased to \$17,780,425 in 1952 from \$16,764,907 in 1951 and municipal government grants to \$268,165 from \$261,893, with the result that 52.4% of the income of the universities was obtained from government grants in 1952 as compared with 46.2% in 1951. The government grants averaged \$498 per full-time student as compared with \$343 in 1951.

Student fees contributed \$14,544,269 or 30.2% of the revenues in 1952 as against \$14,025,040 or 34.6% in 1951, and averaged \$286 per full-time student as against \$256. Endowments and investments netted \$3,185,488 or 6.6% as against \$3,127,201 or 7.7%, averaging \$63 per full-time student as against \$57. Other sources provided \$5,207,511 or 10.8% of the total as compared with \$4,646,796 or 11.5%, and averaged \$102 per full-time student as compared with \$85. Total revenues averaged \$949 per full-time student in 1952 versus \$741 in 1951. (1)

Canadian Universities Had More Staff. Fewer Students And Graduates In 1952

Canada's universities and colleges had fewer students and graduates but more staff in 1952 than in 1951, according to the biennial survey of higher education by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total enrolment, including pre-matriculation students, declined to 156,246 from 157,028. The number of degrees and diplomas, including honorary doctorates, decreased to 18,650 from 21,327. The total teaching staff increased to 12,458 from 11,128.

Full-time undergraduate enrolment continued to decline from the 1948 peak of 79,346 and totalled 59,849 in 1952, a drop of 4,187 to 6.5% from 1951. Excluding students in receipt of grants from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, however, undergraduate enrolment maintained a steady increase during the post-war years until 1952 when non-veteran enrolment showed a slight decline to 57,385 from 57,910 in 1951. Full- and part-time post-graduate enrolment fell to 4,316 in 1952 from 4,559 in 1951, but the non-veteran total rose to 3,967 from 3,716.

Women students represented 22.1% of the undergraduate total in 1952 as compared with 21.7% in 1951, and 15.7% of the post-graduate total as compared with 15.4%. In 1946 20.8% of the undergraduates and 22% of the post-graduate students were women. Back in 1921 women accounted for 16.3% of the undergraduates and 25.5% of the post-graduates.

Full-time undergraduate and post-graduate enrolment declined to 63,499 in 1952 from 68,306 in 1951, with decreases reported in all provinces. All students in Newfoundland were residents of that province in 1952, but elsewhere the proportion ranged from 58% in New Brunswick to 91.2% in Saskatchewan. The proportion of students from other provinces ranged from 7.3% in Saskatchewan to 38.2% in New Brunswick, and the proportion of students from other countries from 0.8% in Alberta to 6.6% in Quebec. In Canada as

MORE



a whole, 83.2% of the full-time students were attending institutions in their home provinces in 1952, 11.9% were at universities in other provinces, and 4.9% were students from other countries. Total foreign enrolment was 3,012 as against 3,188 in 1951, with less from the United States and the United Kingdom but more from the British West Indies and other countries.

The number of teachers giving instruction at university level was 11,281 in 1952, 1,512 or 15% more than in 1951. Of these, 6,207 versus 5,683 in 1951 were full-time instructors. In 1952 the ratio of total staff to full-time university grade enrolment returned to the pre-war level of one to six after having been as high as one to nine in 1948. About 39.5% of the teachers were instructing in the Faculties of Arts and Science, which accounted for 48.4% of the full-time students in 1952.

Earned degrees conferred in 1952 numbered 15,123, some 2,365 or 13% less than in 1951. Bachelor and first professional degrees totalled 13,288 as against 15,654 and masters and licentiates 1,601 as against 1,632, while doctorates in course numbered 234 as against 202. In addition, 3,305 diplomas and certificates were granted as compared with 3,653 in 1951, and 222 honorary doctorates were conferred as compared with 186. (1)

#### A D V E R T I S I N G

##### Billings Of Canadian Advertising Agencies Rose 18% In Year 1953

Canadian advertising agencies handled advertising and provided other services to the extent of \$144,339,000 in 1953, an increase of 18.6% over the preceding year's \$121,667,000. There were 88 agencies (unchanged from 1952) and seven against five in 1952 had billings of \$5,000,000 and over, accounting for about 48% as against 39% of the total business of all agencies.

Commissionable billings totalled \$142,958,000 as compared with \$120,629,000 in 1952, and billings for market surveys and other services amounted to \$1,381,000 as against \$1,038,000. Gross revenues on commissionable billings rose to \$21,559,000 from \$18,246,000, and represented 15.1% of all commissionable billings in both years. Total gross revenue was \$22,592,000 as against \$19,060,000, or 15.7% of all billings in both years.

Billings for advertising in all types of publications constituted 59.1% of all commissionable billings (59.9% in 1952). Radio and television advertising accounted for 18.7% (17.6%), and other visual for 4.2% (4.5%). Mechanical charges accounted for 17.4% (17.1%). Advertising agency employees totalled 2,880 in 1953 as compared with 2,698 in 1952, and the payroll aggregated \$13,631,000 as compared with \$11,483,000. (2)

#### P R I C E S

##### Security Price Indexes

	<u>July 22, 1954</u>	<u>July 15, 1954</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>June 24, 1954</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	181.8	182.5	179.9
Industrials .....	181.3	181.8	179.6
Utilities .....	169.3	171.0	167.0
Banks .....	215.7	216.0	212.7

##### Mining Stock Price Index

Total Stocks .....	92.5	91.3	90.0
Golds .....	65.4	64.3	63.9
Base Metals .....	154.5	153.0	149.7



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

Department Store Sales  
Increased 7.5% In Week

With increases in all provinces, department store sales for Canada as a whole increased 7.5% during the week ending July 17 as compared with a year earlier. The rise in the Atlantic Provinces was 7.3%, Quebec 7.3%, Ontario 7.5%, Manitoba 3.5%, Saskatchewan 5.1%, Alberta 0.5%, and British Columbia 15.4%.

## C I T I Z E N S H I P

Canadian Citizenship Granted  
13,540 Persons In Year 1953

Canadian citizenship was granted 13,540 persons in the year 1953, of whom 10,089 were non-British and 3,451 were British subjects. In 1952 Canadian citizenship certificates were granted 9,061 non-British subjects, but 1952 totals for the number granted British subjects are not available.

Classified by country of former allegiance, Polish formed the largest non-British group granted certificates in 1953, numbering 2,328 or about 23% of the total. Persons of Chinese nationality (2,044) were second, and United States citizens (640) were the next largest. Some 1,468 of the Polish nationals came to Canada between 1946 and 1950, while 1,030 of the Chinese arrived prior to 1921. There were also 524 stateless persons, 488 of whom had come to Canada between 1946 and 1950. Almost one-half (4,784) of the non-British subjects granted Canadian citizenship in 1953 had come to Canada since the end of the war, and 1,826 arrived before 1921.

The sex distribution of British subjects becoming Canadian citizens during 1953 was very similar to that of the Canadian population as a whole, 51.4% of them being males and 48.6% females as compared with 50.6% males and 49.4% females for the total population. The percentage distribution by age group was 0-14 years, 6.5%; 15-24, 7.9%, 25-44, 64.7% 45-64, 18.6%; and 65 years and over, 2.3%. Of the non-British subjects, 63% were females. The percentage of males under 20 years of age was 9 but only 5% of the females were under that age. In the age group 20-44 years there were 2,944 males and 1,900 females, accounting for 46% of the males and 51% of the females. The age group 45 years and over comprised 2,851 or 45% of the males and 1,648 or 44% of the females.

Persons granted certificates of Canadian citizenship during 1953 showed a decided preference for urban areas. Only 14.4% of the British subjects (497 persons) lived in rural parts of Canada, while 85.6% (2,954 persons) lived in urban areas, 2,306 in centres of 100,000 or over. Of the non-British subjects, 8,301 or 82% lived in urban areas, 6,189 in centres of 100,000 or over. The 1951 Census showed only 61.6% of the Canadian population living in urban areas.

The main occupation groups among the male British subjects in the labour force were the professional group, represented by 359 persons or 23.6%, the manufacturing group with 289 or 19%, the proprietary or managerial occupations with 169 or 11%, and the service group with 150 persons or 10%. Among the females, 1,041 or 62% were homemakers, and 457 were in the labour force. The clerical occupation group accounted for 210 or 46% of the females in the labour force. There were 81 or 18% in the professional group, and 75 or 16% in service occupations.

Of the non-British nationals, 6,119 reported a gainful occupation. Among the total of 5,408 males reporting gainful occupations 1,179 or 22% were engaged in manufacturing occupations; 788 or 15% in service occupations; 719 or 13% in agricultural occupations; 702 or 13% as general labourers; 623 or 12% in proprietary or managerial occupations; and a balance of 1,397 in other occupation fields. Only 711 females were employed in gainful occupations, the principal fields of employment being manufacturing, service and clerical occupations. In addition, there were 2,743 homemakers, among the non-British females. (3)



## P O P U L A T I O N

More Births, Fewer Deaths  
Registered In Half-Year

Birth registrations in the first six months of this year set a new record for the period with a jump of nearly 16,000 or about 8% over last year's record total according to the Bureau's monthly report. Death registrations were 2.6% under last year, and the number of marriages 1.5% larger.

Birth records filed in the half-year totalled 212,269, up from 196,304 for the 1953 period. There were increases over last year in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the gains ranging from 5 to 15%. Births increased in Newfoundland to 7,552 from 6,827 last year, Prince Edward Island to 1,403 from 1,335, Quebec to 62,026 from 53,790, Ontario to 67,848 from 63,732, Manitoba to 11,195 from 10,331, Saskatchewan to 12,411 from 11,551, Alberta to 17,580 from 15,791, and British Columbia to 15,529 from 15,523. In Nova Scotia the number declined to 8,641 from 9,149 and in New Brunswick to 8,084 from 8,275. In June the total for Canada was up to 37,391 from 36,246 (the previous record for the month) in June last year. Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Manitoba alone showing decreases.

With June figures continuing the downward trend of previous months with a slight drop to 10,163 from 10,291 a year earlier, January-June death registrations this year declined to 63,649 from 65,339 last year. Fewer deaths were recorded in all provinces except Quebec (where the number rose to 17,136 from 16,804) and British Columbia (up to 6,300 from 6,239). Deaths declined in Newfoundland to 1,094 from 1,635 in the 1953 half-year, Prince Edward Island to 482 from 486, Nova Scotia to 2,858 from 2,908, New Brunswick to 2,165 from 2,578, Ontario to 23,108 from 23,734, Manitoba to 3,408 from 3,614, Saskatchewan to 3,123 from 3,352, and Alberta to 3,975 from 3,989.

Marriages were somewhat fewer in June this year at 11,815 against 11,873 in June last year, but the half-year total was larger at 47,490 compared to 46,781. Increases in the first quarter accounted for the gain, the number in the second quarter being almost 7% below the corresponding 1953 level. Decreases in the half-year occurred in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the increases in the other provinces ranging from 2 to 10%. (4)

## T R A N S P O R T

Railway Car Loadings  
Lower Again In Week

Railway car loadings in the second week of July totalled 78,155 cars, down 5.1% from last year's 82,334, and receipts from connections amounted to 24,276 cars, 19.2% below the preceding year's 30,054 cars. From the beginning of the year to July 14 domestic loadings aggregated 1,888,480 cars, 9.8% under last year's 2,091,975, and receipts from foreign connections declined 11% to 780,955 cars from 887,127.

Loadings in the eastern division in the second July week declined 7% to 50,241 cars from 54,014, and the western division total fell 1.4% to 27,914 cars from 28,320. Grain continued to move in smaller volume in both regions. Iron and steel products, autos and parts and L.C.L. freight in the East and building sand in the West were lower also. Loadings of non-ferrous ores and concentrates and pulpwood increased in the eastern division and loadings of logs and posts, lumber, timber and plywood were up in the West. (5)

Part 2 of Shipping Report

The Bureau has released part 2 of the shipping report for 1953. It contains statistical data on the number and net tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed, the cargoes loaded for foreign countries and cargoes unloaded from foreign countries by Canadian ports, the number and gross tons of tugs and number and net registered tons of fishing vessels departed from Canadian ports. (6)



## MANUFACTURING

Industrial Production Lower  
In May & 5 Months This Year

Canadian industry continued to produce less than last year in May, according to advance figures. The Bureau's composite index of industrial production for May registered 246.0, a drop of 3.5% from 254.8 in May last year. This compared with a decline of 4.8% in April. During the first five months of 1954 the composite index averaged 3% lower than in January-May last year. The manufacturing component of the index was again more than 6% under the 1953 level in May, but the mining component continued to advance and was 11% higher than a year earlier. The electricity and gas sector showed an increase this May, following a slight decline in April.

Manufacturers of non-durable products produced about 2% less this May, while the volume of durable products was down about 11% from last year. In the non-durable group, May production of textiles and clothing was much lower this year and tobacco and rubber products showed moderate declines. Output of foods and beverages was slightly above last year's volume, and production of paper products and chemicals also increased. All industries in the durables group reported reduced output this May. There were sharp drops in iron and steel products and transportation equipment, and smaller decreases in other industries.

Fewer Washing Machines Produced,  
Shipped In May And Five Months

Fewer washing machines were produced in May and the first five months of this year as compared with a year earlier. May's production was off 8.5% to 19,667 units from 21,485, and the month's shipments declined 13% to 19,980 units from 22,911. During the first five months of this year production was cut 22% to 87,488 units from 111,940, and shipments dropped 15% to 90,793 units from 106,356. Factory stocks at the end of May rose to 26,030 units from 23,837. (7)

Paint And Varnish Sales  
Lower In Value This May

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for the bulk of the total Canadian production, amounted to \$11,190,000 in May, about 1% below last year's corresponding total of \$11,309,000. January-May sales were valued at \$44,923,000, a decrease of more than 6% from \$47,900,000 a year ago. In the five months there were sales declines in all kinds except latex emulsion paints. (8)

Electric Storage Battery  
Sales Up In May, 5 Months

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in May were valued at \$1,563,000, up 8.6% from last year's May sales of \$1,439,000. This brought the cumulative total for the January-May period to \$9,023,000, 16.6% above 1953's \$7,736,000. May sales were higher in value for all types except those for use in automobiles, and five-month sales gains were general. (9)

Production of Gypsum  
Products Up In May

Production of gypsum products was higher in May and the first five months of this year than a year earlier. The month's output of wallboard, lath, sheathing, and block and tile amounted to 45,-417,216 square feet (41,631,792 a year ago), bringing the January-May aggregate to 218,-853,892 square feet (205,651,644). Production of gypsum plasters in May amounted to 18,-975 tons (16,911), bringing the January-May tonnage to 90,766 (88,601). (10)

Producers' Shipments Of Primary Iron  
And Steel Shapes Down 26.5% In April

Producers' shipments of primary iron and steel shapes in April amounted to 215,836 tons, down 26.5% from last year's corresponding total of 293,-734 tons. At the same time, producers' interchange dropped to 92,606 tons from 116,064. January-April shipments amounted to 890,012 tons, down from 1,106,224, and producers' interchange fell to 394,711 tons from 477,947.

April's imports of primary forms of iron and steel comprised 101,974 tons of carbon (122,949 a year ago); 2,825 tons of alloy (4,130); and 726 tons of stainless (922). Exports of primary iron and steel in April totalled 8,885 tons, sharply below last year's 83,074 tons. (11)



Refined Petroleum ProductsOutput Advanced This April

April production of refined petroleum products advanced to 10,089,882 barrels this year from 9,730,757 last year, increases in Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories outweighing decreases in Saskatchewan, the Maritimes and Quebec. May 1 refinery inventories were up to 20,430,282 barrels from 19,185,460.

Crude oil received by refineries in April totalled 12,306,855 barrels as against 12,195,466 a year earlier, with only Ontario and Saskatchewan refineries reporting reduced receipts. Domestic crude oil received was up to 5,962,982 barrels from 5,200,888 last year, while receipts of imported crude oil were off to 6,343,873 barrels from 6,994,578. Much less crude oil was imported from the United States and Arabia this April, but more from Venezuela and Trinidad. (12)

Production Of Mineral Wool In May

Mineral wool production in May comprised 14,711,321 square feet of batts and 617,090 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool as compared with 12,572,256 square feet of the former and 665,141 cubic feet of the latter in May last year. In the January-May period 57,023,205 square feet of batts were produced (58,031,657 a year ago), and the output of bulk or loose wool aggregated 2,871,781 cubic feet (3,431,683). (13)

More Cotton, Fewer Nylon ShirtsMade In First Quarter This Year

More cotton but fewer nylon shirts were manufactured in Canada in the first quarter this year than in the first three months of 1953, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on the production of selected garment items. Output of men's and youths' fine cotton dress shirts rose to 158,120 dozen from 143,108 dozen, while production of men's and youths' dress and sport nylon shirts fell to 11,167 dozen from 17,995 dozen.

Output of nylon blouses for women and misses was also lower this year at 58,259 dozen versus 61,439 dozen. First-quarter production of women's and misses' dresses of all materials decreased to 3,239,602 from 3,476,143, and output of wool coats for women and misses fell to 496,631 from 519,962.

More all-wool two-pant suits were made for men and youths (92,697 versus 92,206), but fewer all-wool one-pant suits (268,923 versus 311,408). Output of boys' all-wool one-pant suits was off to 7,508 from 7,999. Production of all-wool pants and slacks for men and youths was reduced to 214,888 from 296,079. (14)

## M I N E R A L S

Shipments Of Iron OreLower Again In May

Continuing the decreases posted in previous months this year, shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines dropped 27% in May to 552,589 tons from last year's 757,846 tons. This brought cumulative shipments for the January-May period to 1,101,873 tons, nearly 35% below last year's 1,690,073 tons. End-of-May stocks were sharply higher at 1,843,352 tons as compared with 761,334.

Ore shipped for export was reduced in May to 420,337 tons from 555,412, and five-month shipments were down to 802,313 tons from 1,157,150. Shipments to Canadian consumers in May were cut to 132,252 tons from 202,434, and January-May shipments were down to 299,560 tons from 532,923. (15)

Mine Shipments And Exports OfAsbestos Lower In May, 5 Months

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in May totalled 79,709 tons, down 4% from last year's 82,474 tons, and January-May shipments were off 5% to 355,863 tons from 375,672. Exports in May rose to 87,241 tons from 81,523, but five-month exports declined to 330,907 tons from 352,397. (16)



Production Increases In Half Of  
Leading Minerals In January-April

January-April production figures for Canada's 16 leading minerals show an equal number of increases and decreases as compared with a year earlier. Increases were recorded for clay products, copper, lead, lime, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, and salt, and decreases were shown for asbestos, cement, coal, gold, gypsum, iron ore, silver and zinc.

Production totals for minerals which increased in the four-month period were as follows, last year's figures being bracketed: clay products, \$7,828,472 (\$7,636,489); copper, 91,554 (90,958) tons; lead, 71,135 (69,213) tons; lime 388,853 (387,927) tons; natural gas, 49,143,893 (39,288,545) M cubic feet; nickel, 50,898 (47,087) tons; petroleum, 27,201,310 (20,448,830) barrels; salt, 299,731 (295,962) tons.

Output of minerals which decreased: asbestos, 276,154 (293,198) tons; cement, 5,672,262 (5,993,860) barrels; coal, 5,388,239 (5,496,452) tons; gold, 1,331,713 (1,473,119) fine ounces; gypsum, 771,101 (785,777) tons; iron ore, 549,284 (932,227) tons; silver, 9,624,451 (10,249,518) fine ounces; and zinc, 112,360 (135,770) tons. (17)

Half-Year Coal Production  
Down 2.7%; Imports Off 25.7%

Canada's output of coal in the first half of this year was moderately below that of a year earlier but landed imports were cut by more than a quarter. Domestic output in the January-June period aggregated 7,407,283 tons, 4.2% less than a year ago, and the landed imports totalled 7,214,247 tons, a drop of 25.7%.

Half-year output in Nova Scotia totalled 2,990,512 tons (3,075,858 a year ago); Alberta, 2,400,948 tons (2,643,974); Saskatchewan, 1,024,917 tons (925,852); British Columbia and Yukon, 618,716 tons (722,533); and New Brunswick, 373,190 tons (367,530).

Ontario's half-year landed imports aggregated 5,826,841 tons (7,871,604 a year ago), and Quebec's totalled 1,304,518 tons (1,753,272). (18)

Shipments Of Salt Lower  
In May And Five Months

Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in May amounted to 39,755 tons, 15.5% below last year's corresponding total of 45,909. This brought cumulative shipments for this year's January-May period to 189,499 tons as compared with 191,884 a year earlier. Producers' stocks at the end of May amounted to 26,005 tons as compared with 22,450 at the same time last year. (19)

## F O O D   &amp;   A G R I C U L T U R E

1954's June Milk Production  
Believed Highest Since 1944

Preliminary estimates indicate that June milk production was in the neighborhood of 2,034,000,000 pounds this year, 2% more than in 1953 and the highest June output since 1944, according to the Bureau's monthly dairy review. Dairy factories used 1,415,285,000 pounds this June, 1.5% more than the 1,394,919,000 pounds used a year earlier, and half-year consumption was up 2% to 4,291,772,000 pounds from 4,206,158,000, with more used in all types of dairy factories this year.

Estimated milk output in May was 1,689,479,000 pounds, 2,000,000 or 0.1% more than in May last year. Dairy factories used about 62% of this as compared with 63% last year, while fluid sales accounted for about one-quarter as against 24%. About 13% of the total was used on farms in both years. The slight increase in May brought January-May milk production to 5,947,000,000 pounds, a gain of 146,000,000 or 2.5% over last year. (20)

Landings Of Sea-Fish Up  
In Newfoundland In June

Deep-sea fishermen of Newfoundland landed 72,620,000 pounds of fish worth \$2,119,000 in June as compared with a catch of 63,319,000 pounds valued at \$1,871,000 in June last year.



More Margarine & Shortening, Less Lard Produced In First Six Months

More margarine and shortening but less lard was manufactured in June and the first six months this year. Production of coconut oils, salad and cooking oils, edible tallow and grease were also higher in both periods this year, while output of inedible tallow was up in June but down in the half-year.

Half-year production in thousands of pounds, with 1953 figures bracketed: margarine, 56,496 (54,120); package shortening, 32,977 (23,924); bulk shortening, 46,582 (37,785); coconut oils, 6,314 (5,765); salad and cooking oils, 15,257 (12,508); lard, 43,962 (53,280); edible tallow, 14,867 (13,086); inedible tallow, 47,335 (49,387); white grease, 2,187 (1,603); other grease, 2,798 (2,307); other oils and fats, 6,019 (5,000). Manufacturers' stocks at June 30 were higher than at the end of May for margarine, package shortening, coconut oils, salad and cooking oils, inedible tallow and grease (except white), but were lower for bulk shortening, lard, edible tallow, white grease and other oils and fats. (21)

More Carbonated Beverages Produced In June & First 6 Months This Year

June production of carbonated beverages amounted to 11,234,674 gallons this year as against 10,407,480 last year, and the half-year output totalled 47,115,194 gallons as compared with 46,556,449 in 1953. More carbonated beverages were manufactured in February, March and April this year than in 1953, but less in January and May. The June output was the highest of any month since July last year. (22)

Sugar Supplies Higher In First Half Of 1954

Total supply of refined beet and cane sugar in the first half of this year was 839,906,000 pounds, an increase over the 821,004,000 available in the first six months of 1953. Year-opening stocks were lower in 1954 at 294,032,000 pounds versus 342,632,000 in 1953, but January-June production increased to 545,874,000 pounds this year from 478,372,000 last year. Half-year sales were also higher in 1954 at 645,957,000 pounds against 619,806,000 in 1953, and manufacturers' stocks totalled 191,136,000 pounds at June 30 as compared with 199,081,000 at the end of June last year.

Total supply of raw cane sugar increased to 626,950,000 pounds in the first six months of 1954 from 576,011,000 in January-June last year, with year-opening stocks up to 157,194,000 pounds from 152,402,000 and half-year receipts up to 469,756,000 pounds from 423,609,000. Meltings and sales increased to 559,025,000 pounds in January-June this year from 496,236,000 a year earlier, and June 30 stocks were reduced to 67,924,000 pounds from 79,775,000 last year. (23)

Stocks And Marketings Of Wheat And Coarse Grains

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in North American positions on July 7 totalled 352,864,000 bushels, slightly above June 30 stocks of 349,451,000 bushels but sharply above last year's 239,145,000 bushels. Prairie farmers reduced their wheat deliveries during the week ending July 7 to 9,393,000 bushels from 9,508,000 a year earlier, oats to 1,901,000 bushels from 2,794,000, barley to 2,549,000 bushels from 3,416,000, rye to 322,000 bushels from 344,000, and flaxseed to 53,000 bushels from 97,000. Overseas export clearances of wheat were cut to 4,063,000 bushels from 9,931,000, barley to 683,000 bushels from 3,251,000, rye to 20,000 bushels from 182,000, but clearances of oats rose to 109,000 bushels from 108,000, and flaxseed to 37,000 bushels from 20,000. (24)

Nine-City Stocks Of Butter Up 6% At July 22 This Year

Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities totalled 54,997,000 pounds on July 22, 3,047,000 or 6% more than on the same date last year. Holdings in Quebec City were up to 3,844,000 pounds from 3,724,000, Montreal to 26,331,000 from 23,238,000, Winnipeg to 10,978,000 from 8,416,000, and Edmonton to 2,111,000 from 1,745,000. Stocks in Toronto were down to 8,912,000 pounds from 11,124,000, Regina to 937,000 from 1,140,000, Saskatoon to 337,000 from 426,000, Calgary to 521,000 from 812,000, and Vancouver to 1,022,000 from 1,325,000.



Preliminary Estimates Of Crop,  
Summerfallow Acreages For 1954

Preliminary estimates of the 1954 acreages of Canadian field crops and summerfallow indicate that acreages seeded to wheat, barley and rye were reduced from 1953 levels

while increased areas were sown to oats, flaxseed and mixed grains. Increased acreages are also indicated for tame hay, corn for grain, soybeans, sugar beets and dry beans while decreases from 1953 occurred for potatoes, buckwheat, fodder corn, dry peas and field roots. In the Prairie Provinces, where unusually adverse seeding conditions prevailed over large areas, the acreage in summerfallow is the highest on record.

The area seeded to spring wheat this year is currently estimated at 23,600,000 acres, a decrease of about 5% from the 1953 area of 24,800,000. Most of the decrease from last year occurred in the Prairie Provinces although acreages seeded in British Columbia and Ontario were also lower than in 1953. In the Prairie Provinces the decreases from 1953 ranged in size from 3.5% in Saskatchewan to about 8% in both Manitoba and Alberta. The Saskatchewan wheat acreage is estimated at 15,500,000 acres as against 16,100,000 in 1953 while in Alberta and Manitoba the acreages are placed at 5,900,000 and 2,000,000, respectively, compared with 6,300,000 and 2,200,000 in 1953. The area of winter wheat in Ontario, the principal producing area for that crop, is estimated at 710,000 acres, down slightly from last year's 732,000 acres.

The acreage seeded to oats, historically next largest to wheat in area, is placed at 10,200,000 acres. Although this represents an increase of 3% over last year's unusually low level of 9,800,000 acres, it is still the second smallest area seeded to oats in 40 years. The greatest increases over 1953 were registered in Saskatchewan, Ontario and Manitoba where the current year's acreages are placed at 2,900,000, 1,700,000 and 1,500,000, respectively. Acreages were practically the same as in 1953 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta but decreases in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia amounted to 8 and 14%, respectively.

Breaking the continuous upward trend in barley acreage since 1949, this year's seeded area is estimated at 7,900,000 acres, down 12% from the 1953 total of 8,900,000, and back to approximately the same level as 1951. All provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia shared in the decrease, with the Prairie Provinces accounted for the major share. In Alberta the barley acreage declined from 3,500,000 in 1953 to 3,100,000 in 1954; in Saskatchewan, from 2,700,000 to 2,300,000; and in Manitoba, from 2,400,000 to 2,200,000 acres.

Much more pronounced than the drop in barley acreage is the proportional decline in area seeded to both fall and spring rye. The area seeded to fall rye is now estimated at 672,500 acres, a decline of 35% from last year's level while the area seeded to spring rye is placed at 178,000 acres, 43% below the 1953 area. With the exception of increases in fall rye in Ontario and Quebec where the crop is of minor importance, all provinces show substantial decreases in the areas seeded to both fall and spring rye.

In contrast to barley and rye, acreages seeded to both flaxseed and mixed grains show increases over 1953. The 1954 area seeded to flaxseed, currently estimated at 1,200,000 acres, is 24% above last year's level, with each of the four Western provinces showing increases. The acreage in Ontario, however, dropped sharply for the second consecutive year and is estimated at only 19,000 acres for 1954. The area seeded to mixed grains in Canada in 1954 is placed at 1,600,000 acres, of which 1,100,000 is in Ontario. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the 13% increase over last year's total area of 1,400,000 acres.

Increased acreages were also seeded to corn for grain, soybeans, sugar beets, and dry beans. The area planted to corn for grain continued the upward trend of recent years, with the 1954 total placed at an estimated 418,000 acres, of which 400,000 is in Ontario and the remainder in Manitoba. Soybean acreage in Ontario is placed at 254,000 acres, an increase of 18% over last year's total. The area in sugar beets, in the four producing provinces, currently placed at 90,000 acres, is some 10% higher than last year's harvested acreage.



The area seeded to dry beans, at 72,500 acres, is up 6% from the 1953 level of 68,500. Tame hay, at 10,800,000 acres, is practically unchanged from last year's 10,700,000 acres.

Potato acreage, estimated at 296,200 acres, is down 8% from last year's level and is practically the same as in 1952. All provinces except Alberta shared in the decline, ranging in size from 5% in Prince Edward Island to 13% in Saskatchewan. The area seeded to buckwheat declined from 138,900 acres in 1953 to 116,500 in 1954; fodder corn, from 364,700 to 355,500; dry peas, from 60,400 to 51,200; and field roots, from 43,200 to 42,800 acres.

The marked shifts in acreages among the five major grain crops and summerfallow in 1954 have been accentuated by the necessity of changing seeding plans because of abnormally wet weather. The largest single shift in use of crop land in the Prairie Provinces this year is the increase of almost 2,500,000 acres in summerfallow. This year's area in summerfallow, estimated at a record 25,300,000 acres, includes substantial areas which farmers were unable to seed. The increase in summerfallow acreage, together with increases of 225,000 acres in oats and 251,000 in flaxseed, practically balances the decreases of 1,200,000 acres in wheat, 1,000,000 in barley and 700,000 in rye.

Acreage estimates for 1954 are based initially, with some exceptions, on returns from the Bureau's annual June survey of acreages of field crops but have been accepted only after consultation with the officials responsible for agricultural statistics in each of the provinces. Data on sugar beets have been supplied by the processing companies and in most cases make allowance for acreage abandoned to date. Estimates for certain late-seeded crops grown in relatively small areas have been obtained from provincial officials.

Since seeding in many areas of the Prairie Provinces was unusually prolonged this year due to excessive rainfall and flooding, special supplementary surveys were conducted in the most seriously affected districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and throughout the entire province of Alberta. Results of these late returns, reporting acreages seeded up to the early part of July, are incorporated in the current estimates. It is emphasized, however, that although the effect of late returns from the areas most seriously affected has been taken into consideration in arriving at current estimates, they must be considered as preliminary only, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. As in former years, current estimates are subject to revision in the light of results of further surveys of this year's seeded acreages and when marketing and other check data become available.

In view of the substantial amount of flooding in certain parts of the Prairie Provinces, the extent of acreage abandonment due to this cause will be considerably larger than usual. No attempt, however, has been made in this survey to estimate the extent of such abandonment. An indication of its effect as well as of other conditions affecting the outcome of this year's crops will be given in the first official forecast of the 1954 production of principal field crops, scheduled for release on August 13. (25)

#### More Cattle And Sheep, Fewer Horses On Farms At Start Of June This Year

There were more cattle and sheep but fewer horses on Canadian farms at the beginning of June this year than a year earlier, according to estimates based on the annual June 1 livestock survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with provincial government departments. The Bureau estimates that at June 1 this year farmers across Canada had 9,954,000 cattle, 1,804,400 sheep and lambs and 993,300 horses. This was 191,800 or 2% more cattle, 83,100 or 5% more sheep and lambs and 102,900 or 9% less horses than last year.

The upward trend in cattle numbers evident since 1951 was much less pronounced this year, comparing with increases of 6% in 1953 and 10% in 1952. A decline of over 3% in Saskatchewan was more than offset by small gains in other western provinces, while slight increases were reported for all eastern provinces.

MORE



The latest advance in the number of cattle on farms was the result of increases in cows, calves and steers, which over-balanced decreases in yearling heifers and bulls. Cows kept for milking purposes numbered 3,233,000 at June 1 this year, nearly 3% more than the 3,146,200 on farms last year, but heifers kept for milking purposes numbered 907,500, a decrease of almost 4% from 941,400. Cows kept for beef numbered 1,530,800 as against 1,435,200, and heifers kept for beef totalled 664,000 as against 665,400. Calves numbered 2,490,900 versus 2,446,700 last year, steers 893,900 versus 891,200, and bulls 233,900 versus 236,100. The Bureau estimates that the production of milk, beef and veal should be maintained at about the present level in the immediate future.

The increase in sheep and lamb numbers also continued at a more moderate rate this year, comparing with gains of 9% in 1953 and 8% in 1952. Decreases in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were more than offset by increases in the other two western provinces, particularly Alberta, and a drop in Ontario was outweighed by slight advances in the other eastern provinces. Sheep over one year old numbered 912,700 at June 1 as against 889,100 a year earlier, and lambs totalled 891,700 as against 832,200. The decline in the number of horses on farms in the year ended June 1, 1954, compared with decreases of 17% in 1953 and 9% in 1952. There were reduced numbers this year in all provinces except British Columbia, where the increase over last year was slight. (26)

#### EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment And Payrolls Higher At June 1 Industrial employment in Canada showed considerable expansion at the beginning of June and the Bureau's composite index read 108.9 or 2.5% higher than the May 1 reading of 106.2 to register a greater increase than at the start of June last year. However, the index -- on the base of 1949 equals 100 -- was 3.1% under last year's June 1 level of 112.4.

The index of industry's payrolls rose 1.3% during the latest month to 148.7 from 146.8 at May 1, but was 1.8% below last year's June 1 position of 151.5. The May 24 holiday occasioned some losses and was partly responsible for a decline of 71¢ in average weekly wages and salaries from the May 1 figure of \$59.15. However, the latest per capita figure of \$58.44 was the maximum on record for the time of year and was 1.2% above last year's June 1 average of \$57.72.

Widely distributed but moderate improvement in employment was evident during May in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, notably forestry, construction, and transportation, storage and communication. Logging provided more employment in all except the Prairie Provinces, with the gains in Eastern Canada largely due to river-drives. The upswing in employment was less pronounced in manufacturing, the index of factory employment registering 107.7 at June 1, only 0.4% higher than the May 1 reading of 107.3 and 5% below last year's June 1 level of 113.4. The index of factory payrolls fell to 149.1 from 150.3 at May 1 and 154.0 at the start of June last year, and average weekly wages and salaries dropped to \$60.57 from \$61.30 at the beginning of May and compared with \$59.43 a year earlier.

The improvement in industrial employment at June 1 was common to all provinces, the increase in provincial indexes over May 1 ranging from 1.5% in Nova Scotia to 6.2% in Newfoundland. In Quebec, employment increased by 3%, in British Columbia by 2.6%, and in Ontario by 1.6%. Compared with last year, however, the June 1 index was lower this year in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where a 1.4% increase was recorded. The index of industrial payrolls was higher at June 1 than at May 1 in all provinces except Nova Scotia, where the decline was slight. Compared with a year earlier, the index was lower at June 1 in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where the increase amounted to 2.7%. Average weekly wages and salaries were higher at the start of June than at the beginning of May in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, but were lower in the other provinces. Compared with June 1 last year, the figure was up in all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, where averages were down. (27)



## P R O V I N C I A L   F I N A N C E

Revenue And Expenditure  
Of Provincial Governments

Both total net general revenue and total net general expenditure of Canada's 10 provincial governments increased in the fiscal years ending nearest to December 31, 1954, over the previous 12 months, with the former showing a greater rise than the latter, according to preliminary figures. All provinces had larger revenues than the year before, and all except Ontario had larger expenditures.

Net general revenue of the 10 governments aggregated an estimated \$1,311,200,000, up 9.4% from \$1,197,800,000. Net general expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) totalled \$1,352,800,000, an increase of 5.9% over \$1,277,000,000 for 1953. Estimated total tax yield was boosted to \$534,000,000 from \$475,000,000, the sales tax on motor fuel and fuel oil -- largest single source -- accounting for \$226,000,000 as compared with \$207,000,000. The general sales tax yielded \$128,000,000 compared with \$102,000,000, and income taxes \$73,000,000 compared with \$53,000,000. Provincial receipts from federal tax rental agreements increased to \$328,000,000 from \$298,000,000, and privileges, licences and permits yielded \$262,000,000, up from \$242,000,000. Liquor profits rose to \$117,000,000 from \$115,000,000.

Expenditures on transportation and communications bulked the largest item among the expenditures at \$370,000,000, slightly under the preceding year's \$374,000,000. Outlays on health and social welfare climbed to \$335,000,000 from \$306,000,000, expenditures on health increasing to \$223,000,000 from \$206,000,000, and on social welfare to \$112,000,000 from \$100,000,000. Expenditures on education increased to \$247,000,000 from \$228,000,000, and on natural resources and primary industries to \$108,000,000 from \$100,000,000. Contributions to municipalities were raised to \$42,000,000 from \$29,000,000. Debt charges were up to \$120,000,000 from \$115,000,000, debt retirement (from current account) increasing to \$61,000,000 against \$58,000,000, and interest and other charges to \$59,000,000 compared with \$57,000,000. (28)

## A N N U A L   I N D U S T R Y   R E P O R T S

Chemical Industry Set  
New Records Last Year

Canada's chemical and allied industries had another record year in 1953 when the factory value of production climbed 6.4% to \$847,850,000 from the preceding year's \$796,562,000. The industry's output value has more than doubled in the post-war period and last year was more than five times the value for the best pre-war year. In 1939 production was valued at \$160,000,000 and in 1946 it stood at \$376,000,000.

Higher output values were reported in 1953 for all industries in the group except vegetable oils, which declined 11.9%. Largest proportionate increase of 27.9% was recorded in primary plastics. The output value of the coal tar distillation industry rose 9.2%, heavy chemicals 9.9%, compressed gases 0.6%, fertilizers 6.7%, medicinals 5.4%, paints 5.8%, soaps 5.5%, toilet preparations 13%, inks 16.9%, adhesives 9.8%, polishes 8%, and miscellaneous chemicals 4.7%.

Despite greater and more varied production in Canada, imports of chemicals and allied products continued to increase, rising 18% in 1953 to \$222,000,000. Purchases from the U.S. (87% of the total) advanced 16%, from the U.K. (8% of the total) 50%, and from other countries 24%. Exports increased about 11% to \$138,000,000, with about 60% going to the U.S., 6% to the U.K., and 34% to other countries. (29)

Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries

Factory shipments of the miscellaneous wood-using group of industries were valued at \$118,482,336 in 1952, up 14% from \$103,829,779 in 1951. Cost of materials rose to \$65,539,848 from \$57,645,732. (30)



The 1954 list of current publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, now ready for distribution, features for the first time an

Compiled to facilitate the selection and ordering of Bureau publications, the new index will also help those who maintain files on Bureau publications to locate all available information on a particular item. Statistics on some commodities and subjects appear in as many as a dozen or more publications.

The index contains more than 4,000 entries ranging from "Abrasives, artificial" to "Zirconium", and includes over 16,000 references to publications in the Bureau's 1954 list. The list groups close to 500 Bureau publications under such headings as Agriculture, Labour, and Transport, and provides information on coverage, frequency and price. Copies of the Bureau's 1954 list of current publications are available on request from the Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. (31)

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

- 1- Survey of Higher Education, 1950-52, 60¢
- 2- M: Advertising Agencies, 1953, 10¢
- 3- Canadian Citizenship Statistics, 1953, 25¢
- 4- Vital Statistics, June, 10¢
- 5- M: Railway Carloadings, Weekly, 10¢
- 6- Shipping Report, 1953, Section II, 50¢
- 7- M: Domestic Washing Machines, May, 10¢
- 8- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, May, 10¢
- 9- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May, 10¢
- 10- M: Gypsum Products, May, 10¢
- 11- Primary Iron & Steel, April, 25¢
- 12- Refined Petroleum Products, April, 25¢
- 13- M: Mineral Wool, May, 10¢
- 14- Quarterly Production of Garments ( Selected Items ), First Quarter, 1954, 25¢
- 15- M: Iron Ore, May, 10¢
- 16- M: Asbestos, May, 10¢
- 17- M: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April, 10¢
- 18- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, June, 10¢
- 19- M: Salt, May, 10¢
- 20- The Dairy Review, June, 25¢
- 21- M: Oils & Fats, June, 10¢
- 22- M: Production of Carbonated Beverages, June, 10¢
- 23- M: Sugar Situation, June, 10¢
- 24- M: Grain Statistics, Weekly, 10¢
- 25- Preliminary Estimate of Area Sown to Field Crops, 10¢
- 26- M: Report on the Live Stock Survey of June 1, 1954: Cattle, Sheep, Horses, 10¢
- 27- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, June 1, 10¢
- 28- M: Summary of Estimates of Revenue & Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1954, 25¢
- 29- M: Chemicals & Allied Products, Preliminary Summary Statistics, 1953, 15¢
- 30- Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, 1952, 25¢
- 31- List of Current Bureau Publications, 1954 (Free)
- Trade of Canada: Imports, April, 50¢
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May, 25¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of July 23)
- M - Memorandum

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## D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Films: 55 theatrical shorts of five minutes or longer were produced last year, 18 fewer than in 1952. Shorts for TV and other non-theatrical purposes numbered 481, an increase of 173.

Ice Cream: Average factory price was \$1.58 a gallon last year, 5¢ less than in 1952. Average 1953 prices ranged from \$1.45 in Manitoba to \$1.79 in New Brunswick.

Dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics was worth \$9,209,000 in 1952, and printing and painting on textiles another \$1,696,000.

Retailers sold more for cash, less on credit in the first three months this year than in the first quarter of 1953. Cash sales were 1.3% higher at \$1,704,600,000 versus \$1,682,400,000, while instalment sales were down 9.4% to \$260,400,000 from \$287,500,000 and charge sales 3.8% to \$512,500,000 from \$533,000,000.

Carbonated Beverages: 47,115,194 gallons were manufactured in the first half of this year, 558,745 more than in the first six months of 1953.

Foreign Trade: Last year Canada ranked first in trade per capita for the first time since the war. Domestic exports were valued at \$278.56 and imports at \$296.52 for a total of \$575.08 per Canadian.

Advertising agencies handled \$144,339,000 worth of business last year, a gain of 19% over the 1952 volume of \$121,667,000.

University deans' salaries averaged \$7,625 in central Canada in 1952 as compared with \$7,375 in the western provinces and \$5,000 in the Maritimes. Compared with 1938 this was an increase of almost 50% from \$5,090 in central Canada, 45% from \$5,090 in the western provinces, and 45% from \$3,450 in the Maritimes.

Advertising Agencies: Of the 88 operating in Canada, seven had billings of \$5,000,000 or over last year as compared with only five in 1952. These firms accounted for about 48% of the total business of all agencies in 1953 as against 39% in 1952.

Sugar supplies totalled 839,906,000 pounds in the first half of this year, 18,902,000 more than in the first six months of 1953.

University revenues averaged \$949 per full-time student in 1952, an increase of 28% over the preceding year's average of \$741 and 90% more than the 1946 income of \$499.

Garden Rakes: Factories sold 275,000 in 1952, 87,000 or 46% more than in 1951. Average price was down to \$1 from \$1.03.

Citizenship certificates were granted to 13,540 persons last year, of whom 10,089 were non-British and 3,451 were British subjects. Polish formed the largest non-British group, numbering 2,326 or about 23% of the total. The 2,044 Chinese were second, and 640 United States citizens formed the next largest group.

Windbreakers: 45,144 were made in 1952, some 19,776 or 78% more than in 1951. Average factory price was down 39% to \$5.85 from \$9.55.

Furniture factories shipped a record \$204,265,922 worth of products in 1952, an increase of 7% over the 1951 output value of \$190,907,429.

Toasters: 305,141 were manufactured in Canada last year, 106,941 or 54% more than in 1952. Over four and a half times as many automatic toasters were made -- 123,683 as against 26,718 -- and output of sandwich toasters increased by 26,207 or 63% to 67,680. Production of non-automatic models decreased by 14,063 or 11% to 113,554, and only 224 commercial toasters and other types were made, less than one-tenth the 2,392 produced in 1952.





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