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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

**TRADE:** Canada did less business with other countries in the first six months this year. Total commodity exports were off 7.2% from last year, while imports were down 7.5%. Lower prices accounted for about one-third of the decline in export values, but import prices showed little change from 1953. (Page 11)

**LABOUR:** Unemployment receded in June and at mid-year there were 199,531 on the live unemployment register, almost one-fifth less than at the end of May... Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose to a new high at the start of June but a small decline in average hours worked resulted in a slight drop in average weekly wages from the May 1 level. (Page 3)

**BANKING:** Value of cheques cashed against individual accounts in the first half of 1954 was a record \$74,598,520,000, almost 7% above a year earlier. (Page 14)

**PRICES:** Boosts in rent and food costs caused five of the ten regional consumer price indexes to move higher at July 2. Indexes declined in two cities, were unchanged in the other three. (Page 4)

**RETAILING:** Chain grocery and combination food stores boosted sales over 13% in the first half of this year. Sales of women's clothing chains, drug chains and variety chains were slightly higher than in 1953, but shoe chains and hardware chains sold less... Department store sales were 2% above last year's level in the final week of July. (Pages 13 & 14)

**HEALTH:** With admissions still setting new records, Canada's mental hospitals were 18% overcrowded at the end of last year. Estimates place the total bed needs for the present population at about 75,200, nearly 24,000 or 32% more than there are now. (Pages 8 - 10)

**TRAVEL:** Foreign visitors spent more money in Canada last year than ever before but record expenditures by Canadian travellers in other countries topped this amount by more than one-fifth. (Page 2)

**TRANSPORT:** More than 8% less freight was loaded through Canadian canals this June, smaller shipments of barley, iron ore and soft coal through the Welland and St. Lawrence systems being mainly responsible for the reduction from last year's record June tonnage... Nearly one-fifth more oil flowed through Canadian pipelines this May and January-May deliveries were 24% above last year. (Page 12)

## T R A V E L

Top Travel Year For Visitors To Canada  
And Canadian Travel Abroad In 1953

Record sums were spent on travel in 1953 by visitors to Canada and by Canadians who travelled in other countries. Foreign travel expenditures in this country in 1953 amounted to \$302,000,000 as compared with \$275,000,000 the year before, and Canadian travel expenditures abroad aggregated \$365,000,000 as compared with \$341,000,000. Canada thus had a debit balance on travel of \$63,000,000, slightly under the preceding year's debit of \$66,000,000. The debit in 1951 was \$6,000,000, but there were credits in all other years, 1948's \$145,000,000 being an all-time high.

The number of visitors entering Canada from the United States climbed to an all-time peak of 28,025,000 from 26,277,000 the year before, and their expenditures were boosted to \$282,200,000 from \$257,000,000. Travel expenditures of the record 23,300,000 Canadians who visited the United States during the year were at a new high of \$307,000,000 as compared with \$294,000,000 spent by 21,500,000 Canadians in 1952. The resultant debit balance of \$25,000,000 was the second in a row and compares with \$37,000,000 in 1952. Credits in earlier years reached a peak of \$154,000,000 in 1948.

Visitors from overseas countries spent a record \$20,000,000 in Canada in 1953, an increase of \$2,000,000 over 1952, and Canadians visiting overseas countries raised their expenditures to a record figure of \$58,000,000, \$11,000,000 more than in 1952. The customary debit balance with overseas countries increased to \$38,000,000 from \$29,000,000 in 1952. Visitors entering Canada direct from overseas countries in 1953 totalled 21,575, slightly under the preceding year's 22,078, but arrivals via the United States increased to an estimated 16,600 from 16,000. Residents of Canada returning via Canadian ports after visits to overseas countries numbered 61,500 -- a new high -- for an increase of 12%.

Most of the expenditures of Canadians in overseas countries are in the United Kingdom and Europe. Expenditures in the United Kingdom increased from \$27,000,000 in 1952 to \$31,000,000 in 1953, a gain of 15%. Expenditures in the O.E.E.C. countries of Europe climbed from \$13,000,000 in 1952 to \$18,000,000 in 1953, an increase of 38%. Expenditures in other Commonwealth countries are chiefly in Bermuda and the British West Indies, while expenditures in all other countries are predominantly in Latin America.

United States visitors who entered Canada by automobile spent a grand total of \$156,900,000 in 1953, up from \$142,500,000 the year before. Expenditures of rail travellers were \$43,900,000 (\$45,900,000 in 1952); boat, \$14,200,000 (\$14,200,000); through bus, \$23,000,000 (\$18,100,000); plane, \$24,900,000 (\$21,900,000); and others, -- local bus, pedestrians, etc. -- \$19,300,000 (\$14,400,000).

Canadians who entered the United States by automobile spent \$133,000,000 in that country in 1953 as compared with \$118,500,000 in 1952; train travellers spent \$61,600,000 (\$75,200,000 in 1952); boat, \$5,100,000 (\$3,800,000); through bus, \$45,900,000 (\$51,600,000); plane, \$39,900,000 (\$26,100,000); and others, \$21,300,000 (\$18,400,000).

Imports under the \$100 Custom exemption declared by Canadian travellers returning from the United States in the 12 months of 1953 were valued at \$77,000,000, up sharply from \$66,000,000 the year before. Expenditures on clothing were \$30,900,000 (\$31,700,000); furniture and household appliances, \$8,600,000 (\$6,200,000); boots and shoes, \$5,200,000 (\$3,900,000); automobile accessories, \$1,500,000 (\$800,000); radio sets, \$2,300,000 (\$1,700,000); and all other commodities, \$17,800,000 (\$12,600,000).

The number of automobiles of foreign registry which entered Canada from the United States in the year 1953 increased to 8,607,802 from 7,875,154, but 1954's first-half total declined to 3,313,281 from 3,317,317. Canadian vehicles returning from the United States in the year 1953 totalled 5,178,543, up from 4,744,077, and this year's six-month returns rose to 2,299,142 from 2,270,575. (1&2)

## EMPLOYMENT &amp; EARNINGS

Almost One-Fifth Fewer On Live  
Unemployment Rolls at Mid-Year

Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register numbered 199,531 at the end of June, 48,642 or almost 20% less than a month earlier. Local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in every province had fewer on the unemployment rolls. During the month the number dropped by more than a third in Newfoundland (to 4,975), by 30% in New Brunswick (to 8,980), by more than a quarter in Manitoba (to 8,391) and Alberta (to 8,629), by over a fifth in Quebec (to 67,246), Saskatchewan (to 2,790) and British Columbia (to 19,463), by almost one-fifth in Nova Scotia (to 8,339), by 17% in Prince Edward Island (to 692), and by 12% in Ontario (to 70,026).

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance filed during June numbered 114,797 as compared with 113,427 in May, an increase in renewal claims to 50,169 from 46,406 outweighing a decrease in initial claims to 64,628 from 67,021. Increases in the total number of claims in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta overbalanced decreases in the other provinces. The number of persons commencing the receipt of benefits fell to 81,942 in June from 87,468 in May. Total benefit payments dropped sharply to \$15,702,229 from \$20,709,106, and benefit days decreased to 5,050,883 from 6,575,003. (3)

June 1 Average Hourly Earnings  
In Manufacturing Reach New High

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose to a new high at the beginning of June but a small decline in average hours worked resulted in a slight drop in average weekly wages as compared with May 1, according to advance figures. Hourly earnings at the beginning of June stood at 142.3 cents as compared with 141.8 a month earlier and 135.9 a year ago. The work-week averaged 39.9 hours as compared with 40.6 at the start of May and 41.7 at the beginning of June, 1953, and weekly wages averaged \$56.78 as compared with \$57.57 at May 1 and \$56.67 at the same time last year.

In the durable goods division average hourly earnings at 152.2 cents were fractionally below May's 152.3 cents but up from last year's June 1 average of 146.8. The work-week averaged 40.0 hours compared with 40.9 a month earlier and 42.1 a year ago, and weekly earnings averaged \$60.88 as compared with \$62.29 at the beginning of May and \$61.80 at the same time last year.

Wage-earners in durable goods earned an average 131.3 cents per hour as compared with 129.9 a month earlier and 123.1 a year ago. Average hours worked out to 39.7 as compared with 40.3 at the start of May and 41.3 at June 1 last year, and weekly wages averaged \$52.13 as compared with \$52.35 at May 1 and \$50.84 last year.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending  
June 1 and May 1, 1954 and June 1, 1953

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	May 1	June 1
	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.7	40.6	39.9	135.9	141.8	142.3	50.07	57.57	56.78
Durable Goods	42.1	40.9	40.0	146.8	152.3	152.2	61.80	62.29	60.88
Non-Durable Goods	41.3	40.3	39.7	123.1	129.9	131.3	50.84	52.35	52.13
Mining	43.1	42.1	42.6	153.1	158.0	156.8	65.99	66.52	66.80
Electric and Motor									
Transportation	45.2	45.2	44.9	135.5	139.3	139.0	61.25	62.96	62.41
Construction	42.3	39.5	38.7	142.9	151.3	148.5	60.45	59.76	57.47
Service	42.3	41.2	40.6	78.6	83.4	83.0	33.25	34.36	33.70

## P R I C E S

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price IndexAugust 5, 1954July 29, 1954  
(1935-39=100)July 8, 1954

Total Common Stocks	186.9	184.7	182.8
Industrials	187.7	184.7	182.2
Utilities	170.6	170.7	169.4
Banks	216.7	216.9	220.1

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	94.7	93.8	91.2
Golds	67.8	67.1	63.5
Base Metals	156.4	154.8	154.6

5 Of 10 Regional Consumer Price Indexes Higher At Start Of July Five of the ten regional consumer price indexes advanced between June 1 and July 2, while three were unchanged and two declined. Increases were fairly general for eggs, fresh and canned fruits, beef, potatoes, carrots, tea and coffee, while pork, butter, lard, lettuce and tomatoes were lower in most centres. As a result, food indexes were higher in six cities, lower in one and unchanged in three. Advances in rents were reflected in higher shelter indexes for seven cities while no changes were recorded in the remaining three. A slight downward movement in clothing in seven cities was due mainly to lower quotations for nylon hosiery.

Household operation indexes were unchanged in six cities, higher in three and lower in one, as scattered increases were reported for floor coverings and hardware items while mixed changes occurred in furniture and appliances. Other commodities and services moved down fractionally in six cities, due principally to decreases in gasoline and photographic film prices. An advance in local transportation fares in Toronto was reflected in a higher index for that city.

Total indexes for July 2 and June 1, and July 2 group index detail are shown below. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city, and do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

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

	<u>Total Indexes</u>		<u>Group Indexes - July 2, 1954</u>				
	June 1, 1954	July 2, 1954	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
St. John's *	102.5	102.6	100.2	107.3	102.0	104.0	102.7
Halifax	113.9	113.8	105.7	122.9	116.0	119.2	116.1
Saint John	116.2	116.2	109.5	121.0	118.5	116.5	122.9
Montreal	117.0	117.2	115.1	133.3	110.2	115.9	116.8
Ottawa	116.1	116.4	111.4	128.5	113.4	116.0	118.6
Toronto	118.2	118.8	112.0	141.0	111.4	116.4	119.0
Winnipeg	115.3	115.5	111.9	123.6	115.1	113.4	117.3
Saskatoon-Regina	114.1	114.1	110.6	114.1	116.6	118.5	112.8
Edmonton-Calgary	114.8	114.8	110.4	119.4	113.8	115.8	118.1
Vancouver	117.1	117.0	111.2	125.0	113.3	124.5	118.8

\* Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

## ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Output Of Cordage, Rope And  
Twine Industry Lower In 1953

Value of factory shipments in the cordage, rope and twine industry of Canada in 1953 was \$17,866,014, sharply below the preceding year's \$28,841,340. Binder and baler twine, two of the industry's main commodities, accounted for most of the decrease. Shipments of binder twine were down \$6,600,000 and baler twine by \$3,100,000.

Factory shipments of binder twine in 1953 totalled 33,896,191 pounds valued at \$5,-620,063 compared with 55,096,595 pounds valued at \$12,209,470 in 1952. Baler twine shipments amounted to 22,823,373 pounds worth \$3,864,113 as compared with 23,189,580 pounds valued at \$6,974,305. Rope was shipped to the extent of 11,293,919 pounds valued at \$4,-565,506 as against 12,149,664 pounds worth \$5,511,639. Twine amounted to 7,142,319 pounds compared with 6,431,090 pounds, and the value was \$2,591,116 compared with \$2,813,-311.

There were 14 establishments in the industry, three more than in 1952, their employees numbered 1,188 as compared with 1,720, and salary and wage payments totalled \$3,570,086 as compared with \$4,930,896. (4)

Manufacturing Industries Set Another  
New Production Record In Year 1952

Setting a new record for the sixth straight year, the gross factory value of products manufactured in Canada in 1952 reached \$16,983,000,000, 3.6% above the preceding year's \$16,392,000,000, and more than double the 1946 value of \$8,-036,000,000. Part of the increase over 1951 was accounted for by a rise of about 2% in the physical volume of production and the balance by increases in the price of fully and partly manufactured products. Accompanying the rise in output was an increase of 2.4% in the number of persons employed and an increase of 11% in the aggregate of salaries and wages paid. The total number of employees climbed to 1,288,382 from 1,258,375 the year before, and salary and wage payments rose to \$3,637,620,000 from \$3,276,281,000.

The year was highlighted by an increase of 18.4% in the physical volume of production in the transportation equipment industry and a decline of 11.7% in textiles except clothing. The greatest expansion in production was in industries classified in the durable goods group which achieved an increase of 3.1% in the physical volume of production as compared with an increase of only 0.6% for the industries producing non-durable goods.

Although the durable goods industries as a group operated at a higher level of production than the consumer goods industries both divisions reported advances and declines. In the durable goods sector the transportation equipment group had the largest advance of 18.4%, followed by non-metallic mineral products with an increase of 1.2%, and electrical apparatus and supplies with a rise of 0.2%. The iron and steel products group was practically unchanged, while the wood and paper group declined 3% and non-ferrous metal products fell 1.1%.

In the non-durable goods sector the greatest increase in volume of production occurred in the tobacco group with a rise of 14.2%, followed by leather products (9.4%), products of petroleum and coal (7.3%), foods and beverages (5.2%), clothing (3.1%), and chemicals and allied products (1.7%). The greatest decline in volume was in the textiles (except clothing) group with 11.7%, followed by rubber products (6.8%), paper products (5%), and printing, publishing and allied industries (1.2%).

There were 37,929 plants in operation during the year, 908 more than in 1951. Ontario had the largest number, 13,172 against 13,025, followed by Quebec with 12,024 against 11,861, and British Columbia with 4,225 against 3,897. Alberta was next with 2,150 (2,-118 in 1951), Nova Scotia 1,533 (1,474), Manitoba 1,531 (1,512), New Brunswick 1,077 (1,084), Saskatchewan 1,022 (973), Newfoundland 948 (822), Prince Edward Island 224 (237), and Yukon and Northwest Territories 23 (18). (5)

## FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE

Over One-Fifth More Fish Taken  
From Sea In First Half Of 1954

The Atlantic and the Pacific yielded Canadian fishermen a whopping 645,325,000 pounds of fish in the first six months of this year, nearly 23% more than the 525,263,000 pounds taken in the first half of last year, when west-coast operations were hampered by a strike in the herring industry. This year's bumper catch topped the 1952 half-year landings by more than 5% and the 1951 half-year take by over 21%. It was worth \$28,357,000 to the fishermen, 4.5% more than last year's landed value of \$27,144,000.

This year's June catch weighed in at 184,331,000 pounds, over 3% more than last year's 178,391,000 pounds, but the landed value was a slight 0.5% lower at \$9,746,000 versus \$9,793,000. West-coast net fishing was halted in the last week of June pending settlement of price agreements between union and operators, and this contributed to a 50% cut in salmon landings and sizable reductions in several other species, which lowered the Pacific yield by one-quarter to 13,585,000 pounds worth \$1,992,000 from 18,136,000 pounds worth \$2,661,000 in June last year. The June take on the Atlantic, on the other hand, was up 6.5% in size to 170,746,000 pounds from 160,255,000 and nearly 9% in value to \$7,754,000 from \$7,132,000, gains in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec outweighing a decline in Nova Scotia.

East-coast landings in the first six months were up only a slight 0.6% this year at 468,479,000 pounds against 465,793,000 last year, but the landed value was 1.2% higher at \$22,131,000 versus \$21,859,000, larger catches of groundfish more than offsetting a price cut which lowered the total value of the lobster catch. The half-year take was higher than in 1953 in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, but lower in New Brunswick and Quebec. On the west coast the half-year yield was almost three times as great this year at 176,846,000 pounds versus 59,470,000, and the landed value was up 18% to \$6,226,000 from \$5,285,000. The effect of the sharp upturn in the herring catch from last year's strike-reduced level was partially offset by sizeable drops in the more valuable salmon and halibut landings. (6)

Wheat Flour Production  
Declined 11.7% In June

June production of wheat flour totalled 1,770,904 barrels, down 11.7% from 2,004,777 last year. This brought the output for the August-June period of the present crop year to 19,207,958 barrels from 21,993,288 a year earlier.

Wheat milled for flour in June amounted to 7,814,178 bushels as compared with 8,931,934 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total to 84,859,067 bushels as compared with 98,398,926. Wheat flour exports in June totalled 893,738 barrels as compared with 1,311,141 a year ago, and in August-June aggregated 9,426,867 barrels as compared with 11,687,607. (7)

Wheat Stocks Continue to Mount  
As Prairie Farmers Market Less

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit on July 21 amounted to 366,943,000 bushels, moderately above the July 14 total of 359,761,000 bushels, but sharply above last year's stocks of 247,049,000 bushels. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces cut their deliveries of wheat during the week to 13,088,000 bushels from 18,499,000 a year ago, and August 1-July 21 deliveries were reduced to 370,062,000 bushels from 484,073,000.

Except for a moderate rise in the deliveries of rye in the week to 457,000 bushels from 404,000 a year ago, marketings of coarse grains were lower. Oats declined to 1,596,000 bushels from 3,496,000, barley to 3,139,000 bushels from 5,715,000, and flaxseed to 32,000 bushels from 105,000.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week dropped to 4,754,000 bushels from 7,858,000 a year ago, and cumulative clearances fell to 193,719,000 bushels from 296,654,000. (8)

Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese  
Stocks Up On August 1 This Year

Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in 9 regional cities on August 1 were larger than a year earlier. Butter stocks increased to 56,986,000 pounds from 54,053,000, cheese to 18,809,000 pounds from 15,796,000. Holdings of cold storage eggs increased to 117,000 cases from 85,000, frozen eggs declined to 6,068,000 pounds from 6,254,000.

Creamery butter stocks with 1953 totals in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 3,850 (3,872) pounds; Montreal, 26,917 (23,610); Toronto, 9,286 (11,598); Winnipeg, 11,563 (9,003); Regina, 1,013 (1,155); Saskatoon, 363 (441); Edmonton, 2,343 (2,110); Calgary, 546 (840); and Vancouver, 1,105 (1,424). (9)

### MANUFACTURING

More Portland Cement & Concrete  
Building Products Made This May

More Portland cement was produced and shipped to customers in May than in the same month last year, but five-month shipments were down despite a boost in output. In May, production increased to 1,966,459 barrels from 1,940,790 and shipments to 2,300,693 barrels from 2,250,500. May-end stocks in plants and warehouses were up to 1,939,010 barrels from 1,199,311 last year.

May output of the important concrete building materials was higher this year, and there were production gains in the first five months for all except gravel concrete blocks, concrete chimney blocks, and cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile. May shipments were higher for all except haydite and slag concrete blocks and concrete chimney blocks, while gravel concrete blocks, concrete chimney blocks, and cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile moved slower in the first five months. Output of concrete bricks rose to 6,849,530 pieces in May from 5,478,610 a year earlier, and shipments to 6,959,231 from 4,713,843. Production of gravel concrete blocks in May increased to 6,500,240 pieces from 6,425,616, and shipments to 7,594,537 from 7,358,943. Output of cinder and concrete blocks improved to 1,513,492 pieces in May from 1,372,345, and shipments to 1,691,944 from 1,341,324. (10)

Sawn Lumber Production  
In May And Five Months

Production of sawn lumber was moderately higher in British Columbia in May than a year earlier but there was a substantial decrease (24%) in the rest of Canada. January-May production was down 8% in British Columbia and 19% East of the Rockies.

British Columbia's production of sawn lumber and ties in May amounted to 320,193,000 board feet as compared with 313,551,000, bringing the five-month total to 1,508,345,000 board feet as compared with 1,641,301,000. May's production East of the Rockies amounted to 269,719,000 board feet as compared with 354,313,000 a year ago, and the five-month output aggregated 1,065,461,000 board feet as compared with 1,309,720,000. (11 & 12)

Half-Year Production Of  
Asphalt Roofing Reduced

Canada's half-year output of asphalt shingles was slightly higher this year than last, but production of other types of roofing was lower. Output of shingles totalled 1,172,463 squares (1,158,702 a year ago); smooth surfaced roll roofing 467,180 (518,581); mineral surfaced roll roofing, 359,353 (381,124). (13)

Sales of Pest Control Products  
Continued To Advance Last Year

Continuing the steady upward climb of recent years sales of pest control products in 1953 by Canadian registrants rose to \$17,687,000, 9.2% above the preceding year's \$16,200,000. The 1953 value was more than 2½ times as large as 1947's \$7,200,000. Sales totals for intervening years were: 1948, \$10,316,000; 1949 \$12,160,000; 1950, \$13,558,000; 1951, \$15,801,000; and 1952 \$16,200,000. Sales of livestock treatments advanced 26.2% over 1952 to \$1,587,000, household and industrial insecticides by 25.1% to \$3,795,000, and agricultural dusts and sprays by 20.9% to \$6,292,000. Sales of herbicides declined 8.8% to \$5,700,000, and rodenticides 31.5% to \$314,000. (14)

Production And Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipes, Fittings Lower

Both production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings declined in May and the January-May period as compared with a year earlier. In May, 62,500 tons were made (68,400 a year ago), bringing the five-month total to 326,800 tons (359,000). Shipments in May amounted to 41,300 tons (49,900), and cumulative shipments aggregated 205,800 tons (231,400). (15)

Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal Cut By One-Third In First Quarter

Stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal held by ingot makers totalled 5,672,184 pounds at the end of the first quarter this year, a one-third reduction from the 8,511,024 pounds in stock at the start of the year. A slight increase in miscellaneous bronzes was over-balanced by decreases in aluminum, copper, red brass, yellow brass, lead and zinc. Stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingots amounted to 3,950,979 pounds at the end of March, a 15% cut from 4,653,149 pounds at the beginning of the quarter. Gains in refined antimonial lead and zinc were outweighed by drops in copper base alloys, silicon and manganese bronzes, other brass and bronzes, aluminum, copper, lead, and refined babbitt and type. Dealer stocks of scrap aluminum, brass and bronze, copper, magnesium, nickel, and tin and lead increased during the first quarter, but holdings of scrap zinc declined. (16)

List Of Manufacturing Establishments Employing Fifty Hands Or Over In 1951

The Bureau has released a list of Canadian manufacturing establishments employing 50 hands or over in 1951. Grouped by industry and by province the list contains the names and addresses of over 4,000 plants. The establishments are coded by four main employment size groups: 50 to 99 hands; 100 to 199 hands; 200 to 499 hands; and 500 hands and over. This list can be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$5.00 a copy. (17)

## M I N E R A L S

More Lead But Less Zinc Produced In May, 5 Months

More lead but less zinc and silver was produced in Canada in May and the first five months of this year as compared with a year earlier. The month's output of lead amounted to 19,953 tons (16,120 a year ago); zinc, 30,082 tons (33,266); and silver, 2,513,856 fine ounces (2,520,180). Five-month production totals follow: lead, 91,088 tons (83,333 in 1953); zinc, 142,442 tons (169,036); and silver, 12,138,307 fine ounces (12,769,698). (18)

## H E A L T H &amp; W E L F A R E

Mental Hospital Admissions Still Setting New Records

An all-time record of 23,130 Canadians were admitted to mental hospitals throughout the country during 1953, boosting the year-end total of patients on mental hospital books to a new high of 65,827, or about one for every 225 persons in the population. Since approximately 5,000 patients are living outside hospital at any given time, usually pending final discharge, there were 60,565 patients actually in mental hospitals at the end of last year, 5% more than the 57,621 in residence a year earlier, according to the latest report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Admissions rose by 10% last year, maintaining a trend which has seen the admission rate climb from 90.1 in 1932 to the current figure of 156.8 per hundred thousand Canadians. In the same 21-year period the hospitalization rate (patients in hospital on December 31 per hundred thousand population) increased from 317.2 to the 1953 peak of 412.4, and rated bed capacity moved from 313.9 to 347.8. Thus while increased capacity actually added 18,369 beds since 1932 the increase failed to keep pace with growing admission lists, so that by the end of last year 118 patients were being accommodated in space which, according to rating standards, should hold only 100.

MORE

Nearly 30% of those admitted last year were former patients being readmitted. Persons entering mental hospital for the first time numbered 15,925, up 6% over the previous year. This was a first admission rate of 107.9 per hundred thousand Canadians as compared with 104.5 in 1952 and 72.7 in 1932. Readmissions jumped from 5,901 to 7,205, an increase of 22%, the readmission rate moving upward to 48.8 from 41.0 in 1952 and compared with 17.4 in 1932, when only 1,828 former patients were readmitted. Nearly half of those re-admitted in 1953 had been in mental hospital on more than one previous occasion. About 20% had been in twice before, 10% three times before, 5% four times, and about 12% had more than four previous admissions.

The Bureau's report, the twenty-second in an annual series on mental health statistics, is based on confidential returns by the 77 mental and psychiatric hospitals operating in 1953. Since not all hospitals reported on individual patients, detailed statistics are available for only 12,778 of the 15,925 first admissions during the year. These show that first admissions were most numerous in the age groups 20-29 and 30-39, with 2,415 and 2,436 respectively. In relation to population, however, the rates were much higher for older persons, being 208.8 for age 70-79, 429.6 for age 80-89 and 43.8 for persons aged 90 and over, as compared with 106.5 and 113.6 for the two younger age groups.

Urban rates exceeded those for rural residents in all provinces except Newfoundland. Toronto had the most first admissions with 978, but its larger population reduced the rate per hundred thousand to about the same as for Edmonton, and much less than Vancouver's leading rate of 248.2. As indicated in the table below, Canada's largest city, Montreal, had the lowest rate of the largest ten cities in the country.

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1953 First Admissions and Rate Per 100,000  
Population In Ten Largest Cities Of Canada  
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	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Montreal	650	63.6
Toronto	978	144.7
Vancouver	856	248.2
Winnipeg	241	102.2
Hamilton	265	127.2
Ottawa	215	106.4
Quebec	121	73.8
Edmonton	229	143.5
Calgary	144	111.6
Windsor	143	119.1

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Psychoses accounted for 63% of first admissions, psychoneuroses for 11%, and disorders of character, behaviour and intelligence for 24%, of which nearly half were mental deficiency. The leading psychosis was schizophrenia, the term for a group of psychotic reactions mainly affecting young adults and characterized by disorientation, retreat from reality and splitting of the personality. The other most frequent diagnoses in the psychotic group were manic-depressive reaction and senile psychoses. Alcoholism, with and without psychosis, accounted for 1,132 first admissions or about 8% of those for whom a diagnosis was reported. Male admissions for alcoholism outnumbered females more than 6 to 1, and predominated

to a smaller extent for psychoses as a whole. On the other hand, female admissions in the psychoneurotic group exceeded males by about 57%.

In every 10 first admissions two were voluntary commitments, one was by warrant and seven were by certification or other means. Voluntary commitments were particularly high in British Columbia, exceeding any other form of admission, while the use of warrants was highest in Alberta and Ontario. A breakdown by source of admission shows that nearly three-quarters were referred by private physicians, followed by general hospitals, penal institutions, clinic agencies and welfare institutions in that order.

The Bureau's latest report is out over half a year earlier than usual so that current Canadian statistics will be available for delegates to the Fifth International Congress on Mental Health opening in Toronto this Saturday. Attending the congress will be several thousand delegates from 20 to 30 nations. The Fourth International Congress on Mental Health was held in Mexico City in December, 1951. (19)

### Already 18% Overcrowded, Canada's Mental Hospitals Need Close To 24,000 More Beds

Canada's mental institutions were overcrowded to the extent of 9,245 patients by the end of last year. With 64,000 patients starting off the year under treatment and new patients being added at an average of 63 a day, a total of more than 87,000 Canadians received mental hospital care at one time or another during 1953. Discharges and deaths left a total of 60,565 at the end of the year in space designed to accommodate 51,320. This comparison shows only part of the picture of bed shortage since it takes no account of persons who may need mental hospital care but are not receiving it. Based on accepted ratios, estimates place the total bed needs for Canada's population size at about 75,200, nearly 32% more than there are at present.

Fifty-three of Canada's 77 mental institutions were regular mental hospitals with an average 800 beds each, treating the full range of mental disorders. These accounted for more than four-fifths of all beds. The 8 training schools for mentally defective persons had 6,400 beds and the remainder were located in short-term psychiatric hospitals, epilepsy hospitals and other types. The provinces owned three-fifths of all beds, being the leading owner except in Nova Scotia, where 15 municipal institutions provided about 80% of beds, and in Quebec, where the 16,400 beds were mostly owned by religious organizations.

An 11% staff increase of 1,728 during 1953 boosted the personnel ratio to 28.9 staff members per 100 resident patients, the highest figure ever recorded and a reflection of the steady rise since the war-time staff shortage of 1942 reduced the ratio to 18.3. By the end of last year the average medical staff member was looking after 108 patients as compared with 125 the previous year, and 201 back in 1942. Current provincial figures varied widely, ranging from 42 patients per doctor in Prince Edward Island to 178 in British Columbia. Most other provinces were fairly close to the national figure.

Nearly 70% of all personnel were engaged in direct care of patients, the rest being administrative and maintenance staff. About 60% were nursing personnel with a ratio of 2 for every 11 patients. Females on nursing staffs outnumbered males about 6 to 5, with the largest female group nursing aides and the largest male group orderlies and attendants. Trained psychiatric nurses numbered 1,738, divided about evenly between male and female. Other non-medical professional staff totalling 1,055 included psychologists, dentists, pharmacists, teachers, dietitians, chaplains and various types of technicians and therapists.

Sixteen institutions reported affiliation with medical school for undergraduate education, while 26 had been approved by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Canada for resident training in psychiatry. Twenty-one had an approved school of nursing, of which 18 provided special training for psychiatric nurses, and 25 had formal training courses for orderlies or attendants. Twenty institutions, of which 11 were located in Ontario, gave formal training for nursing aides.

A special table added this year analysing returns from 55 of about 70 mental health clinics and outpatient departments operating in Canada in 1953 shows that they employed 286 full-time and 184 part-time personnel, including 52 psychiatrists, 63 psychologists and 68 social workers full-time. Total clinic attendances during the year were nearly 40,000, made up of 60% adults and 40% children under 15 years of age. (19)

### First Year Is Generally Deciding One For Mental Hospital Patients

A mental patient's chances of being discharged from hospital are best in the first year of treatment and become progressively slimmer as the hospital stay lengthens, statistics show. Patients discharged from Canadian mental hospitals last year averaged only 9 months in hospital in contrast to an average stay of nearly 7 years for patients who died in institutions during 1953. More than a quarter of those discharged had been patients for less than a month, over two-thirds for 3 months or less. Only 13% had been in hospital for more than a year, less than 2% for as long as 10 years. On the other hand, well over half the patients who died had been hospitalized for more than a year, nearly a quarter for 10 years or more.

Both discharges and deaths were the highest in history last year. Discharges rose by 10% over 1952 to 17,658, deaths by 8.5% to 3,555. Over the past two decades the gain in discharges has dwarfed the rise in deaths. Compared with 1932 there were almost three and a half times as many discharges in 1953, only 51% more deaths. The changes in the rates have been even more pronounced. While the institutional death rate has moved unevenly but steadily downwards from the 1932 high of 70 per thousand resident patients to the current rate of 59, the discharge rate has nearly doubled from 149 to 268. The balance between live discharges and deaths has steadily improved, deaths constituting only 17% of total separations in 1953 versus 27% in 1946, 31% in 1932.

About 18% of the patients discharged last year were classed as recovered and another 65% as improved, while 11% were discharged without improvement. Close to 6% of those discharged left hospital against medical advice, mostly in provinces where voluntary commitments were highest. Four out of five discharged patients went home, the other to a general hospital, welfare institution or clinic agency.

More than 85% of the patients who died in hospital in 1953 had been admitted with some form of psychosis, mostly in the senile category. In contrast, the psychoses group comprised less than 60% of the patients discharged alive. Very few of those who died were psychoneurotic patients, but these made up 14% of those discharged. Relatively few patients died of the mental conditions for which they were hospitalized, most succumbing to the same type of physical conditions which affect the population as a whole, the main frequencies being heart disease, bronchopneumonia and vascular lesions. (19)

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### Foreign Commodity Trade Was Lower In June And Half-Year

Canada's foreign commodity trade was lower in value in June and the first six months of this year than a year earlier. Total exports in June declined 16.4% in value but imports rose 2.7%. Significant parts of the increase in the values of imports in June arise from a non-recurring change in compilation practice introduced in the month. In the half-year total exports fell 7.2% and imports were down 7.5%. Lower prices accounted for about one-third of the decline in export values in the half-year, but import prices showed little change from a year earlier.

Total exports in June were valued at \$347,600,000 as compared with \$416,000,000 a year earlier, and commodity imports had an estimated value of \$417,500,000 as compared with \$406,300,000. The fall in exports and the rise in imports resulted in a debit balance of \$69,900,000 on the month's trade as compared with a credit balance of \$9,700,000 last year.

In the first half of 1954 exports had an aggregate value of \$1,875,700,000 as compared with \$2,019,700,000, and estimated imports were worth \$2,051,600,000 as compared with \$2,216,600,000. The import surplus for the period worked out at \$175,900,000, down from \$196,900,000 a year ago.

Exports to the United States in June were slightly lower at \$212,600,000 as compared with \$218,200,000 a year ago and estimated imports were virtually unchanged at \$299,500,000 as compared with \$299,800,000. The estimated import surplus was moderately higher at \$86,900,000 as compared with \$81,600,000. January-June exports aggregated \$1,144,800,000, down from \$1,209,600,000, and estimated imports were off to \$1,505,300,000 from \$1,672,400,000. The estimated import surplus for the period was cut to \$360,500,000 from \$462,800,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom in June dropped to \$52,800,000 from \$77,300,000, but estimated imports rose to \$44,300,000 from \$42,800,000. The resulting export surplus was cut to \$8,500,000 from \$34,500,000. In this year's half-year period exports fell to \$290,700,000 from \$315,800,000, and estimated imports to \$203,900,000 from \$219,600,000. The period's export surplus was moderately lower at \$86,800,000 as compared with \$96,200,000.

June's exports to the rest of the Commonwealth dropped to \$17,400,000 from \$26,700,000, and estimated imports rose to \$20,100,000 from \$17,100,000. Cumulative exports for the half-year period were down to \$93,700,000 from \$120,800,000, and imports were up to \$80,800,000 from \$76,500,000.

Exports to all other countries in June fell to \$64,800,000 from \$93,800,000, but imports were up to \$53,600,000 from \$46,600,000. In the cumulative period total exports declined to \$346,500,000 from \$373,500,000, but imports rose to \$261,600,000 from \$248,100,000.

The figures for June and the January-June period are summarized in the table following. The import figures are estimates and subject to revision; final and detailed import figures will not be available for several weeks. Detailed export figures for June and the half-year period were published on July 30.

	June		January - June	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Exports: (Domestic & Foreign)		(millions of dollars)		
United Kingdom .....	77.3	52.8	315.8	290.7
Other Commonwealth countries .....	26.7	17.4	120.8	93.7
United States .....	218.2	212.6	1,209.6	1,144.8
Other foreign countries .....	93.8	64.8	373.5	346.5
	<u>416.0</u>	<u>347.6</u>	<u>2,019.7</u>	<u>1,875.7</u>
Imports:				
United Kingdom .....	42.8	44.3	219.6	203.9
Other Commonwealth countries .....	17.1	20.1	76.5	80.8
United States .....	299.8	299.5	1,672.4	1,505.3
Other foreign countries .....	46.6	53.6	248.1	261.6
	<u>406.3</u>	<u>417.5</u>	<u>2,216.6</u>	<u>2,051.6</u>

### TRANSPORT

Canal Traffic Down 8.4% In June From Last Year's Peak Freight locked through Canada's 10 canals in June amounted to 4,242,426 tons, 8.4% less than last year's record-breaking June tonnage of 4,631,735. All of the canals except the Ottawa, Rideau and St. Peter's reported less activity this year. Lighter shipments of barley, iron ore and soft coal through the Welland and St. Lawrence systems were mainly responsible for the decline. The number of vessel passages dropped to 3,469 from 3,638 while the registered net tonnage declined to 4,147,284 tons from 4,502,539. Also, passengers and pleasure craft were down to 4,988 and 5,389 from 7,189 and 5,861, respectively.

The volume of freight transported through Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie was down to 14,332,200 tons from 18,314,887, both eastbound and westbound traffic being lower, and the tonnage of commodities shipped through the Welland Ship canal declined to 2,468,223 tons from 2,734,164. On the St. Lawrence system the tonnage of freight moved fell to 1,344,145 tons from 1,431,006 a year ago. (20)

Pipeline Deliveries Of Oil Up 20% In May Net deliveries of oil through Canada's net-work of pipelines increased nearly 20% in May as compared with a year earlier and rose 24% in the January-May period. Deliveries in the month totalled 14,774,000 barrels as compared with 12,359,000, bringing the five-month aggregate to 68,918,000 barrels as compared with 55,491,000.

Five-month deliveries by provinces, with a year earlier totals in brackets, were as follows: British Columbia, 4,999,000 (nil) barrels; Alberta, 6,521,000 (6,326,000); Saskatchewan, 5,223,000 (5,603,000); Manitoba, 15,210,000 (12,002,000); Ontario, 12,235,000 (9,954,000); and Quebec, 23,731,000 (21,608,000). (21)

### 17.5% Drop In Transit Passengers In 6 Years

Every year since 1946 more Canadians have driven their own cars and fewer have travelled on the nation's street car, motor bus and trolley coach lines. By 1952, transit passengers numbered less than 1,109,300,000, the smallest total in a decade. This was a drop of 55,821,000 or almost 5% from the preceding year and a loss of 235,617,000 or 17.5% since 1946.

In the face of the continuing decline in patronage and steadily mounting operating costs, transit systems in municipalities across Canada have tried to bolster their diminishing returns by increasing fares, but in 1951 net operating revenue had reached a low of \$1,234,000. Fare boosts in 1952 increased this nearly two and a half times to \$2,918,000. But this was still less than one-fourth the \$11,965,000 income of 1946 and little better than one-tenth the record 1944 take of \$26,528,000. Both gross operating revenue and operating expenses passed the \$100 million mark for the first time in 1952, the former increasing by \$4,914,000 or nearly 5% from \$99,115,000 in 1951, and the latter by \$3,230,000 or over 3% from \$97,881,000.

The post-war era has also witnessed the steady replacement of electric street cars by trolley coaches and motor buses on the nation's transit lines. At the close of 1952 there were 2,424 street cars still in service, 1,086 less than at the end of 1946. In the same six years trolley coaches increased to 1,067 from 77 and motor buses to 2,090 from 1,491. While nearly 80% of all transit passengers travelled on street cars in 1946, less than 52% did so in 1952. Trolley coaches transported over 22% of the passengers in 1952 as against only 2% six years earlier, while motor buses moved more than 26% in the latest year as compared with 18% in 1946. (22)

## MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

### Grocery And Combination Food Stores Lead Chain Sales Gains In Half-Year

Grocery and combination food stores were running well ahead in the chain store field at the half-year mark with sales up over 13% in June and nearly 12% in the first six months. Women's clothing, drug and variety chains chalked up much smaller gains, while shoe and hardware chains sold less.

June sales of chain grocery and combination food stores climbed to \$71,122,000 from \$62,798,000 last year. Half-year dollar sales were up to \$416,888,000 from \$373,201,000. June 1 stocks were more than one-fifth greater than in 1953 at \$51,807,000 versus \$43,141,000. Women's clothing chains upped their June sales over 6% this year to \$4,350,000 from \$4,088,000, but the six-month gain amounted to less than 3% at \$21,363,000 against \$20,813,000. At the start of June stocks were down almost 9% at \$9,533,000 versus \$10,488,000 last year.

Chain variety stores moved \$16,078,000 worth of merchandisethis June, over 5% more than the \$15,249,000 worth sold a year earlier. Half-year sales were up a little more than 2% at \$80,493,000 versus \$78,746,000. June 1 stocks were nearly 3% higher at \$51,769,000 versus \$50,341,000.

Drug store chains grossed \$2,735,000 in June, a slight 0.7% more than the \$2,715,000 taken in June last year. In the first six months sales were over 1% higher at \$16,872,000 against \$16,660,000. Stocks were 9% larger at the start of June this year at \$10,335,000 versus \$9,480,000.

Sales of chain shoe stores were down only 0.4% in June to \$4,214,000 from \$4,231,000 last year, but the half-year loss amounted to more than 3% to \$18,862,000 from \$19,505,000. Stocks at the beginning of June were close to 2% smaller at \$21,967,000 versus \$22,393,000 a year earlier. Hardwar chains took a sales cut of more than 9% in June to \$1,268,000 from \$1,398,000, and half-year sales were slightly more than 2% lower at \$6,010,000 against \$6,140,000. June 1 stocks were up more than 26% to \$6,884,000 from \$5,452,000. (23)

Sales Of Department Stores  
Up 2% In Last Week Of July

Increases east of Ontario and west of Manitoba put department store sales 2% above the 1953 level in the last week of July. Percentage-wise, the most sizeable boost was on the Pacific coast. British Columbia department stores grossing 17.2% more than in the final week of July last year. Quebec stores averaged 2.5% better this year and sales in the Atlantic provinces were 2.3% higher. Gains in Alberta and Saskatchewan were slight: 0.6% and 0.3% respectively. Stores in the other two provinces experienced a recession from last year's trading level, sales dipping 3.3% in Ontario and 3% in Manitoba.

Distribution Statistics By  
Census Tracts For 14 Cities

A report presenting basic data from the retail and services components of the 1951 Census of Distribution by census tracts for 14, of the larger cities and metropolitan areas has been released by the Bureau. It shows the total number of establishments and total sales or receipts by major business groups for each census tract. The census tracts are small city areas established by the Bureau in cooperation with local authorities. (24)

### BUSINESS & BANKING

Value Of Cheques Cashed Up  
7% In First Half Of 1954

Value of cheques cashed against individual accounts in the first half of 1954 rose almost 7% to a new peak total for the period of \$74,598,520,000 as compared with \$69,835,876,000 a year earlier. June's total advanced 6% to \$14,101,325,000 from \$13,153,579,000. Except for a small decrease in the half-year in the Prairie Provinces there were increases in all economic areas in both periods. The half-year total for Ontario was up to \$33,475,903,000 from \$31,242,378,000 in 1953, Quebec to \$21,551,779,000 from \$19,238,311,000, British Columbia to \$5,857,015,000 from \$5,516,479,000, and the Atlantic Provinces to \$2,173,930,000 from \$2,037,974,000. Total for the Prairie Provinces declined to \$11,539,893,000 from \$11,800,733,000. (25)

Trend In Economic Activity  
In Canada And U.S. Similar

There are similarities in the rapid postwar expansion in economic activity in Canada and the United States, despite certain differences in patterns of growth. Physical output, as measured by gross national product in constant dollars was 34% higher in Canada in 1953 than in 1946; in the United States, in the same comparison, the increase amounted to 29%. From mid-1953 to the end of the first quarter of 1954 the decline in this measure of physical output was about 4% in the United States and about 2% in Canada. The slightly higher postwar rate of advance in Canada was associated with the greater relative growth in gross private investment (excluding inventories) which reflected the rapid postwar expansion of resource development and with other business and personal investment requirements.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services also rose relatively more in Canada than in the United States, particularly after 1951, at which time "real" average hourly earnings in manufacturing were making more marked increases in this country and when the increases in personal income in both countries were on average offset to a lesser extent than in earlier years by the rise in consumer prices (as indicated by the consumer price index). The postwar rise in real earnings and in consumer expenditure and the steadiness of these components in recent months in both countries have been significant factors in the economic activity of Canada and the United States.

Investment in business inventories added further stimulus to production, particularly in the transition period after 1946 when inventory pipelines were being filled again after the depletion of the war years. After the outbreak of the Korean hostilities very substantial inventory accumulation again took place, reflecting in part fears of shortages and expectations of higher prices. In 1949, and again late in 1953 and the first quarter of 1954 inventories appeared to be generally adequate and in certain lines excessive. In the United States this situation resulted in liquidation of inventory stocks which contributed to the moderate recessions in that country at those times. In Canada, while no overall liquidations took place, the rate of accumulation slackened considerably in 1948-49 and again in the recent period.

Substantial increases in government expenditure on goods and services took place in both countries, particularly after 1949. These were associated with the growing requirements of national security and were relatively greater in the United States than in Canada. In the recent period the substantial increases in defence outlays have come to an end and are no longer providing the same expansionary force in the two countries as they did in the immediately preceding years.

Many links exist between the economies of the two countries of which perhaps the most important is Canada's export and import trade with the United States. While the share of total Canadian exports going into the United States market has increased substantially more than the share of our imports coming from that country, an import balance remained in 1953 in Canada's trade with the United States. The reduction in the value of our domestic exports to the United States when the first quarter of 1954 is compared with the first quarter of 1953 was not so great as the drop in the value of Canada's imports from that country. (26)

#### RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1 - Travel Between Canada & Other Countries, 1953, 40¢
- 2 - Travel Between Canada & the United States, June, 25¢
- 3 - Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, June, 25¢
- 4 - Cordage, Rope & Twine Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 5 - Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Summary for Canada, 1952, Section "A", 25¢
- 6 - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, June 25¢
- 7 - M: Grain Milling Statistics, June, 10¢
- 8 - M: Grain Statistics, Weekly, 10¢
- 9 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, August 1, 10¢
- 10 - M: Cement & Cement Products, May, 10¢
- 11 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May, 25¢
- 12 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May, 25¢
- 13 - M: Asphalt Roofing, June, 10¢
- 14 - M: Sales of Pest Control Products by Canadian Registrants, 1953, 15¢
- 15 - M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, May, 10¢
- 16 - M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal & Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, First Quarter, 1954, 10¢
- 17 - R: List of Manufacturing Establishments Employing 50 Hands or Over, 1951, \$5.00
- 18 - M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, May, 10¢
- 19 - Mental Health Statistics, 1953, 75¢
- 20 - M: Summary of Canal Statistics, June, 10¢
- 21 - M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, May, 10¢
- 22 - Electric Railways, 1952, 50¢
- 23 - Chain Store Sales & Stocks, June, 10¢
- 24 - Selected Distribution Statistics by Census Tracts for 14 Canadian Cities, 50¢
- 25 - Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, June, 10¢
- 26 - Canadian Statistical Review, July, 35¢

M - Memorandum

R - Reference Paper

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

## D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Economic activity has expanded rapidly since the war in both Canada and the United States. Physical output, as measured by gross national product in constant dollars, was 34% higher in Canada in 1953 than in 1946, while the increase in the U.S. over the same period amounted to 29%. From mid-1953 to the end of the first quarter this year there has been a decline of about 2% in this country and 4% in the U.S.

Wool: 6,810,000 pounds were shorn from 918,900 Canadian sheep in 1954 as compared with 6,659,000 pounds from 895,700 sheep last year, an increase of 2.2% in wool production and 2.6% in the number of sheep shorn. Average fleece weight per sheep was unchanged at 7.4 pounds.

Slide Films: 111 were made last year, 46 less than in 1952.

Fish: East and west coast fishermen took a record 645,325,000 pounds of fish from the sea in the first 6 months of 1954, almost 23% more than the 525,263,000 pounds landed in the first half of last year.

Chain store sales were higher in the first months this year in four of six trades. Sales were up nearly 12% over the first half of 1953 in grocery and combination food stores, 3% in women's clothing stores, 2% in variety stores, 1% in drug stores. Half-year sales were down 3% in shoe stores, 2% in hardware stores.

Mental Hospitals: Of Canada's 10 largest cities, Montreal, the largest, had the fewest first admissions per hundred thousand population last year with 64, and Vancouver the most with 248. Toronto had the largest total of first admissions (978), but its larger population gave it the second-highest rate of 145 per hundred thousand. Quebec City, with the smallest total (121), had the second-lowest rate of 74.

Turkeys: There were 3,230,000 on Canadian farms at the start of June this year, 615,000 or 24% more than on June 1, 1953. Prince Edward Island farmers had 12% fewer, but increases in the other provinces ranged from 10% in New Brunswick to 41% in Manitoba.

Pest Control Products: Manufacturers sold \$17,687,000 worth last year, 9% more than in 1952 and over two and a half times more than in 1947.

Street cars are steadily being replaced by trolley coaches and motor buses on the nation's transit lines. By the end of 1952 there were 2,424 street cars still in service, 1,086 less than at the close of 1946. In the same six years trolley coaches increased to 1,067 from 77 and buses to 2,090 from 1,491. While nearly 80% of all transit passengers travelled on street cars in 1946, less than 52% did so in 1952. Trolley coaches transported over 22% of the passengers in 1952 as against only 2% six years earlier while buses moved more than 26% as compared with 18% in 1946.

Cheques cashed against individual accounts in the first half of 1954 were worth a record \$74,598,520,000, almost 7% more than the \$69,835,876,000 total of the first 6 months last year.

Pulp and paper is Canada's biggest manufacturing industry from the standpoint of factory value of shipments, which totalled \$1,158,000,000 in 1952. Slaughtering and meatpacking followed with \$864,000,000, and non-ferrous smelting and refining was a close third with \$837,000,000.

Baler Tine: Factories shipped 23,190,000 pounds last year, 367,000 more than in 1952, but the average price per pound was cut almost in half to 17¢ from 31¢, reducing the total value 45% to \$3,864,000 from \$6,974,000. The price drop was mainly the result of a reduction in the price manufacturers paid for sisal, which fell to an average of 18¢ per pound in 1953 from 25¢ in 1952.

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