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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

AGRICULTURE: Farmers are expected to harvest smaller crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes this year, but larger crops of flaxseed, mixed grains and tame hay than in 1953... Total carryover stocks of Canadian wheat, rye, oats, barley and flaxseed at July 31 were estimated at an all-time peak of 876,800,000 bushels, 5% over the 1943 record and more than two and a half times the 1944-53 average.... Farmers had an estimated 71,695,000 poultry at the start of June, 8% more than at June 1 last year... This year's shorn wool production is estimated at 6,810,000 pounds, 2.2% more than in 1953. (Pages 4-6)

FOOD: More creamery butter, poultry, ice cream, skim milk powder, frozen fruit and vegetables were in cold storage at the start of August this year, but less cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk, frozen cream and meat than on August 1 last year. (Pages 6-9)

MERCHANDISING: Wholesalers increased their sales almost 4% this June, gains in drugs, fruits and vegetables, groceries, and tobacco and confectionery overbalancing declines in auto parts and equipment, clothing, footwear, dry goods and hardware... Sales of department stores were up nearly 3% in the first half of 1954. (Pages 11 & 12)

LABOUR: Manufacturing's payroll continued to contract in May but expansion in other sectors raised total labour income to an estimated \$975,000,000, some \$21,000,000 more than in April and \$9,000,000 more than in May last year. The five-month total was up about 1.5%. (Page 12)

MANUFACTURING: The auto industry shipped 14.5% fewer motor vehicles in the first six months this year. The June drop of 40% was the sharpest to date. Dealer sales were 17% under 1953's record turnover in both June and half year... Factory sales of electric storage batteries were up 16% in the first six months of 1954... Steel ingot output was cut by almost one-quarter in the first half. (Pages 13 & 14)

MINING: Canadian mines shipped 28% less iron ore, over 5% less asbestos in the first six months this year... Salt shipments were slightly lower than in the first half of 1953... Gold production rose above the year-earlier level in May for the first time in 11 months, but output was down almost 7% in the first five months this year. (Page 15)

GOVERNMENT: Provincial government revenues and expenditures both rose by an estimated \$93,000,000 or about 8% last year. Compared with 1949, expenditures were up 51% and revenues 56%, the former topping the latter by less than 1% in 1953 as compared with about 4% in 1949. (Page 2)

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

Sharper Increase In Revenues Than In Expenditures Of Provinces Since 1949

According to a preliminary estimate, both the total net general revenue and the total net general expenditure of Canada's provincial governments are expected to show increases of \$93,000,000 or roughly 8% for 1953. However, since 1949 the rise has been greater in revenues than in expenditures. As a result, expenditures topped revenues by only \$12,000,000 or less than 1% in 1953 as compared with \$35,000,000 or about 4% in 1949. A preliminary analysis places the 1953 net general revenue of the provinces at \$1,314,000,000 and the net general expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) at \$1,326,000,000. This represents a jump of \$473,000,000 or 56% in revenues and \$450,000,000 or 51% in expenditures since 1949.

Taxes (exclusive of federal tax rental agreements) provided the provinces with \$504,000,000 last year, \$33,000,000 or 7% more than in 1952 and \$86,000,000 or about a fifth more than in 1949. There was a decline in corporation income tax revenue, which amounted to \$51,000,000 in 1953, \$1,000,000 less than in 1952 and well under half the \$106,000,000 yield of 1949. The biggest increase in both comparisons was in the revenue from sales taxes on motor fuel and fuel oil, which climbed by \$23,000,000 over 1952 and \$31,000,000 over 1949 to \$220,000,000, reflecting to a large extent the tremendous increase in the purchase of these commodities by Canadians in recent years.

By far the most important single factor in the increase in provincial government revenue since 1949 has been the federal tax rental agreements, which in 1953 yielded the provinces \$309,000,000, or nearly four times the \$80,000,000 of 1949. Last year the largest increase in any revenue item was in privileges, licences and permits, which netted \$301,000,000, some \$48,000,000 more than in 1952 and \$123,000,000 more than in 1949. Total revenue from liquor control was \$155,000,000, about \$5,000,000 less than in 1952 and \$20,000,000 more than in 1949.

The sharpest increase in any expenditure account in both the year and the five-year comparison was in transportation and communications, which cost the provinces \$409,000,000 last year, \$38,000,000 more than in 1952 and \$155,000,000 more than in 1949. The next largest increases in both periods were in expenditures on education and health. The provinces spent \$234,000,000 on education in 1953, about \$16,000,000 more than in 1952 and \$74,000,000 more than in 1949, and another \$214,000,000 on health, an increase of \$12,000,000 over 1952 and \$71,000,000 over 1949.

Net general revenue rose last year in all provinces except Newfoundland, where the total was unchanged from 1952's \$31,000,000. Alberta chalked up the largest increase with a boost of \$37,000,000 to \$179,000,000, and Ontario followed with an advance of \$22,000,000 to \$362,000,000. The other increases were: Quebec, \$15,000,000 to \$297,000,000; Saskatchewan, \$8,000,000 to \$97,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$3,000,000 to \$48,000,000; British Columbia, \$2,000,000 to \$187,000,000; Manitoba, \$2,000,000 to \$56,000,000; New Brunswick, \$2,000,000 to \$48,000,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$1,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Net general expenditure dropped last year by \$7,000,000 to \$170,000,000 in British Columbia and by \$1,000,000 to \$310,000,000 in Quebec. Expenditure was the same as in 1952 in Prince Edward Island at \$7,000,000, but was higher in the other seven provinces. By far the largest increase was a rise of \$52,000,000 to \$443,000,000 in Ontario. The other advances were: Alberta, \$24,000,000 to \$126,000,000; Manitoba, \$8,000,000 to \$47,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$6,000,000 to \$53,000,000; Newfoundland, \$5,000,000 to \$34,000,000; New Brunswick, \$4,000,000 to \$49,000,000; and Saskatchewan, \$1,000,000 to \$86,000,000.

Revenues exceeded expenditures in 1953 in Prince Edward Island and the four provinces west of Ontario. In 1952 revenues exceeded expenditures in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while Prince Edward Island's revenues and expenditures were in balance. (1)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Crop Conditions Across Canada Throughout the Maritime Provinces wet weather prevailed during the last two weeks. This has delayed haying which is still under way throughout the area. Cutting of the grain crop has started in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. All three provinces report some late blight on potatoes and army worm damage, the latter confined to certain localities. In Prince Edward Island many farmers have been able to save only a small proportion of their hay crop. Pastures, however, are in excellent condition but grain is ripening slowly. The potato crop is promising. Grain crop yields are good in eastern Nova Scotia, and early potatoes and vegetables are on the market. An average grain crop is anticipated in New Brunswick, but hay is in poor condition and late blight is causing losses in potatoes.

Rains during the past two weeks further delayed completion of haying in Quebec and much of the crop is of mediocre quality. Grains are ripening and harvesting should begin shortly. Yields are expected to vary from fair to good. Pastures and second-growth meadows are mostly in excellent condition. Early potatoes are yielding well but the tomato crop will be smaller than in 1953. Green peas and beans have yielded well and other truck crops are fairly promising. The outlook for orchard crops is only average, although the fruit is of good quality. Cutting of flue-cured tobacco is under way and yields are satisfactory.

Cutting of spring grains is general throughout the southern part of Ontario, with average yields higher than earlier anticipated. Although heavy losses have been caused to individual fields by army worms, the total loss will be relatively small. Both yield and quality of fall wheat have been good but some combining remains to be done. Recent rains in many areas have revived pastures but have further delayed the hay harvest in parts of eastern and northern Ontario. The rains have been particularly beneficial to corn and other late crops although moisture is still inadequate in those areas in the southwest previously suffering from drought. Tobacco harvesting is well under way but has been delayed by wet weather and cool nights. Late potatoes have benefited from recent rains although white grubs are active in some counties, and blight may result from excessive rains in eastern and northern areas.

Swathing has started in the southern parts of all three Prairie Provinces. Generally, however, harvesting will be abnormally late this year. With the exception of parts of southern Alberta and relatively small areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, moisture supplies are adequate to bring crops to maturity. The principal requirement over most of the Prairies is an extended period of warm, dry weather to advance crops and enable them to escape frost damage and lessen the ravages of rust. The Plant Pathology Laboratory at Winnipeg reports that leaf rust infection on wheat is the heaviest on record and will cause a marked yield reduction of from 10 to 30% throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Stem rust is still developing except in the small proportion of the wheat crop now mature or nearing maturity and consequently the amount of damage is hard to predict except for the durum wheat which, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, will be largely ruined except for a relatively few early fields. The threat of rust in Alberta is generally less serious than in the other two provinces. Hail, however, has taken a heavy toll in Alberta and in some areas of Saskatchewan. Damage from this source has been relatively light in Manitoba.

With the exception of a few scattered showers, the weather in British Columbia has been generally clear and dry, but not especially hot, during the past two weeks. Cutting of spring wheat is expected to get under way in some areas of the Peace River Block about the end of August. In the northern Okanagan harvesting of second-cut alfalfa is nearing completion. Cutting of grain crops is in full swing and the dry pea harvest is now under way. On Vancouver Island and in the Lower Fraser Valley raspberries are almost over and loganberries are being picked almost exclusively for the wineries. Canning peas are coming off in volume with quality and yields reported good. Canning beans and corn continue to make rather slow growth. Early potatoes are now being dug. Tobacco continues to grow rather slowly but hops are making steady growth. (2)

Forecast Smaller Crops Of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye And Potatoes This Year Canadian farmers are expected to harvest smaller crops this year than in 1953 of wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes, but the crops of flaxseed, mixed grains and tame hay may be larger, according to the Bureau's first official forecast of 1954's principal field crops.

The 1954 wheat crop is currently forecast at 513,000,000 bushels. If realized, this will be the fourth consecutive wheat crop to exceed 500,000,000 bushels. Although a crop of this size would be 101,000,000 less than last year's next-to-record outturn of 614,000,000 bushels, it would still be 12% above the 10-year (1944-1953) average of 456,500,000 bushels. This year's crop of spring wheat, forecast at 490,100,000 bushels, is being harvested from a seeded area estimated at 23,600,000 acres yielding an indicated 20.8 bushels per acre. In 1953 the spring wheat crop was estimated at 587,800,000 bushels, the second largest on record, yielding an average of 23.7 bushels per acre on a seeded area of 24,800,000 acres.

Production of oats for grain in 1954 is forecast at 380,700,000 bushels, the smallest crop since 1949 and a decrease of 6% from last year's 407,000,000. Although the seeded area increased from 9,800,000 in 1953 to 10,200,000 in 1954, lower indicated average yields in all provinces more than offset the effect of increased acreage.

The 1954 barley crop, seeded on an area estimated at 7,900,000 acres, is forecast at 222,400,000 bushels, some 15% below last year's crop of 262,100,000. Sharp decreases in area seeded to both fall and spring rye have been almost entirely responsible for the considerably smaller rye crop in prospect for 1954, estimated at 16,200,000 bushels as compared with 28,800,000.

This year's flaxseed crop, currently forecast at 12,100,000 bushels, is about 23% higher than last year's 9,900,000, with the increase almost entirely attributable to a larger seeded acreage. The 1954 crop of mixed grains, grown chiefly in Eastern Canada, is forecast at 65,100,000 bushels compared with 62,200,000. Tame hay production (including the first cutting of clover and alfalfa) is currently placed at 20,000,000 tons, slightly higher than last year's 19,600,000.

On the basis of conditions at August 1, the Canadian potato crop is forecast at 55,000,000 bushels as against 67,000,000 in 1953. Decreases in planted acreages in all provinces except Alberta and indicated declines in average yields in all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia have contributed to the decline.

Average yields per acre of the main field crops, except spring rye and tame hay, are below those of 1953. The effect of lower indicated yields combined with reduced seeded acreages is particularly noticeable in the lower production forecasts for spring wheat, barley and fall rye. Realization of the 1954 yield and production forecasts is dependent to a considerably greater extent than usual on favourable weather conditions being maintained throughout the remainder of the growing and harvesting season. For the second successive year, seeding was unduly prolonged over extensive areas of the Prairie Provinces and was continued until late in June and even into July in the most seriously affected districts. Despite the generally favourable growing conditions which accelerated plant development during July, much of the crop must be considered highly vulnerable to frost damage. In addition to the potential frost hazard resulting from a late-seeded crop, this year's crop in the Prairie Provinces has already suffered fairly extensive losses from flooding, hail and rust. (3)

1952-53 Report On Grain Trade The Bureau has released its report on the grain trade of Canada for the 1952-53 crop year. Containing 117 pages, it provides detailed statistics on such things as acreage, yield and production, inspections, elevators, rail and lake shipments, supplies, exports, and prices. Copies are available at the price of \$1.00. (4)

Canadian Grain Stocks At
All-Time Peak At July 31

Total carryover stocks of the five major Canadian grains in all North American positions except Newfoundland at July 31 were estimated at an all-time peak of 876,800,000 bushels, about 5% above the previous record of 832,300,000 in 1943 and more than two and a half times the 1944-53 average of 324,800,000.

Total stocks of Canadian wheat at the end of the crop year were estimated at 587,500,000 bushels, second only to the record 594,600,000 on hand in 1943. This compares with stocks of 369,200,000 bushels at the end of July last year and the 1944-53 average of 184,200,000. An estimated 205,900,000 bushels of this year's total were held on farms, while 208,600,000 of the off-farm stocks were in country elevators. The next largest amounts, 66,500,000 and 52,300,000 bushels, were in store in Eastern elevators and Fort William-Port Arthur terminals, respectively.

Rye stocks, estimated at 18,300,000 bushels, set a new record for the second successive year, exceeding last year's total by 2,600,000 bushels and the 1944-53 average by 13,200,000 bushels.

July-end stocks of oats, estimated at 123,800,000 bushels, were the third highest on record, being surpassed only by last year's 144,400,000 bushels and the 1943 record of 149,300,000 bushels. The 1944-53 average was 85,500,000 bushels.

Barley stocks, at 144,300,000 bushels, set a record for the third consecutive year, exceeding last year's total by 32,600,000 bushels and the 1944-53 average by 98,300,000 bushels.

Stocks of flaxseed, estimated at 2,500,000 bushels, were 1,400,000 below those of July 31 last year and less than one-fourth the record 10,700,000 in store on July 31, 1949. The 1944-53 average was 3,500,000 bushels.

Farm-held stocks of wheat, barley and rye at July 31 were the highest on record for the end of a crop year, while those of oats and flaxseed had been exceeded only once before. Farm stocks of wheat, estimated at 205,900,000 bushels, were more than two and a half times the 79,700,000 on farms in 1953 and 8% above the previous peak of 190,200,000 in 1943. Stocks of oats on farms, at 97,200,000 bushels, were somewhat higher than the 90,700,000 of 1953 but about 18% below the 1943 record of 118,400,000. Farm stocks of barley and rye, at 96,800,000 and 12,900,000 bushels, respectively, were more than double the 1943 records of 41,300,000 and 6,100,000 bushels. Farm-held stocks of flaxseed, estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, were second only to last year's record of 1,500,000. With the exception of oats, at least 97% of this year's July 31 farm-held grain stocks was located in the Prairie Provinces.

Data for these estimates were obtained from the Bureau's annual July 31 survey of grain held on farms, from mill returns, and from information supplied by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada relative to grain in commercial positions at July 31. Estimates for this year's July 31 stocks are subject to revision pending the availability of more complete disposition data. (5)

Visible Supplies Of Canadian
Wheat One-Third Above Last Year

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store at the end of the 1954 crop year aggregated 379,323,000 bushels, one-third larger than last year's 286,565,000 bushels.

During the year Prairie farmers cut their wheat deliveries to 389,671,000 bushels from 535,929,000 in the preceding crop year, and overseas export clearances dropped to 201,167,000 bushels from 306,129,000.

Crop-year deliveries of oats in the Prairie Provinces were down to 87,599,000 bushels from 119,403,000 a year ago, barley to 98,428,000 bushels from 164,657,000, rye to 11,053,000 bushels from 15,925,000 and flaxseed to 7,319,000 bushels from 8,155,000. (6)

Wheat Supplies And Exports Of
Four Major Exporting Countries

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about July 1 in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,711,500,000 bushels, some 48% greater than the 1,158,500,000 a year ago.

Estimated supplies in each of the four countries on July 1, with a year earlier figures in brackets, were as follows: United States, 902,900,000 (562,500,000); Canada, 589,300,000 (413,300,000); Australia, 126,600,000 (71,200,000); and Argentina, 92,700,000 (111,500,000).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour from these four countries in the first 11 months (August-June) of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 583,500,000 bushels, down 23.5% from last season's shipments of 762,400,000 bushels. Exports from Canada declined to 233,900,000 bushels from 341,400,000, the United States to 191,200,000 bushels from 296,800,000, and Australia to 57,200,000 bushels from 94,800,000, but exports from Argentina rose to 101,200,000 bushels from 29,300,000.

While Canadian exports have declined about 31% from a year earlier, exports from the United States and Australia have dropped by some 36% and 40%, respectively. Reduced shipments from these three countries have been only partially offset by the sharp increase (245%) in Argentine exports from the extremely low level of shipments from that country in August-June, 1952-53.

Canada's share of the total exports from the four countries has decreased slightly between the two periods, shipments during the first 11 months of the 1952-53 crop year having accounted for 44.8% of the total and for the same 1953-54 period the percentage was 40.1. The United States' share of the total dropped from 38.9% to 32.8%, and Australia's share declined from 12.4% to 9.8%. Following a near-crop failure in 1951-52 the Argentine harvested larger crops in 1952-53 and 1953-54. Reflecting the improved supply position, Argentina's share of the four countries' exports so far this crop year amounted to 17.3% as against 3.8%. (7)

8% More Poultry On Farms At
Beginning Of June This Year

An estimated 71,695,000 poultry were on farms at the start of June, 5,244,000 or 8% more than at June 1 last year. Farmers in all provinces reported more birds this year, increases ranging from 3% in Ontario and Saskatchewan to 21% in New Brunswick.

Hens and chickens numbered 67,609,000, up 7% from 62,960,000 last year, while turkeys numbered 3,230,000, a 24% jump from 2,615,000. The duck population showed little change at 490,000 against 488,000, but geese decreased 6% to 366,000 from 388,000. An age and sex breakdown of the hens and chickens total showed 3% more hens and pullets of six months old and over, 14% more pullets of six weeks to six months old, 12% more cocks and cockerels over six weeks old, and 5% more chicks under six weeks old. (8)

More Shorn Wool
Taken This Year

Production of shorn wool from 1954 shearings is estimated at 6,810,000 pounds, greasy basis, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today. This is an increase of 2.2% over last year's output of 6,659,000 pounds. The number of sheep shorn was up 2.6% over 1953, with increases in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Average fleece weight per sheep was practically unchanged at 7.4 pounds, with very moderate changes in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where there was a decrease of 0.5 pounds, and British Columbia, where there was an increase of 0.7 pounds. (9)

Stocks Of Frozen Fruits And
Vegetables Higher On August 1

Stocks of frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives, and frozen vegetables and vegetables in brine were larger on August 1 than at the same time last year. Fruit stocks were 30,654,000 pounds as compared with 27,757,000, and holdings of vegetables amounted to 16,324,000 pounds as compared with 10,244,000. (10)

Mid-Year Stocks Of Canned Fruits And Vegetables Reduced This Year

Canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses had smaller stocks of both canned fruits and canned vegetables at June 30 this year. Fruit holdings were down 26.5% to 2,616,673 dozen cans from 3,562,940 dozen at the end of June last year, and vegetable holdings were off about 8% to 11,507,675 dozen cans from 12,522,197 dozen. Mid-year stocks of individual items in dozens of cans, with 1953 figures bracketed, are detailed below.

Fruits: solid pack apples, 89,881 (86,648); crabapples, 9,869 (13,061); applesauce, 180,291 (73,820); apricots, 54,632 (107,790); blueberries, 14,584 (29,012); cherries, 52,264 (78,070); cocktail and salad fruits, 262,684 (317,422); grapefruit, 27,269 (21,244); loganberries, 21,855 (8,243); peaches, 572,376 (1,398,712); bartlett pears, 240,299 (266,088); Keiffer pears, 155,565 (334,821); apple pie-filling, 41,740 (28,559); other pie-filling, 37,622 (43,307); pineapple, 363,116 (306,402); plums and gages, 166,786 (212,495); raspberries, 51,644 (18,496); rhubarb, 3,645 (6,999); strawberries, 228,853 (161,730); all other fruits, 41,698 (50,021).

Vegetables: asparagus, 344,309 (341,156); green or waxed beans, 1,315,242 (1,216,181); baked beans, 1,552,931 (1,911,035); beets, 302,543 (442,121); carrots, 164,978 (109,157); carrots and peas combined, 187,733 (71,347); corn, 2,406,121 (3,247,162); mixed vegetables, 237,666 (162,531); peas, 2,172,507 (1,992,802); pumpkin and squash, 330,949 (307,144); sauerkraut, 209,283 (116,493); spinach, 173,950 (199,579); tomatoes, 2,004,820 (2,286,056); all other vegetables, 104,643 (119,433).

Other products: apple juice, 465,733 (254,761); other fruit juice, 692,703 (579,191); apple juice concentrate, 99 (480); infant and junior fruits, 1,444,638 (1,402,232); infant and junior soups, 407,475 (491,839); infant and junior vegetables, 880,988 (922,108); other infant and junior foods, 2,153,988 (1,787,454); jams, 383,884 (361,560); jellies, 68,462 (63,076); marmalades, 171,463 (132,114); salad dressing and mayonnaise, 111,645 (118,378); peanut butter, 118,146 (105,016); pickles, 403,894 (337,817); prepared mustard, 138,620 (140,200); relishes, 66,845 (55,995); ready dinners, 465,364 (402,738); sandwich spread, 98,948 (48,178); chili sauce, 91,585 (100,965); meat sauces, 78,629 (61,686); other sauces, 151,286 (126,719); soups, 6,074,356 (5,574,714); spaghetti, 556,482 (389,559); tomato juice, 2,295,055 (3,946,868); tomato paste, pulp and puree, 174,667 (209,106); vinegar, 345,712 (254,791); tomato ketchup, 1,088,129 (1,405,982); honey, 60,880 (66,366).

More Butter And Poultry, Less Cheese And Eggs In Cold Storage At August 1

There was more creamery butter, poultry, ice cream and skim milk powder in cold storage at the start of August this year, but less cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk and frozen cream than on the same date last year. August 1 stocks of creamery butter were up 15,700,000 pounds to 92,986,000, poultry by 6,300,000 pounds to 13,526,000, ice cream by 95,000 gallons to 1,267,000, skim milk powder by 2,600,000 pounds to 17,926,000, and eggs by 39,000 cases to 466,000. Holdings of cheddar cheese were down 1,000,000 pounds to 40,330,000, evaporated whole milk by 7,500,000 pounds to 60,326,000, and frozen cream by 292,000 pounds to 417,000. (11)

Nine-City Butter Stocks 5% Greater At August 12

Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities totalled 60,810,000 pounds on August 12, about 5% more than the 57,802,000 pounds in store in these cities a year earlier. Holdings were higher this year in only four cities, but these increases were large enough to outweigh the decreases in the other five cities.

Montreal stocks at August 12 amounted to 28,643,000 pounds this year versus 26,017,000 last year, while holdings in Winnipeg rose to 12,549,000 pounds from 9,384,000, in Regina to 1,300,000 from 1,176,000 and in Edmonton to 2,607,000 from 2,432,000. Stocks in Quebec were reduced to 3,906,000 pounds from 4,075,000, in Toronto to 9,744,000 from 11,791,000, in Saskatoon to 312,000 from 450,000, in Calgary to 679,000 from 877,000 and in Vancouver to 1,070,000 from 1,600,000.

Storage Stocks Of Meat Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on August 1 were down 12% from a year earlier. Total holdings were 69,669,000 pounds as compared with 79,347,000. Stocks of frozen meat were 37,793,000 pounds (50,935,000 a year earlier), fresh meat 18,278,000 pounds (14,897,000), and cured meat 13,598,000 pounds (13,515,000) (12)

Production Of Creamery Butter Production of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and concentrated milk products moved up in July as compared with a year earlier but the month's output of ice cream declined. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter increased over last year.

Creamery butter production in July amounted to 44,156,000 pounds as compared with 41,783,000 in the same month last year, bringing the January-July total to 183,576,000 pounds as compared with 178,319,000. Domestic disappearance in July totalled 25,724,000 pounds as compared with 25,012,000, and January-July disappearance aggregated 161,694,000 pounds as compared with 155,245,000.

July's output of cheddar cheese amounted to 12,695,000 pounds as compared with 10,629,000, and the January-July production aggregated 46,118,000 pounds as compared with 43,710,000. Ice cream production in July totalled 4,395,000 gallons as compared with 4,574,000, and in the seven months amounted to 17,546,000 gallons as compared with 17,529,000. Output of concentrated milk products in July totalled 56,164,000 pounds as compared with 53,612,000, bringing the cumulative total to 281,261,000 pounds as compared with 274,939,000. (15)

Per Capita Consumption Of Dairy Products Up In 1953 Canadians consumed more milk and cream, ice cream, butter, cheese, and concentrated whole milk products last year than in 1952, according to figures on domestic disappearance in the Bureau's 1953 edition of Dairy Statistics.

Canadians consumed 4,533,150,000 pints of fluid milk and cream or about 315 pints per capita last year as compared with 4,386,080,000 or 312 pints per capita in 1952. Total consumption increased in all provinces, but the per capita figure declined in Prince Edward Island and Alberta. Quebec continued to lead in per capita consumption with an average of 386 pints, and Nova Scotia to trail with only 239 pints.

During 1953 Canadians consumed a record 28,729,000 gallons of ice cream or 1.94 gallons per capita as compared with 27,219,000 or 1.89 gallons per person in 1952. Both total and per capita consumption decreased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba last year, but these decreases were more than offset by gains in the other provinces. British Columbia again had the highest per capita figure at 2.48 gallons, while Quebec has the lowest at 1.53 gallons.

Butter consumption increased to 308,674,000 pounds last year from 300,406,000 in 1952, the per capita figure advancing slightly to 20.88 pounds from 20.82. The gain was confined to creamery butter, per capita consumption of which rose to 19.32 pounds from 19.05. Per capita consumption of dairy butter declined to 1.44 pounds from 1.65 and per capita consumption of whey butter remained at 0.12 pounds. Total cheese consumption was 89,154,000 pounds in 1953, up from 84,129,000 in the preceding year, per capita consumption increasing to 6.03 pounds from 5.83. Per capita consumption of process cheese advanced to 3.00 pounds from 2.85, cheddar cheese to 2.23 pounds from 2.19 and other cheese to 0.80 pounds from 0.79. Consumption of concentrated whole milk products rose to 307,103,000 pounds or 20.78 pounds per capita last year from 293,042,000 or 20.30 pounds per capita in 1952. Per capita consumption of evaporated milk advanced to 18.61 pounds from 18.37 and condensed milk to 0.87 pounds from 0.76, while per capita consumption of milk powder was unchanged at 0.35 pounds. (14).

4% More Process Cheese Made In First 7 Months Less process cheese was made in July than in the same month last year but increases in earlier months boosted the seven-month output 4% to 25,408,000 pounds from 24,324,000. The July production of 3,388,000 pounds was 14% over the revised June figure of 2,970,000 pounds but was 3% less than the 3,484,000 pounds made in July last year. Manufacturers' stocks totalled 1,261,000 pounds at the end of July, 2,000 more than a month earlier and 282,000 more than on the same date in 1953.

Margarine Output Up Again In July For the sixth month in a row margarine production rose above the 1953 level in July. Manufacturers turned out 7,802,000 pounds, 241,000 more than in July last year, to put January-July output at 64,298,000 pounds, 2,617,000 more than in 1953. Stocks amounted to 3,116,000 pounds at the start of August, 368,000 less than a month earlier and 147,000 under holdings on the same date last year. (15)

July Production Of Carbonated Beverages Canadian output of carbonated beverages in July showed only a small seasonal increase over June according to preliminary figures, amounting to 11,834,456 gallons as against 11,234,674, and was substantially below last year's July production of 12,931,159 gallons. In the seven months ending July, output totalled 58,949,650 gallons this year compared to 59,487,608 gallons in 1953. (16)

T R A N S P O R T

Railway Car Loadings Lower Railway car loadings in the last 10 days of July amounted to 109,686 cars, down 16,845 cars or 13.3% from last year's corresponding total of 126,531 cars. This brought cumulative loadings for the first seven month of 1954 to 2,076,375 cars, 10% below last year's 2,302,199 cars.

There were declines in loadings in the 10-day period in grain, grain products, livestock, coal, iron and steel products, gasoline, building sand, gravel and crushed stone, pulpwood, miscellaneous carloadings, and L.C.L. freight. In contrast, iron ore, non-ferrous ores and concentrates and timber and plywood increased. (17)

Less Freight Carried By Railways In April Canadian railways carried 10,443,316 tons of revenue freight during April, a decrease of 15.2% from last year's corresponding total of 12,305,853 tons. Loadings in Canada declined to 7,779,040 tons from 9,301,543, and receipts from foreign connections fell to 1,381,216 tons from 1,490,023, and intransit freight dropped to 1,283,060 tons from 1,514,287.

Less freight was transported in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia. Ontario's total fell to 4,371,320 tons from 5,272,155, Quebec's to 1,891,126 tons from 1,976,898, Nova Scotia's to 743,554 tons from 827,790 and Saskatchewan's to 690,085 tons from 1,382,691.

Total for Manitoba was down to 468,635 tons from 631,152, New Brunswick to 327,328 tons from 346,500, Newfoundland to 58,719 tons from 60,499, and Prince Edward Island to 34,943 tons from 40,020. British Columbia's total rose to 982,672 tons from 969,079, and Alberta's to 874,934 tons from 799,069. (18)

Fewer Passengers Carried By Transit Systems In May Transit companies transported 2.9% fewer passengers in May than a year earlier and their revenues dropped 3.4%. Declines were shown for both urban and interurban systems. Total number of passengers carried was 114,306,679 as compared with 117,740,610, and the revenues amounted to \$13,324,113 as compared with \$13,791,942. Passengers carried on urban lines declined to 107,233,062 from 109,884,295 and their revenues dropped to \$9,776,966 from \$9,989,608. Interurban passengers fell to 7,073,617 from 7,856,315 and the revenues were off to \$3,547,147 from \$3,802,334. (19)

Operating Income Of Largest Railways Sliced By Almost Two-Thirds This May A sharper drop in revenues than in expenses left Canada's 16 largest railways with an operating income of only \$1,463,020 this May, little more than one-third the \$4,356,046 net of a year earlier. Operating revenues fell over 13% to \$89,453,591 from \$103,193,726 in May last year, while operating expenses were cut less than 11% to \$85,318,686 from \$95,765,173.

Of the two main lines, the C.N.R. reported drops of 12% in revenues and 8% in expenses for its Canadian lines. These resulted in a \$417,532 loss on May operations this year in contrast to an operating income of \$1,647,944 last year. The C.P.R. reported reductions of 14% in revenues and 15% in expenses which resulted in an increase of \$117,247 in May operating income to \$1,852,789.

Lower freight movement was mainly responsible for the decrease in the operating revenues of the 16 lines this May. Revenue tons carried were down nearly 17% from a year earlier at 12,039,830, and revenue ton miles were over 27% less at 4,356,877. Revenue passengers numbered 2,185,661, a decline of 9,234, and passenger miles were down 2.5% to 229,776,000. Freight trains travelled almost 18% fewer miles this May, and passenger trains nearly 2% few miles. (2)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports Declined 14.5% In May From Last Year's All-Time High Reduced imports from the United States, the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries and Latin America more than counterbalanced increases from Europe and other foreign countries as a group, and Canada's imports from all countries in May declined 14.5% from last year's May total which was an all-time high, according to final figures. In the January-May period there was a decrease of 9.8%.

There were small increases in May in the agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products groups but the other seven groups declined. Decreases were particularly noteworthy in fibres and textiles, iron and products, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals. In the January-May period agricultural and vegetable products and wood and paper were higher in value, but the other seven groups declined.

Value of commodity imports in May was \$359,700,000 as compared with \$420,600,000 a year earlier. Average import prices were slightly higher this May but volume fell 15.3%. In the January-May period imports declined to \$1,634,100,000 from \$1,810,300,000; prices averaged 0.8% higher but volume declined 10.3%.

Imports from the United States in May were cut to \$259,977,000 from \$312,315,000 a year ago, and the five-month value dropped to \$1,205,818,000 from \$1,372,615,000. Among the main commodity groups agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products were higher in May, but other groups were lower. January-May imports were up in the agricultural and vegetable products and wood and paper groups but down in the others.

Purchases from the United Kingdom in May declined to \$35,999,000 from \$43,534,000, and in the five-month period were down to \$159,507,000 from \$176,760,000. May's imports were higher in value for agricultural and vegetable products and steady for wood and paper, but lower for other main groups. In the five-month period there were increases only for iron and products and miscellaneous commodities.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries were moderately lower in May at \$17,029,000 as compared with \$17,629,000, but the five-month total was slightly higher at \$60,737,000 as compared with \$59,334,000. Imports were higher from Australia both in May and the five months but lower from British Guiana, India, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, and New Zealand.

Imports from Latin America fell in May to \$24,100,000 from \$27,680,000, but rose slightly in the five months to \$115,748,000 from \$114,503,000. Purchases were higher from Venezuela both in May and the cumulative period but lower from Cuba and Mexico. There were smaller purchases in May but larger imports in the five months from Brazil and Colombia.

Imports from European countries rose in May to \$16,098,000 from \$14,763,000, but were slightly lower in the five-month period at \$63,519,000 as compared with \$63,975,000. Both May and January-May imports were higher for the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, but lower for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, and Italy.

Purchases from other foreign countries rose in May to \$5,355,000 from \$3,940,000, and in the five months increased to \$24,412,000 from \$20,150,000. (21 & 22)

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

	<u>1953 May 1954</u>		<u>1953 January-May 1954</u>	
	(In thousands)			
Machinery, non-farm	\$35,974	\$35,065	\$168,350	\$163,591
Automobile parts	24,018	18,543	105,957	95,430
Petroleum, crude	16,021	15,924	85,702	83,394
Farm implement & machinery ...	25,483	19,643	105,802	72,815
Rolling-mill products	11,145	7,668	50,188	45,611
Engines & boilers	10,699	8,092	51,575	42,852
Automobiles	15,034	9,817	50,466	40,392
Petroleum products	12,506	9,001	44,432	39,256
Aircraft & parts	13,294	9,724	48,862	37,884
Fruits	9,387	9,071	36,008	37,717
Coal	13,017	8,957	45,567	35,475
Cotton products	8,064	6,284	46,107	34,522
Coffee & chicory	5,181	6,150	25,393	32,293
Books & printed matter	6,621	5,696	28,564	27,537
Wool products	5,955	4,276	30,005	25,072
Pipes, tubes & fittings	7,014	7,136	28,219	22,438
Cotton, raw & linters	4,906	4,225	30,194	20,711
Refrigerators & parts	8,841	5,134	29,125	20,124

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

Wholesale Sales Up 4% In June Canadian wholesalers increased their sales almost 4% in June as compared with a year earlier, sales gains in drugs (6%), fruits and vegetables (6.4%), groceries (8.6%), and tobacco and confectionery (1.1%) more than offsetting declines in auto parts and equipment (1.4%), clothing (2.6%), footwear (6.5%), dry goods (4.9%) and hardware (3%).

The value of stocks on hand decreased 0.2% at the end of June as compared with the same date of 1953. The apparel trades recorded the sharpest declines, footwear falling 16%, dry goods 13%, and clothing 10%. Wholesalers of groceries and tobacco and confectionery had respective increases of 9% and 10%. Other trades showed lesser inventory changes, ranging between a decline of 2% for hardware and an advance of 4% for auto parts and equipment. (23)

Department Store Sales Up 1.8% In First August Week Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 1.8% higher in the week ending August 7 than in the first week of August last year. Gains of 23.2% in British Columbia, 7.8% in Alberta, 1.8% in the Atlantic Provinces and 1.6% in Quebec more than offset declines of 7.1% in Ontario, 6.1% in Manitoba and 0.8% in Saskatchewan.

Department Store Sales 2.7% Higher In Half Year Canada's department stores had estimated sales of \$465,774,000 in the first half of 1954, up 2.7% from \$453,747,000 last year. The June value was \$84,886,000, up 6.2% from \$79,927,000. Inventories were valued at \$251,481,000 at the end of May, 4.6% more than a year earlier.

A sharp increase in television set purchases raised half-year sales of radio and music departments one-third to \$10,455,000. Major appliance sales rose 11% to \$22,259,000 and food and kindred product sales 5% to \$31,550,000 from \$30,043,000. Hardware and houseware sales climbed 6% to \$32,101,000 and men's clothing purchases by 5% to \$15,583,000.

Sales of ladies' apparel and accessories rose 0.4% to \$132,143,000; homefurnishings 0.1% to \$31,102,000; furniture 0.1% to \$31,073,000; sports goods and luggage 5% to \$14,006,000; piece goods 0.2% to \$12,578,000; toiletries, cosmetics and drugs 2% to \$11,556,000; stationery, books and magazines 7% to \$6,723,000; and photographic equipment 2% to \$1,470,000. Sales of men's furnishings declined 3% to \$17,324,000; boys' clothing and furnishings 0.4% to \$10,913,000; linens and domestics 4% to \$16,267,000; smallwares 0.3% to \$9,708,000; china and glassware 5% to \$5,264,000; and jewellery 1.5% to \$7,347,000. Sales of men's and boys' shoes were unchanged at \$7,235,000. (24)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Manufacturing Payroll Still Dropping, But Total Labour Income Higher In May Manufacturing's payroll continued to contract in May but expansion in other sectors raised total labour income to an estimated \$975,000,000, some \$21,000,000 more than in April and \$9,000,000 more than in May last year. The five-month total of \$4,767,000,000 was about 1.5% higher than 1953's \$4,693,000,000.

Wages and salaries in manufacturing dropped by \$2,000,000 during May to \$320,000,000, some \$11,000,000 under last year's May payroll and the smallest total for any month since October, 1952. The latest decline was concentrated in leather products, textiles, clothing, transportation equipment and iron and steel products. The usual seasonal pick-up in outdoor activities raised the combined wage bill of agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining by \$10,000,000, and the construction payroll by \$8,000,000 during May. However, the primary industry group total of \$69,000,000 was the same as in May last year and the construction total of \$67,000,000 was \$5,000,000 less than a year earlier.

Labour income in the finance and services group, which includes government, climbed \$3,000,000 to \$232,000,000 in May, \$18,000,000 above last year's May tab and the highest monthly total on record. The May payroll of the utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade group was \$253,000,000, up \$2,000,000 from the preceding month and \$7,000,000 from a year earlier. Supplementary labour income totalled \$34,000,000 in May, unchanged from a month and a year earlier. (25)

PRICES

Security Price Indexes

	<u>August 12, 1954</u>	<u>August 5, 1954</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>July 15, 1954</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	186.6	186.9	182.5
Industrials	187.1	187.7	181.8
Utilities	170.2	170.6	171.0
Banks	219.2	216.7	216.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks ...1.....	96.4	94.7	91.3
Gold	68.5	67.8	64.3
Base Metals	160.2	156.4	153.0

MANUFACTURING

Auto Industry Cut Shipments 40% As
Sales Continued To Decline In June

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in June were down 40% from last year's level, the sharpest cut to date. Shipments have been dropping at a steadily increasing rate since February, but increases in the first two months held the half-year decrease to 14.5%. Dealer sales, which have been lower than last year each month since the start of the year, were 17% under 1953's record turnover in both June and the half-year.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the industry shipped 30,229 new passenger cars and trucks to dealers in June, 19,671 less than a year earlier, and 243,347 in the first six months, a drop of 40,351. Shipments of imported U.S. motor vehicles were also down 18% in the half-year to 15,118 from 18,503, and sales of European-made vehicles totalled only 12,338 in the first six months, one-fifth less than the 15,461 British-made models sold in the first half of 1953.

Dealers sold 38,644 motor vehicles in June, 8,047 fewer than in the same month last year, and 227,660 in the six months, a decrease of 46,769. Retail value was 15% lower in both periods, falling to \$100,118,000 from \$118,005,000 in June and to \$587,782,000 from \$688,342,000 in the half-year.

The drop in shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles this year has been much sharper in trucks than in passenger cars. Half-year shipments of commercial vehicles were down by 29,140 or 38% to 48,056, while auto shipments were off by 11,211 or 5% to 195,291. The decrease in passenger cars has resulted from reduced shipments of coupes (4,255 versus 14,227 in the first six months last year), 2-door sedans (40,155 versus 44,849) and 4-door sedans (123,767 versus 135,083). In contrast, shipments of convertibles jumped to 11,742 from 1,495, station-wagons to 5,003 from 4,756, and chassis (without bodies) to 10,369 from 6,292.

Dealers' sales have been lower this year in all parts of the country. June declines ranged from over 7% in Quebec to nearly 44% in Saskatchewan. Ontario dealers, who sell more than two-fifths of the national total, reported a sales drop of over 11%. Half-year sales ranged from less than 5% under last year in Nova Scotia to more than 30% under in Saskatchewan. Ontario sales were down 15%.

In percentage terms, commercial vehicle sales fared the worst, with only 42,296 new models sold in the first six months this year, a drop of 17,804 or 30%. However, the slump in passenger car sales was numerically greater, the '54 models totalling 185,603, a decrease of 29,157 or 13.5%. Half-year auto sales brought dealers \$477,535,000, some \$62,255,000 or 11.5% less than in 1953, while truck sales grossed \$110,247,000, a cut of \$38,305,000 or 26%.

The number of new vehicle sales financed was also off 17% in the first half at 84,954 versus 102,278 last year, and the amount of financing was 13% less at \$159,305,000 against \$183,153,000. The number of used vehicle sales financed in the first six months was down over 17% to 198,489 from 240,375, and the amount of financing was 19% lower at \$167,636,000 versus \$207,061,000. (26 & 27)

Water-Tank Heater
Output Off In May

There were 25,720 domestic water-tank heaters made in May, a drop of 15% from last year's May output of 30,211. This put production in the first five months of 1954 at 110,983, a decrease of over 17% from the 134,320 made in January-May last year. Factory shipments were off to 23,868 from 25,287 in the latest month, and to 109,503 from 117,547 in the five months. Fewer of all types have been this year. Five-month production of electric heaters fell to 95,142 from 115,489, gas-fired heaters to 15,244 from 18,066, and coal, wood and oil-fired heaters to 597 from 765.

Factories Sold 16% More
Batteries In First Half

Canadian factories sold \$10,829,032 worth of electric storage batteries in the first six months this year, 16% more than the \$9,307,460 worth sold in the first-half of 1953. June sales amounted to \$1,806,047 versus \$1,571,300 last year.

Sales of all types were higher in January-June this year. Batteries for the ignition of internal combustion engines for passenger cars and light trucks were worth \$7,611,476 versus \$6,965,036 a year earlier, and other automotive batteries \$38,791 versus \$18,221. Cells for farm lighting plants were valued at \$133,026 versus \$132,706, and cells for railway service at \$588,096 versus \$326,319. Batteries for all other purposes were worth \$2,173,614 as against \$1,602,668, and parts and supplies were valued at \$284,029 as compared with \$262,510. (28)

Half-Year Steel Ingot Output
Down 25% From A Year Earlier

Canadian production of steel ingots in the first half of this year amounted to 1,550,184 tons, down 516,094 tons or nearly 25% from the output of 2,066,278 tons in the first six months of 1953. Daily average output for the period was 8,565 tons as against 11,416 tons last year. June production rose moderately to 259,557 tons and a daily average of 8,652 tons from 252,988 and 8,161 tons in May but was about 24% below last year's June output of 342,629 tons and daily average of 11,421 tons. (29)

Steel Wire & Nail Shipments

Shipments of steel wire by Canadian producers in May amounted to 9,556 tons, up from the April total of 9,125 tons but below last year's May shipments of 10,772 tons. More galvanized and barbed wire was shipped in May than a year earlier, but smaller quantities of plain, other coated, and cold rolled flat wire.

Shipments of wire fencing in the month were above a year earlier at 2,754 compared to 2,723 tons, while wire rope shipments were lower at 2,269 against 2,352 tons. Shipments of wire nails were up slightly to 7,037 from 6,889 tons and wire staples to 370 from 212 tons, while those of cut nails, aluminum nails and tacks were smaller. (30)

Builders' Hardware Output
Up Slightly In Half-Year

Production of builders' and shelf hardware were valued at \$6,028,000 in the first six months this year, slightly more than 2% over the \$5,898,000 worth produced in the first-half of 1953. June production increased to \$1,092,000 worth from \$992,000 worth last year, and with gains in May, March and January outweighed drops in April and February.

Coke Supplies Down From 1953

Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada in the first five months this year were 16% smaller than in the same period last year, totalling 1,516,655 tons as compared with 1,807,585. Five-month production amounted to 1,446,568 tons (1,739,081 in 1953), landed imports to 114,504 tons (144,031), and exports to 45,417 tons (75,527). (31)

Finished Leather Production in June

June production of cattle sole leather increased over May but was down as compared to June last year at 1,187,354 against 1,306,344 pounds, while total deliveries were off to 1,107,149 compared to 1,314,647 pounds. Cattle upper leather production in the month was up to 4,732,862 as against 4,619,530 square feet last year, deliveries being slightly lower at 4,566,911. Output of glove and garment leather declined to 522,056 from 540,467 square feet, but deliveries increased to 536,250 from 528,776 square feet.

Calf and kip upper production rose sharply in June to 926,687 compared to 597,048 square feet a year earlier, total deliveries amounting to 795,975 against 593,994 square feet, while horse leather production was down to 107,538 from 158,753 square feet and deliveries to 150,998 from 164,186 square feet. Month-end stocks of raw cattle hides numbered 520,242 against 414,612 last year, calf and kip skins 511,169 against 381,555 and sheep and lamb skins 34,130 dozen against 21,792. (32)

More Rubber Used In June Canadian manufacturers used 17,160,466 pounds of rubber in June, 489,206 more than in the preceding month. The bulk went into the production of tires, tubes and tire repair materials. These products took 11,696,920 pounds, 394,931 more than in May. Footwear manufacturers used 1,626,782 pounds, 230,358 more than a month earlier, and wire and cable factories 395,887 pounds, an increase of 6,833. The amount used in other products decreased by 142,916 pounds to 3,440,877.

More natural and synthetic rubber was used in June, but less reclaim rubber. Consumption of natural rubber increased by 484,883 pounds to 8,290,628, and synthetic rubber by 91,729 pounds to 6,179,362. Consumption of reclaim rubber amounted to 2,690,476 pounds, 87,406 less than in May. (33)

May Footwear Output Smallest Since 1950 Leather footwear production continued below the year-earlier level for the ninth straight month this May, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Manufacturers turned out 3,100,641 pairs, 501,605 or 14% fewer than in the same months of 1954 added up to 16,396,325 pairs, 1,524,297 or over 8% less than in 1953. (34)

MINERALS

Shipments Of Iron Ore Sharply Lower This Year Shipments of iron ore from Canadian Mines in the first six months this year dropped almost 28% from a year earlier. Tonnage shipped for export fell 22% and to Canadian consumers 42%. Stocks on hand at the end of June were almost tripled.

Half-year shipments aggregated 1,756,047 tons as compared with 2,425,494 a year earlier. Ores shipped for export totalled 1,365,303 tons as compared with 1,749,173, and shipments to Canadian consumers amounted to 390,744 tons as compared with 676,319. June shipments were 654,174 tons (735,421 last year), of which 562,990 were for export (592,025) and 91,184 for use in Canada (143,396). End-of-June stocks totalled 1,718,108 tons against 657,367. (35)

Mine Shipments And Exports Of Asbestos Lower In June And First Half Of 1954 Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in the first half of the year totalled 434,823 tons, 5.2% below last year's 458,477, and exports were down 5.4% to 412,843 tons from 436,116. Mine shipments in June declined to 78,960 tons from 82,805, and exports fell to 81,936 tons from 83,719. (36)

Salt Shipments Declined In June And Half Year Producers' shipments of dry common salt in the first six months this year totalled 230,510 tons, slightly below the 233,253 tons shipped in the like 1953 period. June's total was 41,011 tons, virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Producers held 26,086 tons at the end of June, up from 18,792 a year ago. (37)

Gold Production Up In May - First Increase In 11 Months Showing the first increase over a year earlier in 11 months, Canada's production of gold rose in May to 384,205 fine ounces from 368,597 in May, 1953. The cumulative output for the first five months of the year dropped to 1,715,918 fine ounces from 1,841,716.

British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon had larger production totals both in May and the January-May period, and Nova Scotia had declines. May output for both Ontario and Quebec moved up but five-month totals were lower. January-May production by areas, with a year earlier figures in brackets, were: Ontario, 951,223 fine ounces (1,038,406); Quebec, 427,445 (482,438); Northwest Territories, 122,451 (114,508); British Columbia, 112,833 (105,454); Prairie Provinces, 96,844 (95,367); Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 4,381 (4,822); and the Yukon, 741 (720). (38)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Corn Flakes Still Canada's Most Popular Prepared Breakfast Food

Corn flakes are still by far the nation's most popular ready-to-eat breakfast cereal, but they have lost ground to puffed grains since the war. Last year Canadians ate about one-fifth less corn flakes, nearly two and a half times as much puffed grains as in 1945.

Manufacturers shipped 24,341,000 pounds of corn flakes and 15,150,000 pounds of puffed grains in 1953. This was 5,314,000 pounds less corn flakes, 8,521,000 pounds more puffed grains than in 1945. Corn flakes comprised about a third of all prepared breakfast food shipments last year as compared with two-fifths of the total eight years earlier, while puffed grains made up about a fifth as compared with less than 9%.

Shipments of wheat and bran flakes amounted to 9,338,000 pounds in 1953, about 1,348,000 less than in 1945, and shipments of other ready-to-eat breakfast foods to 23,654,000 pounds, some 4,538,000 less. Factory sales of all prepared breakfast cereals totalled 72,483,000 pounds last year. This was considerably less than the record 82,195,000 pounds shipped in 1946 but well above the post-war low of 59,358,000 pounds in 1948. Although the 1953 shipments were some 2,679,000 pounds less than the 1945 output, the factory value was almost twice as great -- \$20,481,000 versus \$10,901,000. (39)

Prefab House Shipments Almost Tripled In 1952

Canada's sash, door and planing mills industry shipped \$5,251,312 worth of prefabricated houses in 1952, nearly three times the \$1,849,624 worth produced in the preceding year. Value of all products shipped by the 1,728 firms in the industry in 1952 was a record \$191,451,085, up over 7% from the \$178,765,263 output of 1,698 concerns in the industry in 1951.

Among the principal products, value of planed lumber shipped rose to \$87,391,437 from \$73,881,952; sash, doors and other mill-work to \$56,610,601 from \$56,444,817; boxes and containers to \$609,862 from \$393,204; and box shooks to \$571,099 from \$449,320. Shipments of hardwood flooring dropped in value to \$138,820 from \$416,456 and other matched lumber to \$17,188,443 from \$23,131,606, while output of mouldings declined to \$8,106,368 from \$8,715,939 and wooden furniture to \$1,720,857 from \$1,841,314. (40)

Value Of Products Of The Printing Trades At New Record Level In 1952

Products of the printing trades and allied arts of Canada, which comprise several closely related industries -- publishing and printing, printing and bookbinding, lithographing, engraving, stereotyping and electro-typing, and trade composition -- reached a new peak value of \$449,508,758 in 1952, an increase of 3.5% over the preceding year's \$414,259,662.

In all, there were 2,718 establishments in the printing trades in 1952 as compared with 2,665 the year before. With 1,163 plants, Ontario accounted for 55.2% of the total production in 1952. The 694 establishments in Quebec produced 24.2% of the total, and British Columbia's 240 plants accounted for 6.8%. The average number of employees in the industry fell to 59,916 from 60,076, but salary and wage payments increased to \$177,373,133 from \$162,779,233. The cost of materials used climbed to \$138,809,747 from \$133,525,094.

Periodicals, valued at \$184,719,634, accounted for 45% of the value of printed matter and other products, daily newspapers alone contributing \$132,531,769. The value of periodicals was made up of \$130,160,344 received for advertising and \$54,559,290 received from subscriptions and sales. Only periodicals printed in the publishers' own plants are included in these figures. Revenues from advertising and from subscriptions and sales of all Canadian periodicals in 1952 aggregated \$220,318,346, up from \$199,067,704. Revenues from advertising climbed to \$157,048,838 from \$140,732,810, and from sales of periodicals to \$63,269,508 from \$58,334,894. (41)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- M^s Preliminary Analysis of Revenue & Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1953, 25¢
- 2- Telegraphic Crop Report: Canada, 10¢
- 3- August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, 10¢
- 4- Grain Trade of Canada, 1952-53, \$1
- 5- Stocks of Grain at July 31, 10¢
- 6- M^s Grain Statistics, Weekly, 10¢
- 7- The Wheat Review, July, 10¢
- 8- M^s Report on the Poultry Survey of June 1, 1954, 10¢
- 9- M^s Shorn Wool Production, 1954, 10¢
- 10- M^s Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, August 1, 10¢
- 11- M^s Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, August 1, 10¢
- 12- M^s Stocks of Meat & Lard, August 1, 10¢
- 13- Dairy Factory Production, July, 10¢
- 14- Dairy Statistics, 1953, 25¢
- 15- M^s Margarine Statistics, July, 10¢
- 16- M^s Production of Carbonated Beverages, July, 10¢
- 17- M^s Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 18- M^s Railway Freight Traffic, April, 10¢
- 19- M^s Transit Report, May, 10¢
- 20- M^s Railway Operating Statistics, May, 10¢
- 21- Summary of Foreign Trade, May, 10¢
- 22- Imports for Consumption, Summary, May, 20¢
- 23- Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed Bulletin, June & Six Months, 50¢
- 24- Wholesale Trade, June, 10¢
- 25- Department Store Sales & Stocks, June, 10¢
- 26- Estimates of Labour Income, May, 10¢
- 27- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, June, 20¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of August 13)
- 28- Employment & Payrolls, June 20¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of July 30)
- 29- Motor Vehicle Shipments, June, 10¢
- 30- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, June, 25¢
- 31- M^s Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June, 10¢
- 32- Steel Ingots, June, 10¢
- 33- M^s Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, May, 10¢
- 34- Coal & Coke Statistics, May, 25¢
- 35- M^s Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, June, 10¢
- 36- Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, June, 25¢
- 37- M^s Production of Leather Footwear, May, 10¢
- 38- M^s Iron Ore, June, 10¢
- 39- M^s Asbestos, June, 10¢
- 40- M^s Salt, June, 10¢
- 41- M^s Gold Production, May, 10¢
- 42- Prepared Breakfast Foods Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 43- The Sash, Door & Planing Mills Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 44- The Printing Trades, 1952, 50¢
- M - Memorandum

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

D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Poultry: Farmers had about 71,695,000 birds at the start of June this year, 5,244,000 or 8% more than at June 1 last year.

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Hardware, tools and cutlery industry comprised 339 plants in 1952, 42 more than in the preceding year.

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Housing: Over \$5,331,000 worth of prefabricated houses were shipped by Canadian sash, door and planing mills in 1952, nearly three times the \$1,850,000 worth produced in 1951.

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Creamery butter prices at dairy factories averaged 58.9¢ per pound last year, down from 59.7¢ in 1952 and 63.1¢ in 1951. The average price remained highest in British Columbia at 64¢ per pound and lowest in Saskatchewan at 58¢.

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Travel: Last year Canadians visiting the United States for more than 48 hours spent an average of \$86, while Americans visiting Canada spent an average of only \$52. This compared with averages of \$88 and \$51, respectively, in 1952.

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Provincial governments had net general revenues totalling \$1,314,000,000 last year, \$93,000,000 or 8% more than in 1952 and \$473,000,000 or 56% more than five years earlier. Taxes provided less than 31% in 1953 and 1952 as compared with nearly half the total in 1949.

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Corn flakes are still by far the nation's most popular ready-to-eat breakfast cereal, but they have lost ground to puffed grains since the war. Last year Canadians ate about one-fifth less corn flakes, nearly two and a half times as much puffed grains as in 1945. Corn flakes comprised about a third of all prepared breakfast food shipments in 1953 as compared with two-fifths of the total in 1945, while puffed grains made up about a fifth as compared with less than 9% eight years earlier.

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Periodicals received a record \$220,318,000 from advertising, subscriptions and sales in 1952, \$21,250,000 or 11% more than in 1951. Daily newspapers accounted for over 60% of the total, other newspapers for 15%, general magazines for over 7%, trade, technical and scientific publications for about 6.5%, telephone and city directories for 4.5%, agricultural publications for 2.5%, religious publications for 2%, and schools, fraternal, juvenile and other publications for the balance, a little more than 2%.

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Travel: Although the number of visits to Canada by residents of the United States exceeded visits of Canadians to the United States by nearly 5,000,000 or more than 20% in 1953, expenditures by Canadians in the United States exceeded expenditures of Americans in Canada by \$25,000,000 or 9%.

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Iron Ore: Canadian mines shipped 1,756,000 tons in the first half of this year, 28% less than in the first six months of 1953. Exports were off 22% and shipments to Canadian customers by 42%. Mid-year stocks were almost triple those of a year earlier.

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Milk: Canadians downed about 315 pints of fluid milk and cream per capita last year, three pints more than in 1952. Quebecers continued to drink the most, averaging 386 pints each, 147 pints or over 61% more than Nova Scotians, who again consumed the least.

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Manufacturing: Canada's 37,929 factories had another record year in 1952 when they shipped products worth \$16,983,000,000. This was the sixth straight record-breaking year and the 1952 value was more than double that of 1946.

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Canned Goods: Mid-year stocks of canned fruits totalled 2,617,000 cans, 26.5% fewer than at the end of June in 1953, while holdings of canned vegetables amounted to 11,508,000 cans, about 8% less.

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Wood-Cutting Saws: \$8,535,000 worth were sold by factories in 1952, \$2,226,000 worth or 21% less than in 1951.

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