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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Trade: Sharply reduced shipments of farm products, mainly wheat, other grains and wheat flour, accounted for most of the 17.4% drop in the value of domestic exports in July and most of the 8.8% loss in the first 7 months of 1954. Less than a third of the decline from last year's January-July value was due to lower prices, more than two-thirds to smaller volume. (Page 2)

Production: Led by substantial declines in wood products, iron and steel, transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies, durable goods output fell 12% in June from last year's level. Decreases in rubber, textiles and clothing were balanced by increases in other products in the non-durables sector. The overall loss of 6% in manufacturing outweighed a 12% boost in mining, put industrial production 2% below June last year. Half-year tally: a drop of 3% from 1953. (Page 10)

Labour: At the start of July employment in industry was up 2.3% over June, down 3% from last year. Weekly earnings averaged \$58.86, a gain of 44¢ in the month, \$1.29 since July 1 last year. (Page 4)

Prices: With lower quotations for animal products, textiles and non-ferrous metals, wholesale prices continued to decline in July, reaching the lowest level since August 1950. Advances in potatoes and grains increased farm product prices while higher quotations for lumber raised the price of residential building material. (Pages 11 & 12)

Transport: Railway carloadings were off 7% in the second week of August, 10% since the start of the year. Flow of oil through Canadian pipe lines was up 22% in the first 6 months this year. Record traffic raised the net income of international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies 34% last year. (Page 14)

Food: Wheat flour output in the 1953-54 crop year, down 12% from 1952-53, was the smallest since 1949-50. Production of mill feeds was also lower than a year earlier, but outputs of oatmeal and rolled oats were higher. Milk production rose 2% in July, and fluid sales averaged 3% above last year in the first half. Output of eggs was up 11% this July, averaged 9% higher than in 1953 in the first 7 months. Factories turned out more margarine and shortening but less lard in January-July this year. With holdings of spiced pork and ham down sharply, stocks of canned meat held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of July were less than one-fifth as large as last year. Farmers had an estimated 3,500,000 turkeys at the start of August, 8% more than at June 1 and 23% more than last year. (Pages 5-7)

Decreases In Wheat & Other Grain Shipments  
Accounted For Most Of The July Export Drop

for most of a drop of 17.4% in the value of Canada's domestic exports in July from a year earlier and also of a decline of 8.8% in the cumulative value for the seven months as compared with last year, according to detailed summary figures. Somewhat less than a third of the seven month decline in value was due to lower prices, and over two-thirds to reduced volume.

Sharply reduced shipments of farm products, mainly wheat, other grains and wheat flour, accounted

Domestic exports in the month were valued at \$323,900,000, down \$69,200,000 from \$393,100,000 last year, and in the seven months totalled \$2,168,300,000, off \$218,400,000 from \$2,386,700,000 in 1953. Foreign exports in the month were unchanged at \$5,200,000, but in the seven months were up to \$36,600,000 from \$31,300,000.

Wheat shipments in July dropped \$38,492,000 in value to \$32,799,000 from \$71,291,000 last year and other grains by \$13,109,000 to \$10,457,000 from \$23,566,000, while wheat flour declined more moderately to \$7,631,000 from \$10,432,000. Together the decreases in these three commodities represented nearly four-fifths of the drop in the month's total domestic exports. Over the seven months, exports of wheat were down \$143,539,000 to \$189,282,000, other grains \$33,147,000 to \$66,426,000, and wheat flour \$7,562,000 to \$55,106,000, together representing over 80% of the cumulative decline.

Apart from agricultural and vegetable products, scattered reductions in exports of iron and iron products and of the miscellaneous commodities group accounted for most of the remainder of the decline in the July value. The former group fell to \$29,978,000 from \$34,342,000, with decreases in automobiles, iron ore, ferro-alloys, scrap iron, rolling mill products partly offset by gains in engines and boilers, farm machinery and automobile parts. Seven month value for the group was down to \$188,526,000 from \$227,202,000 with the trend closely similar to July for main items. The miscellaneous group declined to \$6,420,000 in July from \$12,751,000 a year ago and to \$59,749,000 from \$66,951,000 in the seven months, with main decreases in ships and vessels, aircraft and parts, electrical energy and miscellaneous consumer and other goods. Smaller decreases were recorded in July for the animals and chemical groups, both of which were up in the seven months; for non-metals and the small fibres and textiles group, both lower also in the seven months.

In contrast, the wood and paper group -- largest of the nine -- moved upward in July to \$119,079,000 from \$114,089,000, mainly the result of a sharp gain in planks and boards that outweighed decreases for wood pulp and newsprint. Over the seven months the group climbed to \$750,661,000 from \$732,050,000, wood pulp and newsprint accounting for most of the gain. Gains for copper, lead, nickel and zinc boosted the non-ferrous group in July to \$61,230,000 from \$56,459,000, but for the seven months this group was off to \$405,682,000 from \$422,033,000 last year as a result of lower cumulative totals for copper, zinc and electrical apparatus.

Domestic exports to the United States in July declined 8.6% - about half the rate of decrease to all countries - to \$190,845,000 from \$208,758,000, with lower figures for all groups except wood and paper. In the seven months the total was off 6.8% to \$1,311,384,000 from \$1,397,178,000, decreases being

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spread through all groups except animals and animal products. The decline in exports to the United States in this period was considerably less than in shipments to all other countries.

Shipments to the United Kingdom were off sharply in the month to \$55,246,000 from \$80,897,000 and in the January-July period to \$343,464,000 from \$395,131,000. In both periods agricultural and vegetable products showed decreases greater than the total for all exports, while shipments of wood and paper, non-ferrous and non-metal and chemical products groups were higher. Exports to other Commonwealth countries as a whole declined in July to \$17,298,000 from \$22,787,000 and in the seven months to \$110,217,000 from \$140,478,000. Values were lower in both periods to India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa and higher to Australia and New Zealand.

Reversing the trend of earlier months, shipments to Latin America increased in July to \$17,979,000 from \$16,132,000 last year, but the cumulative total was still below 1953 at \$112,399,000 against \$115,661,000. Gains were recorded in both periods in sales to Brazil, Colombia and Cuba, and losses in both in exports to Mexico. Total exports to European countries declined again to \$26,748,000 from \$47,958,000, cutting the seven-month total to \$171,824,000 compared to \$222,848,000 last year. Except for a seven-month rise to France, figures were lower in both periods to all main markets. To the remaining foreign countries, exports were down slightly in July to \$15,049,000 from \$15,129,000, but with gains in earlier months the cumulative value was up to \$112,238,000 from \$103,940,000. (1)

Net Capital Import From Security  
Transactions In First Six Months

Portfolio security transactions between Canada and other countries in the first half of this year resulted in a net capital import of \$172,000,000 in contrast to \$53,000,000 in the same 1953 period. The net capital import in the first quarter amounted to \$169,000,000 as compared with \$116,000,000 a year earlier, and in the second quarter to only \$3,000,000 as compared with a capital export of \$63,000,000 last year. Total portfolio transactions in this year's first six months approximated \$1,000,000,000 as compared with \$900,000,000 at the same time last year.

Trading in outstanding securities in this year's January-June period resulted in a capital inflow of \$51,500,000 in contrast to a capital outflow of \$21,700,000 a year earlier. In the first quarter the inflow amounted to \$20,300,000 as compared with \$11,400,000, and in the second quarter it totalled \$31,200,000 in contrast to an outflow of \$33,100,000 a year ago.

Sales of outstanding securities to all countries in the half-year period aggregated \$349,200,000 as compared with \$273,800,000 a year earlier, and the purchases totalled \$297,600,000 as compared with \$295,500,000. In this year's first quarter the sales were \$156,600,000 as compared with \$148,000,000, and the purchases were \$136,300,000 as compared with \$136,600,000. In the second quarter the sales totalled \$192,600,000 as compared with \$125,800,000, and the purchases amounted to \$161,300,000 as against \$158,900,000. (2)

Volume II Of Trade Of Canada

Volume II of Trade of Canada for 1953 was published this week. The 424-page report provides detailed data on exports by articles and countries. (3)

Industrial Employment At Start Of July  
Up From June 1, Down From Year Earlier

The upward trend in industrial employment in Canada continued in June and the Bureau's composite index registered 111.5 at the start of July, 2.3% higher than the June 1 level of 109.0. However, this was 3% below last year's July 1 index of 114.9. Increased activity was reported in all industries and provinces. Advances were generally of a seasonal nature, with construction showing the largest gain.

Accompanying the upward movement in employment, payroll disbursements rose in all provinces during June. The composite index registered 153.4 at July 1, a 3% advance from 148.9 at the start of June. This was the second highest figure ever recorded for this time of year, being topped only by last year's July 1 index of 154.5. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$58.86 at the start of July, 44¢ higher than at June 1 and \$1.29 higher than at July 1 last year.

Employment in manufacturing showed a slight increase during June, the index advancing to 108.7 at July 1 from 107.7 at the start of June. However, this was 5.2% below last year's July 1 index of 114.7. The payroll index advanced 1.4% to 151.5 from 149.4 a month earlier, but was 2.3% under last year's July 1 figure of 155.0. Average weekly wages and salaries increased 28¢ during the month to \$61.00, and were \$1.84 higher than at the same date last year. (4)

Federal Government Departments  
Employed Over 4000 More In May

Federal Government departmental branches and services employed 177,919 persons in May, 4,038 more than in April and 8,550 more than in May last year. Salaries and wages totalled \$43,328,735, up \$539,670 from April and \$4,885,263 from a year earlier. Overtime payments, however, declined to \$359,460 from \$420,031 in April and \$389,651 in May last year.

Classified civil servants numbered 139,450 in May as compared with 138,061 in April and 131,057 a year earlier. Their earnings totalled \$35,614,242 as against \$35,367,522 in the preceding month and \$30,879,035 in May last year. Overtime payments amounted to \$110,091 as against \$183,985 in April and \$217,767 a year earlier. Prevailing rate employees, casual employees and ships' crews numbered 38,469 as compared with 35,820 in the preceding month and 38,312 in May last year. Their earnings amounted to \$7,714,493 as against \$7,421,543 in April and \$7,554,437 a year earlier. Overtime payments totalled \$249,369 as compared with \$236,046 the month before and \$171,884 in May last year. (5)

Close To 6000 Fewer Employed By 22  
Crown Enterprises In May This Year

There were 142,682 persons employed in May by 22 Crown corporations ranging from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to Trans-Canada Airlines, 3,154 more than in the preceding month but 5,901 fewer than in May last year. Despite the increase in the number employed over April, earnings declined by \$672,039 to \$38,209,808 in May. This was \$2,970,909 less than in May last year. (5)



More Milk But Less Cream  
Sold In First Six Months

Canadians bought about 3% more fluid milk and 1% less fluid cream in the first six months this year, total sales, expressed as milk, amounting to 2,532,558,000 pounds or 3% more than in the first half of 1953. Sales of fluid milk were also about 3% higher this June but sales of fluid cream were off 5% from last year, total sales amounting to 411,974,000 pounds or 2% more than in June 1953.

Half-year sales of fluid cream were down in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, were unchanged in Manitoba and higher elsewhere. Sales of fluid milk in the first six months were up in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where a decrease was recorded. June cream sales were higher in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta but were lower in the other provinces, while milk sales were higher this June in all except Prince Edward Island.

Total sales of fluid milk and cream increased in the first six months this year in Nova Scotia by 4% to 84,548,000 pounds, in New Brunswick by 4% to 73,677,000, in Quebec by 1% to 957,309,000, in Ontario by 4% to 857,655,000, in Manitoba by 2% to 107,732,000, in Saskatchewan by 7% to 121,664,000, in Alberta by 5% to 133,701,000, and in British Columbia by 3% to 182,820,000. Half-year sales in Prince Edward Island were 3% lower at 13,452,000 pounds. (6)

Milk Production  
Rose 2% In July

Estimated milk production in July was approximately 1,900,000,000 pounds, about 2% more than in the same month last year, according to advance figures. More complete data for June now places the production in that month at 2,015,000,000 pounds, 21,000,000 pounds or 1% more than in June last year. Output in the first six months was 7,962,000,000 pounds, an increase of 167,000,000 or about 2% over the production in the first half of 1953.

Dairy factories used 1,357,412,000 pounds of milk this July, an increase of 6.5% over the 1,274,172,000 pounds used last year. In the first seven months dairy factories used 5,648,011,000 pounds, 3.1% more than the 5,480,330,000 used in 1953. More milk was used in creamery butter, cheddar cheese and concentrated milk products in both July and the seven months this year, but less in ice cream. (7)

1953-54 Flour Output  
Lowest In Four Years

Canadian mills produced 20,803,771 barrels of wheat flour in the 1953-54 crop year, more than 3,000,000 less than the total of 23,865,625 barrels produced in the preceding crop year and the smallest output since 1949-50. July production amounted to 1,595,813 barrels, a decrease from 1,872,337 a year earlier and the lowest output of any month since August last year.

Production of oatmeal was higher in both July and the crop year, the 1953-54 total of 4,848,016 pounds comparing with 3,567,750 from 1952-53. Output of rolled oats was also higher this July and the cumulative total for the crop year was up to 90,983,069 pounds from 80,887,023. Production of mill feeds was lower in both July and the crop year, the 1953-54 total of 677,702 tons comparing with 810,480 in 1952-53. (8)

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Visible Supplies Of Wheat  
In North American Positions

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on August 18 totalled 375,119,000 bushels as compared with 290,015,000 a year earlier. Cumulative export clearances in the week ending August 18 amounted to 3,520,000 bushels as compared to 5,838,000 last year and in the period August 1 to 18 to 9,549,000 bushels as against 14,264,000 in the corresponding 1953 period. (9)

Manufacturing More Margarine,  
Shortening, Less Lard In 1954

Canadian factories continued to make more margarine and shortening but less lard than a year earlier in July. Margarine production in the first seven months of 1954 amounted to 64,298,000 pounds as against 61,681,000 last year, the output of packaged shortening to 35,667,000 pounds as against 26,167,000 and the production of bulk shortening to 53,646,000 pounds as against 43,414,000. January-July production of lard was down to 49,825,000 pounds from 59,892,000.

July output of coconut oils was slightly lower this year, but seven-month production rose to 7,382,000 pounds from 6,836,000 last year. Output of salad and cooking oils was higher in both July and the seven months, the cumulative total increasing to 17,047,000 pounds from 13,732,000. Production of edible tallow was up in both the latest month and the January-July period, the 17,193,000-pound total for the year to date comparing with 15,146,000 pounds last year.

Output of inedible tallow was slightly higher in July but was down to 55,239,000 pounds from 57,218,000 in the first seven months. More white grease was produced in both periods, the seven-month total advancing to 2,560,000 pounds from 1,912,000. Output of other grease was lower in July but up in the seven months to 3,100,000 pounds from 2,620,000. Production of other oils and fats rose in both July and the cumulative period, the January-July output amounting to 6,918,000 pounds as against 5,881,000 last year. (10)

Hens Laid More  
Eggs This July

Canadian hens laid an estimated 26,650,000 dozen eggs this July, 2,550,000 dozen or 11% more than last year. This brought production in the first seven months of 1954 to 230,398,000 dozen, some 19,632,000 dozen more than in 1953. Farm output rose to 25,890,000 dozen from 23,429,000 dozen in July and 223,950,000 dozen from 204,970,000 dozen in the seven months.

More eggs were laid this July in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and seven-month output was up in all except Saskatchewan. July production in thousand dozen, with 1953 figures bracketed: Prince Edward Island, 561 (560); Nova Scotia, 1,035 (848); New Brunswick, 639 (638); Quebec, 4,803 (3,452); Ontario, 10,166 (9,381); Manitoba, 2,055 (2,140); Saskatchewan, 2,543 (2,740); Alberta, 2,655 (2,412); British Columbia, 2,193 (1,929).

So far this year producers have sold more eggs for market than in 1953, but have used less for food. The number sold for market in the first seven months increased to 183,115,000 dozen from 169,136,000 dozen a year earlier, while the number used for food by producers declined to 31,966,000 dozen from 32,886,000 dozen. The 21,695,000 dozen sold for market during July this year yielded producers a total of \$8,956,000. (11)

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Number Of Turkeys On Farms  
Increased 8% In Two Months

There were an estimated 3,500,000 turkeys on Canadian farms at the beginning of August, 270,000 or 8% more than at the start of June and 650,000 or 23% more than at August 1 last year, according to a special survey by the Bureau. Farmers in all regions reported more birds than two months earlier, the increases ranging from about 2% in Saskatchewan and Alberta to nearly 21% in Quebec.

Ontario farms had an estimated 750,000 turkeys or more than 21% of the national total at August 1, an increase of 95,000 since the beginning of June. The number on Quebec farms also increased by an estimated 95,000 in the two months to total 555,000 at the start of August. In Manitoba there was an increase of 30,000 to 530,000, and in the Maritimes a gain of 20,000 to 120,000. There were increases of 10,000 in each of the three western provinces, the total rising to 610,000 in Saskatchewan, to 660,000 in Alberta, and to 275,000 in British Columbia. (11)

Canned Meat Stocks At July 31  
Less Than 20% Of Year Earlier

Manufacturers and wholesalers had 13,297,768 pounds of canned meat in stock at the end of July, less than 20% of the 69,005,653 pounds held on the same date last year. The 1953 total was inflated by 60,153,172 pounds of spiced pork and ham, stocks of which had shrunk to 3,374,678 pounds by July 31 this year. Holdings of roast pork and ham rose to 1,393,781 pounds this year from 1,028,630 last year, while stocks of other canned pork products were reduced to 1,166,439 pounds from 1,746,083.

July-end stocks of canned beef products were appreciably higher this year. Beef stews and boiled dinners were up to 3,286,464 pounds from 2,328,585 and roast beef to 91,147 pounds from 67,966. Corned beef was down to 699,653 pounds from 935,424, but other canned beef products were up to 1,275,365 pounds from 1,259,250. July 31 holdings of canned fowl amounted to 684,354 pounds this year as against 434,207 last year, canned meat paste to 802,204 pounds as against 771,135, and other canned meat products to 523,683 pounds compared to 281,201.

Output Of Processed Foods  
In Second Quarter Of 1954

Canadian manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery turned out larger quantities of soda biscuits, sugar confectionery, boxed and packaged chocolates, marshmallows and chewing gum in the second quarter this year than in the same 1953 period, but smaller quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, chocolate bars and chocolate confectionery in bulk.

Among fruit and vegetable preparations, processors increased their output of jellies, marmalades, canned soup, spirit vinegar, infant and junior foods, but reported a smaller output this year of jams, baked beans and pickles. Production was larger for dry and canned macaroni, salted and roasted peanuts, peanut butter, pie-filling powders and pudding powders, prepared cake mixes, salad dressing and mayonnaise, blended and packed tea and fresh yeast, and smaller for roasted coffee, jelly powders and sandwich spreads.

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Total canned meat production was larger, with increases for spiced beef, spiced pork and spiced ham, roast pork and ham, chicken and turkey, and meat paste, and decreases for ready dinners, and weiners and beans.

The following are figures for some main processed food items in the second 1954 quarter, figures for the second quarter of 1953 being shown in brackets:

Biscuits & Confectionery Plain and fancy biscuits, 48,699,500 (50,488,340) pounds; soda biscuits, 10,801,133 (10,396,626) pounds; chewing gum, 3,961,905 (3,586,870) boxes; cocoa powder for sale, 2,291,932 (1,780,978) pounds; chocolate coatings for sale, 2,626,180 (3,702,388) pounds; total chocolate bars, 10,881,363 (11,353,143) dozen; chocolate confectionery in bulk, 2,235,763 (2,687,448) pounds; boxed and packaged chocolates, 42,46,306 (3,470) pounds; sugar confectionery, 15,493,406 (14,988,566) pounds; penny goods, 820,998 (836,021) gross; and marshmallows, 1,526,440 (1,422,957) pounds.

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Maraschino cherries, 717,319 (715,521) pounds; jams, 20,025,573 (21,896,280) pounds; jellies, 1,603,875 (1,388,650) pounds; marmalades, 5,444,087 (4,048,548) pounds; baked beans, 22,591,799 (27,222,616) pounds; canned soups, 4,559,024 (3,873,287) dozen; canned infant and junior foods, 7,797,856 (7,245,771) pounds.

Miscellaneous Foods Baking powder, 2,378,047 (2,384,196) pounds; ready-to-serve cereals, 20,657,018 (20,183,037) pounds; roasted coffee, 13,824,935 (18,480,660) pounds; dry macaroni, 18,249,662 (17,608,488) pounds; peanut butter, 6,230,760 (6,056,711) pounds; jelly powders, 3,906,384 (4,138,452) pounds; pudding powders, 4,327,797 (2,601,711) pounds; prepared cake mixes, 10,807,681 (10,465,885) pounds; salad dressing and mayonnaise, 9,315,816 (8,714,486) pounds; blended and packed tea, 12,090,331 (10,955,507) pounds.

Canned Meat & Meat Products Ready dinners, 4,337,099 (4,738,741) pounds; spiced beef, 231,716 (140,267) pounds; spiced pork and ham, 1,755,967 (1,485,561) pounds; roast pork and ham, 3,993,841 (3,867,129) pounds; meat paste, 1,574,799 (1,337,304) pounds. (12)

## MANUFACTURING

Output Of Refined Petroleum Products Climbed 12% In May Production of refined petroleum products rose 12% in May to 13,894,333 barrels from last year's 12,433,051. There were increases in all provinces except Saskatchewan. June 1 refinery inventories increased 14% to 21,058,695 barrels from 18,510,155 last year.

Crude oil received by refineries in May increased 8% to 14,086,290 barrels from 12,974,259, with only Ontario refineries reporting reduced receipts. Receipts from domestic sources climbed 13% to 7,257,955 barrels from 6,463,063, and imported crude receipts rose 5% to 6,828,335 barrels from 6,511,196.

The month's output of motor gasoline amounted to 6,040,021 barrels (5,403,575 a year ago); furnace oil, 1,409,137 barrels (1,384,552); diesel fuel, 1,433,177 barrels (1,201,716); heavy fuel oil, 2,659,605 barrels (2,496,056); and stove oil, 731,331 barrels (390,116). (13)

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Fewer Washing Machines And Refrigerators  
Produced And Shipped In First Six Months

Production and shipments of both domestic-type electric refrigerators and washing machines by Canadian manu-

facturers during the first half of this year was down from a year earlier, shipments of refrigerators declining nearly 9% and washing machines somewhat over 4%. Stocks of each at June 30 were above a year earlier.

Output of refrigerators in the six months this year totalled 147,582 units as compared to 157,037 last year, while domestic shipments amounted to 154,769 against 169,333 and shipments for export to 396 compared to 1,393. Shipments were larger than in 1953 for Alberta and British Columbia, but smaller for all other provinces. End-of-June stocks stood at 35,399 units, down from 38,541 at the first of June but sharply above last year's June 30 stocks of 22,307.

Half-year production of electric home and farm freezers was also down at 3,931 units compared to 4,702 last year, while domestic shipments showed a smaller decline to 4,122 from 4,397 with increased shipments in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Production of washing machines totalled 109,540 units compared to 134,355, shipments were down to 108,287 from 126,539, and June 30 stocks were up to 30,588 from 26,069. Shipments of automatic types in the six months decreased only slightly to 12,108 as compared to 12,306 units last year, while conventional machines were down to 93,036 from 109,311 and gasoline machines to 3,133 from 4,922. (14 & 15)

Less Mineral Wool  
Produced In July

Less mineral wool was produced in July than in the same month last year. Production of batts declined to 18,054,423 square feet from 18,152,558, but shipments rose to 19,505,972 square feet from 19,111,646. Output of granulated, bulk and loose wool fell to 748,366 cubic feet from 867,760, and shipments to 838,170 cubic feet from 1,030,679.

In the first seven months production of batts increased to 92,035,691 square feet from 81,168,152 last year, and shipments rose to 94,673,158 square feet from 91,039,707. January-July output of granulated, bulk and loose wool declined to 4,313,789 cubic feet from 5,237,517, but shipments climbed to 7,723,674 cubic feet from 5,246,649. (16)

Clay Product Sales Higher  
In May, First Five Months

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were moderately higher in total value in May and the first five months this year than in 1953. The May value of \$2,658,478 compared with \$2,553,271 in May last year and the January-May value of \$10,463,021 compared with \$10,189,760.

Sales of building brick were higher both in May and the five months, but were lower for drain tile, sewer pipe, and pottery. May sales of structural tile declined but January-May sales were higher, while sales of fireclay blocks and shapes rose in May but declined in the cumulative period. (17)

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Decline In Manufacturing Output Reduced Industrial Production In First 6 Months

A drop in manufacturing output, mainly in durable goods, reduced Canada's industrial production about 3% in the first six months this year, according to preliminary estimates. Output in the electricity and gas sector was practically unchanged, but mining production rose nearly 9%.

The Bureau's advance index of industrial production (on the base 1935-39) registered 251.3 for June, more than 2% below last year's June index of 257.5. Mining production was about 12% higher than in June last year, but output in manufacturing was down nearly 6%. Production of non-durable goods was almost unchanged from a year earlier, but output of durable goods was down nearly 12%.

The June drop in durable goods was the result of substantial declines in the production of wood products, iron and steel, transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies. In the non-durable sector, reduced output in the rubber, textiles and clothing industries was balanced by increases in other industries.

Factories Sold Less Paint, Varnish, Lacquer In First 6 Months This Year

Canadian manufacturers sold \$56,066,477 worth of paints, varnishes and lacquers in the first six months this year, a drop from \$59,356,071 in the first-half of 1953. The only gain in the first half was in sales of latex emulsion paints, which increased to \$4,636,174 from \$4,009,875 last year.

Trade sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers were off to \$28,570,124 in the first half from \$29,666,728 a year earlier, industrial sales of paints and varnishes to \$17,292,015 from \$17,878,972, industrial sales of lacquers to \$3,126,597 from \$3,286,103, sales of water paints to \$1,283,856, and unclassified sales to \$1,371,603 from \$3,230,537. (18)

Motor Vehicle Industry Again Set New Production Records Last Year

Canada's motor vehicle industry again set new production records last year, the gross factory selling value of its products climbing nearly 9% to \$835,554,549 from \$767,354,984 the year before, according to a special compilation of 1953 figures. This was more than 3½ times the 1945 output value of \$228,695,109 and more than double the top wartime value of \$352,229,955 in 1943.

Production of passenger cars rose to a new peak of 360,385 units in 1953 from 283,534 the year before, and the value climbed to \$539,524,001 from \$417,654,448. On the other hand, the number of trucks and buses produced fell to 120,574 units from 150,176 in 1952 and the value to \$199,082,949 from \$253,247,296. Auto parts and miscellaneous products were turned out to the value of \$96,947,599 as compared with \$96,443,240.

The industry's 20 plants last year employed 32,973 persons as compared with 31,102 in 1952 and salaries and wages totalled \$131,316,134 as against \$113,607,071. The cost of materials aggregated \$557,709,086 as compared with \$497,474,097, and fuel and electricity costs were \$4,247,370 as against \$2,781,312.

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More Floor Tiles and Insulating Board, Less Hard Board Produced

Larger quantities of rigid insulating board and asphalt floor tiles were manufactured in July than in the corresponding month last year, but less hard board was produced. The month's output of rigid insulating board was 25,628,103 square feet (23,933,604 a year ago); asphalt floor tile, 894,648 square feet (824,197); and hard board, 11,076,872 square feet (11,227,039). January-July production totals were: rigid insulating board, 170,098,386 square feet (154,007,736); asphalt floor tile, 9,256,928 square feet (10,292,476); and hard board, 84,663,665 square feet (98,930,420). (19, 20 & 21)

## PRICES

Wholesale Prices In July Lowest Since August 1950

Wholesale prices continued to decline in July, the Bureau's general index (on the base 1935-39=100) easing 0.2% from 217.8 in June to 217.4, the lowest level since August 1950 when the index registered 215.7 in the earlier stages of the price rise initiated by the Korean War. The index has reflected gradual but almost unbroken decline since the start of the year.

Contributing to the July decline were animal products, textile products and non-ferrous metals. On the other hand, advances were recorded for vegetable products, wood products, non-metallic minerals and chemical products, while no change was registered for iron and products. The largest group change occurred in animal products, which moved down 2.1% from 245.0 to 239.9. Lower prices for livestock, cured meats, fresh meats and fowl combined with lesser declines for lard, tallow and raw furs to overbalance increases in eggs, fishery products, butter and hides.

Textile products receded 1% to 231.2, responding to price decreases in miscellaneous fibre products, raw wool, worsted and wool cloth and cotton fabrics. Raw cotton was the only textile sub-group to register an increase. In the non-ferrous metals group, decreases in copper, lead, silver, gold and antimony outweighed advances in zinc and tin ingots to move the index 0.3% to 167.8.

Vegetable products advanced 1.2% to 196.6 in July under impetus from sharp seasonal increases in potato prices and lesser increases in cocoa beans, coffee beans, raw rubber, imported fresh fruits, vegetable shortening and onions. Lower wheat prices accounted for a decrease in grains, while livestock feeds, sugar and products, and canned vegetables also moved lower. Wood products rose 0.3% to 287.4 as higher prices for British Columbia fir and cedar lumber, cedar shingles and Maritime spruce lumber more than offset declines in newsprint and wood pulp which reflected lower Canadian values for the United States dollar.

Increases in English pottery and Welsh anthracite coal prices were sufficient to outweigh declines in imported crude oil and crude sulphur prices in the non-metallics group in July, netting an increase of 0.1% to move the index to 176.4. Higher prices for caustic soda and shellac advanced the chemicals index 0.1% to 176.7. Opposite tendencies in certain hardware items held the index for the iron and steel group to 211.8. (22)

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Farm Product Prices Increased

The index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets rose 2.3% to 214.4 in July. The field products group was responsible for the increase, advancing 9.7% to 166.6 as the seasonal upswing in potato prices was reinforced by higher prices for all grains except Ontario wheat, which registered lower. Animal product prices dropped 1.9%, the July index registering 262.1. This was entirely due to decreases in calves, hogs, lambs and fowl, which proved more influential than gains in steers, eggs, cheese milk, and western butterfat. (22)

Building Material Prices Rose

The index of residential building material prices increased 0.3% to 278.2 in July, lumber accounting for most of the advance. Increases were registered for fir timber, spruce and cedar lumber, cedar shingles and shellac, while a decline in hot water heaters lowered the plumbing and heating equipment index. Non-residential building material prices showed no change in July, the index remaining at the June level of 121.2. Increases in spruce, pine and fir lumber and bricks balanced a decrease in plumbing and heating equipment. (22)

Security Price Indexes

	<u>August 26</u>	<u>August 19</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>July 29</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	186.8	187.8	184.7
Industrials .....	188.1	188.6	184.7
Utilities .....	168.2	171.8	170.7
Banks .....	216.6	216.6	216.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks .....	95.1	96.1	93.8
Gold .....	67.5	67.4	67.1
Base Metals .....	158.3	161.9	154.8

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

Output Of Hosiery And Knitted Goods Industries Down In 1952

Factory shipments of Canada's hosiery and knitted goods industries were valued at \$162,820,849 in 1952, a decrease from the preceding year's output value of \$169,720,125. The number of establishments fell to 288 from 295, employees to 23,234 from 25,188, the payroll to \$48,962,809 from \$49,000,212, and material costs to \$80,373,570 from \$84,402,005.

During the year 3,814,594 dozen pairs of full-fashioned hosiery were shipped, up from the 1951 output of 3,685,088 dozen pairs. On the other hand, shipments of seamless hosiery amounted to 6,070,991 dozen pairs, down from the preceding year's output of 6,423,520 dozen pairs. Output of combination underwear declined to 423,225 dozen from 440,766 dozen, but shipments of separate underwear increased to 2,674,783 dozen from 2,461,773 dozen. Production of underslips increased to 105,347 from 101,192 dozen, but shipments of sweaters, cardigans and pullovers dropped to 877,520 dozen from 957,026 dozen. Output of knitted gloves and mittens declined to 252,418 dozen pairs from 300,889 dozen pairs, and of fabric gloves and mittens to 61,546 dozen pairs from 65,475 dozen pairs. (22)

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Manufacturing Output Doubled In B.C.,  
Tripled In Territories Since Last War

Manufacturing production value doubled in British Columbia and tripled in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in

seven postwar years. British Columbia manufacturers produced \$1,332,481,862 worth of products in 1952 as compared with \$628,903,124 worth in 1945, while manufacturers in the territories turned out \$2,288,039 worth of goods in 1952 as compared with only \$704,663 worth in 1945.

The number of manufacturing establishments increased in the seven years to 4,225 from 2,326 in British Columbia, and to 23 from 12 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The British Columbia plants employed 92,667 in 1952 as against 87,974 in 1945, and paid them \$283,530,976 as against \$160,419,133. Concerns in the territories employed 164 in 1952 as against 64 in 1945, and paid them \$530,126 as compared with \$126,940. Wood products occupied the leading position in both the provinces and the territories, and in 1952 accounted for nearly 33% of the gross value of the manufacturing output in British Columbia and almost 29% of the total production in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. (24)

Ontario Factories Turn Out Close To  
Half Of Canada's Manufactured Goods

Despite the great industrial expansion in other provinces in recent years, Ontario continued to account for almost half of

Canada's manufacturing output in 1952. The province's 13,172 factories shipped a record \$8,372,173,626 worth of products that year, 3.7% more than in 1951, more than twice as much as in 1945 and over four times as much as in 1939.

More different kinds of manufactured goods are made in Ontario than in any other province. Of Canada's 40 leading industries Ontario plants dominated 17 in 1952, producing 97.9% of all motor vehicles, 96.2% of all motor vehicle parts, 94.5% of all heavy electrical machinery, 93.7% of all agricultural implements, 81.5% of all rubber goods, 76.8% of the nation's primary iron and steel, 71.3% of the iron castings, 65.9% of the fruit and vegetable preparations, 62.3% of the miscellaneous paper products, 59.7% of the sheet metal products, 58.8% of the printing and bookbinding, 55.9% of the brass and copper products, 54.3% of the paper boxes and bags, 54% of the industrial machinery, 52.3% of the aircraft and parts and 50.1% of the furniture.

In addition, Ontario dominated many of the smaller industries in 1952, it's plants producing all of the machine tools made in Canada, 99.5% of the starch and glucose, 96.8% of the bicycles and parts, 95.5% of tobacco processing and packing, 90% of the soaps and washing compounds, 89.7% of the breakfast foods, 88.1% of the wine, 88% of the carpets, mats and rugs, 87.9% of the typewriter supplies, 87.5% of the fabric auto accessories, 86.3% of the cordage rope and twine, 84.7% of the tanned leather, 83.9% of the batteries, 82.8% of the artificial abrasives, 77.1% of the scientific and professional equipment, 76.9% of the wool yarn, 76.4% of the white metal alloys, 76.3% of the sporting goods, 75.5% of the boilers and plate work, 75.4% of the refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances, 75.1% of the toys and games, 72.8% of the miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products, 72.7% of the hardware tools and cutlery, 71.2% of the jewellery and silverware, 69.6% of the radios and parts, 68.8% of the output of feed mills, 68.5% of the household and office machinery, 59.7% of the acids, alkalies and salts, 57.6% of the aluminum products, 56.7% of the confectionery, 55% of the animal oils and fats, and 54.1% of the knitted goods. (25)

Railway Carloadings Down  
7% In Second August Week

Revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways during the week ended August 14 totalled 73,850 cars, down 7% from last year's 79,325. Revenue cars received from foreign connections dropped 24% to 23,949 from 31,430. From the start of the year to August 14 loadings fell 10% to 2,217,564 cars from 2,455,339 in 1953 and receipts from connections dropped 13% to 893,179 from 1,024,788.

Loadings of grain declined 4,110 cars in the week to 7,350 l.o.d. merchandise by 2,380 to 13,689, miscellaneous carloads by 642 to 4,359, and pulpwood by 450 to 3,583. Loadings of lumber, timber and plywood rose 687 cars to 5,063, coal by 617 to 3,636, logs, posts, poles and piling by 427 to 1,358 and gasoline by 384 to 3,695. (26)

22% More Oil Through  
Pipe Lines This Year

Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines climbed 22% in the first six months this year to 83,-480,256 barrels from 68,455,253 in the first half of 1953. June deliveries rose to 14,562,271 barrels or 485,409 per day from 12,964,162 or 432,139 per day.

Provincial deliveries in the first six months, with 1953 figures bracketed, were; British Columbia, 6,191,168 barrels (nil); Alberta, 7,957,748 (7,867,189); Saskatchewan, 6,516,708 (6,863,021); Manitoba, 19,083,158 (15,-465,895); Ontario, 15,974,647 (11,897,786); and Quebec, 27,756,827 (26,361,-362). (27)

International Bridge, Tunnel & Ferry  
Companies Had Record Traffic In 1953

Traffic using the facilities of international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies rose to new peaks in 1953. The number of motor vehicles increased 10% to 16,039,764 from 14,580,141 in 1952, and pedestrians and passengers other than drivers increased 4% to 32,227,120 from 30,970,617.

As a result, the net income of these companies was boosted to an all-time high of \$3,451,119, up 34% from the preceding year's \$2,569,903. Operating revenues climbed to \$9,002,013 from \$8,043,374, operating expenses to \$3,750,885 from \$3,503,230 and net operating revenues to \$5,251,128 from \$4,540,144. There were 677 employees whose earnings aggregated \$2,002,518 as compared with 654 employees earning \$1,845,038 in 1952. Average earnings for the year worked out at \$2,958, up 4.8% from 1952's \$2,821. (28)

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

Sales Of Department Stores  
Up In Third Week Of August

Department store sales were 2.7% above the 1953 level in the week ending August 21. British Columbia stores increased their volume 17.7% this year, Manitoba stores 11.3%, and stores in the Atlantic Provinces 6.5%. Turnover in Quebec was about the same as a year earlier, but sales were down 4.1% in Saskatchewan, 3.6% in Ontario, and 2.3% in Alberta.



Males Outnumber Females By  
Greatest Margin Since 1949

There were 198,000 more males than females in Canada's ten provinces at the start of June this year, the greatest numerical difference between the sexes in five year. The male population, as estimated by the Bureau, was 7,683,000 and compared with a female population of 7,485,000. A year earlier there were 7,474,700 males and 7,281,300 females, a difference of 193,400.

Canada has always had more males than females. The 1951 Census, however, showed an excess of only 164,400, the smallest margin in close to half a century. Males outnumbered females by 299,700 in 1941, by 370,200 in 1931, by 269,600 in 1921, by 432,600 in 1911 and by 112,900 in 1901. The 1941-51 decade saw a larger increase in females than in males, 1,311,000 as against 1,183,700. Since then, the male population has risen by 608,600 and the female population by 575,000.

The numerical superiority of males was common to all provinces until 1951, when the census showed Quebec with 11,500 more females than males. However, at the beginning of June this year males again outnumbered females in all provinces: by 205,100 to 192,900 in Newfoundland, by 53,300 to 51,700 in Prince Edward Island, by 342,500 to 330,500 in Nova Scotia, by 274,600 to 272,400 in New Brunswick, by 2,194,700 to 2,193,300 in Quebec, by 2,547,000 to 2,499,000 in Ontario, by 420,300 to 407,700 in Manitoba, by 457,300 to 420,700 in Saskatchewan, by 542,500 to 496,500 in Alberta, and by 645,700 to 620,300 in British Columbia.

Since June 1 last year the estimated increase in male population has surpassed the rise in female population in five provinces: by 8,300 to 6,700 in Newfoundland, by 6,200 to 3,800 in Nova Scotia, by 59,900 to 59,100 in Quebec, by 75,100 to 73,900 in Ontario, and by 9,400 to 7,600 in Saskatchewan.

The increase was greater for females than for males by 5,900 to 5,100 in New Brunswick, by 9,800 to 9,200 in Manitoba, by 18,600 to 18,400 in Alberta, and by 18,700 to 17,300 in British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island the male population decreased by 600 and the female population by 400.

A breakdown of the Bureau's population estimated by five-year age groups shows that the number of males and females in each group increased during the latest year. For both males and females the gains were largest in the groups under 15 years. Of the groups over 14 years, the 45-49 years group showed the largest male increase and the 40-44 years group the largest female increase.

The rise was greater for males than for females in the groups under 30 years and in the 50-54 years group, while the female gain was greater in the groups from 30 to 49 years and 55 to 69 years, the 75-79 years group and the 85-89 years group. The increases were identical in the 70-74 years, 80-84 years and 90 years and over groups.

The standing of the sexes at the start of June this year: more males than females in all age groups under 25 years and in all groups from 35 to 74 years; more females than males from 25 to 34 years and over 74.

(Publications numbered similarly to reviews to indicate source of latter)

1. Summary of Domestic Exports, July, 20¢
  2. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, June, 10¢
  3. Trade of Canada, 1953, Vol. II: Exports, \$2
  4. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Payrolls, July 1, 10¢
  5. M: Federal Government Employment, May, 10¢
  6. The Labour Force, July, 20¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of August 27)
  7. M: Fluid Milk Sales, June, 10¢
  8. The Dairy Review, July, 20¢
  9. M: Grain Statistics Weekly, August 18, 20¢
  10. M: Grain Milling Statistics, July, 10¢
  11. M: Oils & Fats, July, 10¢
  12. M: Production of Eggs, July, 10¢
  13. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, June, 25¢
  14. Quarterly Stocks of Canned Fruits & Vegetables, June, 30¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of August 20)
  15. Refined Petroleum Products, May, 25¢
  16. M: Domestic Washing Machines, June, 10¢
  17. M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, June, 10¢
  18. M: Mineral Wool, July, 10¢
  19. M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, May, 10¢
  20. M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, June, 10¢
  21. M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, July, 10¢
  22. M: Hard Board, July, 10¢
  23. M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, July, 10¢
  24. Prices & Price Indexes, July, 20¢
  25. The Hosiery & Knitted Goods Industry, 1952, 25¢
  26. The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1952, Section F: British Columbia, Yukon & Northwest Territories, 25¢
  27. The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1952, Section D: Ontario, 25¢
  28. M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
  29. M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, June, 10¢
  30. International Bridge, Tunnel & Ferry Companies, 1953, 25¢
- M - Memorandum

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Hale syrup cost an average of \$4.58 a gallon on farms this year, 84¢ more than in 1953.

Bath Tubs: Factories shipped 71,733 in the first 6 months this year, 4,261 or 6% more than in the first half of 1953.

Licences were issued for 161,915 trailers of all kinds in Canada last year, 80,673 of them in Ontario and 31,797 in Quebec.

Pipe lines in Canada transported a record 83,480,000 barrels of oil in the first 6 months this year, some 15,025,000 or 22% more than in the first half of 1953.

Flour: 20,804,000 barrels of wheat flour were milled in Canada in the 1953-54 crop year, over 3,000,000 or 12% less than in the preceding crop year and the smallest output since the crop year of 1949-50.

Teachers: 29% of the teachers in the one-room rural schools in 9 provinces (Quebec excluded) last year had sub-standard qualifications, an improvement over the 32% of 1945 but much more than in 1939 when only 4% were so rated.

Population: There were more males than females in Canada at the start of June this year in all age groups under 25 years and in all groups from 35 to 74 years, but there were more females than males of 25 to 34 years and over 74.

Travel: A record 16,040,000 motor vehicles crossed the Canada-U.S. border via international bridges, tunnels and ferries last year, some 1,460,000 or 10% more than in 1952. Vehicle-passengers and pedestrians numbered 32,227,000, an increase of 1,257,000 or 4%. Net income of the bridge, tunnel and ferry companies climbed 34% to \$3,451,000.

Teachers: About one-third of the female teachers in 9 provinces (Quebec excluded) are married women.

Motor Vehicles: Ontario plants turn out nearly 98% of the motor vehicles made in Canada, and over 96% of all motor vehicle parts.

Milk: Canadians bought about 3% more fluid milk in the first 6 months this year, but 1% less fluid cream than in the first half of 1953.

Teachers: There were 68,963 in city and rural schools in 9 provinces (Quebec excluded) last year, 19,418 or 39% more than in 1945.

Manufacturing production doubled in value in British Columbia in 7 post-war years, from \$628,903,000 in 1945 to \$1,332,482,000 in 1952. In the latter year, wood products accounted for about one-third of the total.

Turkeys: Canadian farmers had an estimated 3,500,000 at the beginning of August, 270,000 or 8% more than at the start of June and 650,000 or 23% more than at August 1 last year. Increases since June 1 ranged from 2% in Saskatchewan to 21% in Quebec.

Safety: Less than 29% of the 5,606 urban highway crossings and under 7% of the 27,165 rural highway crossings on railways in Canada had some form of protection at the end of 1952. In that year more than 500 persons were killed or injured at unprotected crossings.

Coffee & Tea: Canadian concerns processed more tea but less coffee in the second quarter of 1954 than in April-June last year. Production of roasted coffee was out by 4,656,000 pounds or more than one-fourth to 13,825,000 pounds, while output of blended and packed tea was boosted by 1,135,000 pounds or over 10% to 12,090,000 pounds.

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