



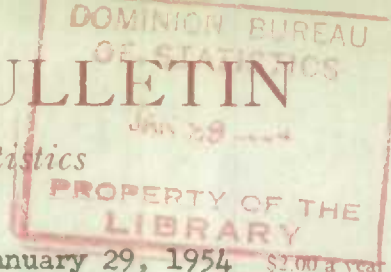
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES into Canada on traveller's vehicle permits reached a new peak of 2,506,011 last year, up 10% from the 1952 high of 2,278,165. All areas shared in the increase. (Page 2)

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FARM CASH INCOME from the sale of farm products and from grain adjustment payments on earlier crops totalled an estimated \$2,674,679,000 in 1953, down 4% from \$2,778,343,000 in 1952 and 5% under the all-time 1951 high of \$2,811,949,000. (Page 7)

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS totalled 66,521 cars in the week ending January 14, down 5,527 from a year earlier and the 15th drop in a row. (Page 3)

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ELECTRIC ENERGY OUTPUT of central electric stations was up nearly 7% in November, over 7% in the first 11 months last year. (Page 8)

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MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS slumped to a four-year low of 19,931 in November, 44% below a year earlier and the third drop in a row. Substantial gains in earlier months put the 11-month total 11% above 1952's. (Page 4)

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BIRTH REGISTRATIONS rose 4% last year to 410,985, fifth all-time high in a row, and the rate per 1,000 Canadians was an estimated 28.1, second only to 1947's record 28.8... DEATHS were up 2.3% to 127,282, but the rate was unchanged from the record 1952 low of 8.7... MARRIAGES increased 4.8% to 133,366, the rate advancing to 9.1 from 8.9. (Page 2)

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EGG PRODUCTION in 1953 is estimated at 349,948,000 dozen, 8,436,000 dozen more than in 1952. (Page 7)

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OUTPUT OF SHORTENING rose over 12% to 135,709,000 pounds last year from 120,702,000 in 1952, exceeding the production of LARD which slumped 43% to 93,731,000 from 134,247,000 pounds... More FLAXSEED OIL but less coconut, salad and cooking, soybean and other vegetable oils were produced in 1953 than in the preceding year. (Page 7)

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VITAL STATISTICS

Birth Registrations
At New Peak In 1953

For the fifth successive year, an all-time record number of babies were born in Canada in 1953, and the birth-rate climbed to the highest level since 1947, according to provisional estimates. Deaths from all causes and at all ages were moderately higher in number, but the rate remained unchanged from the record low set in 1952. Marriages increased both in number and rate.

Births registered in provincial vital statistics offices totalled 410,985, an increase of 15,961 over 1952 (the previous high) and 31,573 over 1951. When complete returns have been filed it is expected that the 1953 total will rise to at least 415,000. The 1953 birth rate per 1,000 population is estimated at 28.1 against 27.9 in 1952, 27.1 in 1950, and a record 28.8 in 1947.

Although death registrations during 1953 increased 2.3% to 127,282 from 124,456, it is estimated that total deaths will amount to 129,000 with the same rate of 8.7 per 1,000 as in 1952. Marriage registrations in 1953 numbered 133,366, 4.8% above 1952. Provisional estimate of total 1953 marriages is set at 134,000, accounting for a rate of 9.1 per 1,000 population, up from 8.9 in 1952.

More births were registered in 1953 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, with Alberta, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario showing the largest increases. Births in Ontario rose to 130,350 from 123,344 in 1952, Quebec to 122,023 from 120,998, British Columbia to 31,661 from 29,582, Alberta to 31,344 from 28,220, Saskatchewan to 23,359 from 22,576, Manitoba to 21,244 from 20,796, Nova Scotia to 18,900 from 17,626, and Newfoundland to 12,449 from 11,967. Registrations in New Brunswick declined to 17,003 from 17,141, and in Prince Edward Island to 2,652 from 2,774.

Death registrations declined in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and British Columbia, but increased in other provinces. Registrations in Ontario totalled 45,601 (43,787 in 1952); Quebec, 33,218 (33,845); British Columbia, 12,136 (12,187); Alberta, 7,805 (7,328); Manitoba, 7,034 (6,609); Saskatchewan, 6,610 (6,606); Nova Scotia, 6,316 (6,007); New Brunswick, 5,071 (4,784); Newfoundland, 2,569 (2,318); Prince Edward Island, 922 (985).

Registrations of marriages increased in all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia. The year's totals (those for 1952 in brackets): Ontario, 45,752 (45,200); Quebec, 38,600 (34,709); British Columbia, 11,114 (11,194); Alberta, 10,116 (9,402); Saskatchewan, 7,303 (6,724); Manitoba, 7,269 (7,211); Nova Scotia, 5,549 (5,261); New Brunswick, 4,220 (4,327); Newfoundland, 2,736 (2,606); Prince Edward Island, 707 (604). (1)

T R A V E L

Foreign Vehicle Entries
Set New Record Last Year

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits reached an all-time high in 1953, the number -- exclusive of repeat trips by summer residents and locals -- rising 10% above the 1952 peak. All areas shared in the increase, with largest numerical gains in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick.

The year's entries totalled 2,506,011 against 2,278,165 in 1952 and 2,219,601 in 1951. December entries numbered 77,285, up 21.4% from the 63,684, with increases in all areas except Alberta, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Entries in 1953 (1952 figures bracketed) were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, via ship, 2,705 (2,300); New Brunswick, 158,582 (150,121); Quebec, 412,983 (393,507); Ontario, 1,534,115 (1,362,363); Manitoba, 39,929 (38,040); Saskatchewan, 21,155 (19,288); Alberta, 44,450 (42,743); British Columbia, 283,837 (262,550); Yukon Territory, 8,255 (7,253). (2)

T R A N S P O R T

Railway Carloadings
Continue To Decline

Marking the 15th successive period in which car loadings on Canadian railways were lower than those recorded a year earlier, the total for the week ending January 14 declined to 66,521 cars, some 5,527 lower than in the same week of 1953. At the same time, receipts from connections dropped to 26,575 cars from 29,096.

In total, grain loadings were down 2,231 cars to 7,340; non-ferrous ores and concentrates 403 to 2,029; non-ferrous metals 329 to 579; miscellaneous carload lots 380 to 3,803; while L.C.L. shipments dropped to 12,417 from 14,404. Increases occurred in cars loaded with fuel oil from 2,894 to 3,198, livestock from 932 to 1,192, and automobiles and parts from 1,416 to 1,818. (3)

Net Operating Revenues Of
Railways Down In October

Operating revenues of Canadian railways in October declined to \$101,470,737 from \$102,630,111 a year earlier while operating expenses rose to \$89,796,458 from \$83,862,257, net operating revenues falling to \$11,674,279 from \$18,767,854. In January-October, operating revenues rose to \$1,006,180,666 from \$965,330,476 and operating expenses to \$921,655,999 from \$860,958,044, while net operating revenues fell to \$84,524,667 from \$104,372,432.

Tonnage of revenue freight carried in October was 7.6% lower at 15,276,814 tons, but due to slightly longer average hauls ton mileage fell 7.3% to 5,486,788,000 while higher freight rates raised receipts per revenue ton mile from 1.407 cents to 1.500. Average passenger journey increased from 97 to 99 miles, thus while revenue passengers were down 16,516 to 2,276,696, the passenger mileage rose 1.3% to 226,110,000.

Railway payrolls were up 8% to \$57,623,338, while employees were up from 201,971 to 202,682. The effect of higher wages combined with lower revenues was reflected in the ratio of operating payroll to operating revenues which rose from 47.6 to 52.2%. (4)

Railway Freight Movement
Lighter During September

Canadian railways transported 14,015,000 tons of revenue freight in September, 307,042 or 2.1% less than in 1952. Loadings at stations in Canada, at 10,848,000 tons, were down 2.6% from 11,133,000 and imports destined to Canadian points to 1,797,000 from 1,899,000, but intransit freight was up from 1,290,000 to 1,370,000.

Freight carried in January-September totalled 117,523,000 tons, a decrease of 2,595,000. Chief source of the drop was the forest products group which was off 2,604,000 tons or 17% to 12,709,000. Increases in the agricultural, animal and manufactured and miscellaneous products groups were offset by a drop in mine products. (5)

Oil Pipe Line Deliveries
Up Sharply In October

With the official opening of the Trans-Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company's main line (718 miles long) between Edmonton and Burnaby, near Vancouver, total deliveries of oil through Canada's pipe-line system in October rose to 12,925,109 barrels from the preceding year's 10,847,742. Cumulative deliveries in January-October increased to 119,985,808 barrels, 38% over the 86,907,484 delivered a year earlier.

Provincial 10-month totals (1952 data in brackets) were: British Columbia, 267,064 (nil); Alberta, 14,110,827 (13,095,710); Saskatchewan, 11,813,177 (9,053,703); Manitoba, 29,416,491 (22,688,125); Ontario, 20,225,614 (1,240,650); and Quebec, 44,154,635 (40,829,296). Manitoba's deliveries included 24,328,792 barrels (17,573,110) transferred to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at the United States border, destined principally to Ontario refineries via lake tanker. (6)

Passenger Traffic On Transit Systems
Off In September But Revenues Higher

Transit systems carried some 112,114,500 passengers in September, 1953 as compared with 117,777,871 in the corresponding month of 1952. The drop of 4.8% was principally due to a fall of 5,563,322 passengers in urban service which transported 104,397,822 passengers. Patronage on interurban services declined 100,049 to 7,716,678 passengers. Despite the drop in passenger traffic, earnings in urban services rose \$35,343 to \$9,576,388. Interurban revenues gained \$17,219 to \$4,216,295. (7)

Income Of Air Carriers
At Lower Level In August

Operating revenues of Canadian air carriers in August were well above those for the same month of 1952, advancing 6% to \$10,343,198 from \$9,759,258, but operating expenses rose 13.6% to \$9,016,042 from \$7,936,546, resulting in a drop in the net operating income from \$1,822,712 to \$1,327,156, and net income from \$1,332,667 to \$1,216,236.

All of this decline in income was confined to the non-scheduled carriers whose operating revenues were down to \$2,091,330 from \$2,483,176, while their operating expenses rose to \$1,735,638 from \$1,619,918. The scheduled airlines received operating revenues of \$8,251,868 as compared with \$7,276,082, and expended \$7,280,404 against \$6,316,628. Operating income thus advanced slightly to \$971,464 from \$959,454.

Number of revenue passengers carried in unit toll transportation was 180,622, up 18,914 or 11.7% over the same month of 1952, while revenue passenger miles rose from 77,904,217 to 90,792,096 or by 16.5%, thus indicating a longer average journey. In addition, 54,405 passengers were transported in bulk transportation as compared with 41,704.

The total weight of goods carried in unit toll transportation aggregated 2,779,904 lb., or 14.5% over the August, 1952 total of 2,427,575, while goods ton miles advanced to 839,815 from 712,124. The amount of goods flown in bulk transportation also rose appreciably from 13,274,022 lb. to 17,293,685. The amount of mail given airlift increased to 1,259,453 lb. from 1,129,318, while mail ton miles rose to 476,159 from 421,003. (8)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Shipments Of Motor Vehicles
Reach 4-Year Low In November

Continuing the decline which started in September, factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles slumped to a four-year monthly low in November, but substantial gains in earlier months of the year raised January-November shipments above the same period of 1952.

The month's shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles amounted to 19,931 units as compared with 35,898 in October, 31,340 in November, 1952, and 19,721 in November, 1949 (next lowest monthly output). Shipments in January-November were 445,879 against 402,828. Sales of European-made vehicles moved up to 1,439 from 1,182, but declined narrowly in the 11 months to 27,542 from 27,818.

Among Canadian-made vehicles, shipments of both passenger and commercial vehicles were lower in November. Passenger car shipments dropped to 15,812 from 20,184, but 11-month shipments were up to 333,767 from 263,570. November shipments of commercial vehicles were down to 4,119 from 11,156, and in the 11 months to 112,112 from 139,256.

Passenger cars shipped for the domestic market slipped to 13,145 from 17,841, but exports rose to 2,667 from 2,343. In the 11 months domestic shipments were up to 295,578 from 227,030, and exports to 38,189 from 36,540.

November's shipments of commercial vehicles for market in Canada dropped to 3,435 from 7,760, and in January-November to 93,211 from 105,132. Export vehicles declined steeply to 684 from 3,396, and in the 11 months to 18,901 from 34,124. (9)

Leather Footwear Output Declined 11% In October

Canadian production of leather footwear in October amounted to 3,322,000 pairs, up slightly from the preceding month's 3,313,000, but down 11% from 1952's October output (highest in the year) of 3,735,000. The overall output for the first 10 months of 1953 climbed 8% to 33,596,000 pairs from 31,070,000 a year earlier.

In the 10 months there were production gains in all sizes except those for youths. Output of men's shoes amounted to 7,482,078 pairs (7,329,439 a year ago); boys', 1,133,879 (1,104,100); youths', 284,648 (295,031); women's and growing girls, 16,433,636 (14,831,167); misses', 3,087,203 (2,767,237); children's and little gents', 2,586,615 (2,274,601); and babies' and infants', 2,588,230 (2,467,966). (10)

October Shipments Of Iron Castings, Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings Dropped

Producers' shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in October declined to 56,400 tons from the preceding year's 57,400, but in the first 10 months rose to 491,000 from 46,600. Production, including tonnage made for own use, rose in the month to 73,700 tons from 70,100, and in January-October to 684,900 from 663,700.

Consumption of pig iron by iron foundries declined in October to 29,000 tons from 34,200, and to 286,000 from 324,100 in the 10 months, while consumption of scrap iron and steel was up to 56,000 tons from 47,200 in the month and to 486,000 from 427,400 in January-October. (11)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment At November 1

Industrial employment moved downward at the beginning of November in the first general decline since the early Spring. This was also the first time since early 1950 when comparison with a year earlier was unfavourable. Labour-management disputes causing substantial losses in employment, hours and earnings, contributed to lower levels of activity.

The Bureau's industrial employment index at November 1 was 115.7 against 116.9 a month earlier and 116.2 in 1952. Reversing the trend followed since April 1 the weekly payrolls index declined to 157.2 from 158.7 a month earlier. The November 1 index, however, was the second highest in the record, exceeding by 4.7% the November 1952 index of 150.1. At \$58.14, average of weekly wages and salaries established a new maximum, slightly above the October 1 per capita figure, and 4.5% higher than at November 1, 1952.

Industrial employment generally declined at the beginning of November in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The largest losses from October 1 were those of 3.8% in British Columbia, where industrial disputes were an important factor, and 4.8% in Newfoundland, where construction work showed a marked reduction.

The fluctuations recorded in the various industrial divisions were largely seasonal in character. Three major groups showed improvement -- forestry, trade, and finance, insurance and real estate. The gain in logging was below-normal and the index was lower than at November 1 in any year since 1949. Employment in trade was the highest on record for November 1, being exceeded only at December 1, 1952.

Manufacturing reported a decline of 1.9% in employment, the largest in any month since January 1, 1952. For the first time since July 1, 1952, employment therein was below its level 12 months earlier, the latest index being 0.5% lower than at November 1, 1952. The release of seasonal workers by fruit and vegetable factories occasioned losses as compared with the preceding month, and strikes in British Columbia lumber mills were also a factor. The loss of 3% in construction was smaller than that recorded a year earlier when the index was higher than at present. The contraction in employment in transportation (1.6%), and in the service industries (2.5%), approximated the declines at November 1, 1952. (12)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

October Commodity Imports
Showed First 1953 Decline

Final figures of Canada's commodity imports in October show the value of the month's purchases at \$358,300,000, down 4.8% from \$376,400,000 a year earlier and the first decline in the year from the corresponding month of 1952. Average prices of imports were about 2.6% higher, indicating a drop of nearly 8% in volume. With gains in all previous months, 10-month imports were up substantially in value to \$3,693,000,000 from \$3,321,900,000 in 1952.

Purchases were lower in value in October from the United Kingdom, United States and Latin America and higher from other Commonwealth countries as a group, from Europe and other foreign countries taken together. In the 10 months they were higher from the United Kingdom, United States, Latin America and Europe, and lower from the other two groups.

Commodity-wise, the October decrease was due largely to declines in imports of the iron and its products and fibres and textile groups. Purchases of the wood and paper, non-ferrous metals and chemicals groups were moderately higher, while those of the remaining four groups showed minor decreases. Over the 10 months, there were increases for all groups except agricultural and vegetable products.

Imports from the United States fell off in October to \$258,300,000 from \$275,200,000 in 1952, marking the first month's decline in the year. Total for the 10 months was up to \$2,729,948,000 against \$2,447,532,000. October purchases from the United States were down markedly in the iron and fibres and textiles groups and there were smaller decreases for non-metallic minerals and miscellaneous commodities. Ten-month imports were higher for all groups except agricultural and vegetable products and non-metallic minerals.

Purchases from the United Kingdom followed a similar trend, declining slightly for the first time to \$36,800,000 from \$37,100,000, the ten-month total climbing to \$376,200,000 from \$296,500,000. Largest decrease in the month was in the iron and products group, with four other groups also lower, while in the 10 months all groups were higher.

October imports from other Commonwealth countries rose to \$18,418,000 compared to \$16,704,000, as a result of larger values for purchases from countries in Africa, Asia and Oceania that were only partly offset by a decline for the West Indies group. Total for the 10 months was down to \$144,347,000 as compared to \$159,141,000.

Imports from Latin American countries were down in October to \$22,169,000 from \$26,571,000 a year earlier, declines outweighing increases in number as well as total value, but due to a large rise to \$129,538,000 from \$111,580,000 in purchases from Venezuela the 10-month cumulative figure was above the year earlier at \$242,693,000 against \$237,110,000.

Purchases from Europe in October continued to advance, rising to \$16,179,000 from \$14,644,000 and bringing the cumulative total to \$141,960,000 from \$122,497,000. Gains were recorded in the month for most of the main suppliers, while for the 10 months the outstanding increases were in imports from France, Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Imports from the remaining foreign countries totalled \$5,859,000 in October compared to \$5,648,000 a year earlier, and in the 10 months aggregated \$50,720,000 against \$53,398,000. (13 & 14)

Volume III Of The Foreign
Trade Of Canada Released

Volume III of The Foreign Trade Of Canada for the calendar year 1952 has been released by the Bureau. It contains final detailed statistics on imports by articles and countries of origin for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952.

Copies may be obtained from the Queen's Printer at \$2 each. The set of three volumes -- Total Trade (Volume I), Exports (Volume II), Imports (Volume III) -- is available for \$5. (15)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Farm Cash Income Cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and from
4% Lower In 1953 grain adjustment payments on previous year's crops in 1953 is estimated at \$2,674,679,000 on the basis of preliminary calculations. This was 4% less than 1952's \$2,778,343,000 and 5% below the all-time high of \$2,811,949,000 received in 1951. Supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to only \$1,600,000 as compared with \$5,100,000 in 1952 and \$10,400,000 in 1951.

Income from the sale of grains was slightly below the 1952 level, largely as a result of smaller participation payments and reduced returns from the sale of coarse grains more than offsetting larger receipts from wheat. Reduced receipts from live stock reflect smaller income from the sale of hogs, sheep and lambs. While income was down substantially for potatoes, gains were registered for dairy products and eggs.

There were declines in cash receipts in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Totals by provinces, those for 1952 in brackets (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$22,540 (\$31,281); Nova Scotia, \$37,749 (\$37,388); New Brunswick, \$41,851 (\$48,943); Quebec, \$362,792 (\$385,927); Ontario, \$692,114 (\$714,898); Manitoba, \$217,806 (\$246,065); Saskatchewan, \$711,419 (\$698,960); Alberta, \$487,893 (\$506,660); and British Columbia, \$100,515 (\$108,221). Supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act (in thousands): Manitoba, \$195 (\$179); Saskatchewan, \$773 (\$2,560); Alberta, \$559 (\$2,349); and British Columbia, \$40 (\$43). (16)

Wheat Supplies Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on January 13 totalled 379,644,000 bush-
Still Mounting els, a shade above the 379,543,000 in store a week earlier and sharply above last year's 258,561,000. Prairie farmers marketed 5,740,000 bushels during the week; this was more than the preceding week's 4,991,000 but less than last year's 7,168,000. Overseas export clearances totalled 3,194,000 bushels against 2,489,000 the week before and 3,501,000 last year. (17)

More Eggs Production of eggs rose to an estimated 349,948,000 dozen last year from 341,-
Last Year 512,000 dozen in 1952, according to preliminary figures. December output increased to 33,700,000 dozen from 29,900,000 dozen in November and 31,900,000 dozen in 1952. (18)

Prepared Feeds Output Production of prepared stock and poultry feeds rose to 161,999 tons
Declined In 11-Months in November from 151,152 in 1952, but the 11-month output fell to 1,794,611 from 1,955,001. January-November output of poultry feeds declined to 744,922 tons from 754,638; swine feeds to 294,041 from 402,624; chopped, ground and crushed grain feeds to 195,996 from 244,230; calf meals to 24,706 from 25,944; dairy and cattle concentrates to 42,649 from 44,222; swine concentrates to 62,547 from 82,807. Output of dairy and cattle feeds increased to 239,659 tons from 210,724; poultry concentrates to 94,150 from 87,938; dog and cat foods to 50,714 from 43,944. (19)

Nine-City Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on January 21 totalled
Stocks Increased 45,894,000 pounds as compared with 31,599,000 a year earlier. Holdings by cities, 1952 figures in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 3,360 (2,411) pounds; Montreal, 22,408 (14,053); Toronto, 9,188 (6,327); Winnipeg, 7,315 (4,768); Regina, 544 (759); Saskatoon, 123 (170); Edmonton, 1,008 (1,216); Calgary, 402 (322); and Vancouver, 1,546 (1,573).

More Shortening, Less Production of shortening increased to 135,709,000 pounds last year
Lard Produced In 1953 from 120,702,000 in 1952, but there was a marked drop in output of lard to 93,731,000 pounds from 134,247,000. Production of refined coconut oil was 12,452,000 pounds (13,826,000 in 1952); salad and cooking oils, 22,462,000 (23,284,000); flaxseed oil, 92,826,000 (74,883,000); soybean oil, 90,570,000 (80,176,000); and other vegetable oil, including copra, sunflower and rapeseed, 17,549,000 (44,457,000). (20)

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Department Store Sales
Increased 2.3% In Week

Department store sales rose 2.3% during the week ending January 16 as compared with a year earlier. Sales were higher in all provinces except Manitoba where there was a decline of 3.6%. The rise in the Maritimes was 7.2%, Quebec 6%, Ontario 0.4%, Saskatchewan 4.6%, Alberta 4.9%, and British Columbia 1.1%.

P R I C E S

Wholesale Price Indexes (1935-39=100)

	<u>Dec. 1952</u>	<u>Nov. 1953</u>	<u>Dec. 1953</u>
<u>General Index</u>	221.1	218.8	219.0
Vegetable Products	202.8	196.0	197.7
Animal Products	237.3	239.0	239.1
Textile Products	241.4	237.1	235.3
Wood Products	289.9	285.2	285.0
Iron Products	221.5	222.3	222.0
Non-ferrous Metals	167.7	166.5	166.1
Non-metallic Minerals	174.9	178.4	179.1
Chemical Products	176.1	173.6	174.2
Combined Index, iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	222.9	222.2	221.9

Security Price Indexes

	<u>Jan. 21, 1954</u>	<u>Jan. 14, 1954</u>	<u>Dec. 24, 1953</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	158.0	155.5	152.6
Industrials	157.2	154.7	151.7
Utilities	149.3	147.5	144.9
Banks	185.9	182.8	179.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	81.7	82.3	78.7
Gold	60.2	60.0	56.5
Base Metals	130.9	133.2	129.5

E L E C T R I C P O W E R

Electric Energy Output
Increased In 11 Months

Production of electric energy by central electric stations in November climbed to 5,445,837,000 kilowatt hours from 5,221,355,000 in 1952. This brought the January-November total to 59,768,757,000 against 56,250,474,000 a year earlier. Eleven-month output by areas, with 1952 totals in brackets (in thousands): Newfoundland, 192,163 (154,478); Prince Edward Island, 28,103 (25,012); Nova Scotia, 941,884 (867,311); New Brunswick, 667,949 (669,136); Quebec, 31,150,963 (29,262,356); Ontario, 17,331,344 (16,568,621); Manitoba, 2,522,752 (2,435,881); Saskatchewan, 1,056,114 (970,101); Alberta, 1,166,186 (1,028,475); British Columbia, 4,711,299 (4,269,103). (21)

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

Compressed Gases Industry Nearly
Doubled Output Value In Six Years

Canadian production of industrial gases nearly doubled in value in six years from \$8,308,020 in 1946 to \$16,201,464 in 1952. The 1952 advance -- sixth in as many years -- was 5.4% from \$15,378,363 in 1951. Output of acetylene rose to 152,024,204 cubic feet from 136,043,698, oxygen to 934,783,851 from 794,054,423, liquefied petroleum gases to 184,000,000 pounds from 112,000,000, and chlorine to 169,000 tons from 155,000. (22)

MORE

Ninth Record-Breaking Year
In Row For Brewers In 1952

For the ninth time in as many years dollar sales of Canadian breweries reached a new all-time high in 1952, climbing 11% to \$303,929,962 from \$274,418,064 in 1951, according to the latest issue of The Brewing Industry. This was nearly two and a half times the \$121,815,-600 volume of 1942.

Federal and provincial taxes and duties reached \$125,161,156 in 1952 and represented 41% of the gross factory selling value, about the same proportion as in 1951. Compared to 1942 when the proportion was 39%, the 1952 tax bite was more than two and a half times as large. Net sales value (taxes deducted) was \$178,768,806 against \$161,159,033 in 1951, slightly more than double the 1942 net of \$74,024,601. Material costs were \$49,713,488 in 1952, almost three times the 1942 total, while the industry's \$33,305,891 payroll was over two and a half times as large.

Brewery sales of beer, ale, stout and porter (which account for more than 98% of the total output) totalled 193,830,348 gallons, 9% more than the 177,657,694 sold in 1951 and 78% more than the 109,017,630 sold in 1942, while factory selling price averaged \$1.55 per gallon against \$1.57 and \$1.10 in the two earlier years. Of the total quantity sold in 1952, 51.6% against 46.7% in 1951 were in small bottles, 23.6% against 25.4% in large bottles, and about one-tenth of 1% in both years in cans. Draught and bulk sales accounted for 24.7% of the total as against 27.8% in 1951. Less than 1% of the 1952 total was exported, but the 1,805,010 gallons (down slightly from 2,023,974 in 1951) exceeded the 201,699 gallons imported (up from 197,653 in 1951) by almost nine times. (23)

Printing Ink Output
Up Slightly In 1952

Canadian production of printing inks increased slightly in 1952 to 22,068,770 pounds from 22,051,887 in 1951, according to the latest issue of The Inks Industry. This was second only to the peak 1950 output of 22,556,861 pounds, and nearly 40% above the 1946 production of 15,891,841. Factory selling value was the highest on record at \$9,375,202, comparing with \$9,088,296 in 1951, \$8,769,128 in 1950 and \$5,221,522 in 1946.

Value of printers' rollers and composition advanced to \$623,587 from \$591,357 in 1951 and \$345,765 in 1946, and the value of writing inks rose to \$458,211 from \$426,631 in the preceding year and \$310,230 six years earlier. Value of printing inks imported declined to \$728,685 from \$792,006 in 1951, and of imported rotogravure ink to \$80,315 from \$87,761, but writing ink imports increased in value to \$56,527 from \$45,633. Exports of printing ink dropped to \$39,322 from \$71,362, and of other inks to \$8,293 from \$31,695.

The 34 firms in the inks industry accounted for the total Canadian production of printing inks and printers' rollers, and the greater part of the writing ink output. Other products of the industry included mucilage and paste, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, rubber stamp pads, stains and colours. Value of all products was a record \$10,923,553 in 1952, up 3% from the 1951 peak of \$10,582,762. Fuel and electricity costs were over 4% greater at \$88,821 against \$85,231, but material costs were reduced 7% to \$5,839,331 from \$5,208,361. Average number employed during 1952 was 854, a 3% rise from 828, while the industry's payroll was over 5% larger at \$2,584,220 against \$2,452,014. (24)

Increased Production
Of Adhesives In 1952

Canadian factories produced \$11,283,000 worth of glue, cement and other adhesives in 1952, a 3% advance from the \$10,924,000 output of 1951, according to the latest edition of The Adhesives Industry. Reduced outputs of glue, mucilage, and paste were outweighed by increased productions of cement and other adhesives. Value of produced glue was \$7,397,000 against \$7,935,000 in 1951, sharp drops for bone and hide, casein and dry vegetable glues more than offsetting marked gains for synthetic resin, flexible, fish and liquid and other vegetable glues. Production of linoleum, rubber and other cement was valued at \$2,380,000 against \$1,660,000, and of mucilage and paste at \$746,000 against \$753,000. Output of other adhesives increased to \$760,000 from \$576,000. (25)

Aircraft Output More Than Tripled In 1952

Canada's aircraft production was valued at \$104,188,368 in 1952, over triple 1951's \$34,701,964 and 40 times the 1950 post-war low of \$2,-666,348, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals in its latest edition of The Aircraft And Parts Industry. Topped only in the three war years 1943-5, the 1952 value exceeded the combined 1946-51 value of \$96,122,155 by more than 8% and was 74% more than the 1936-41 total of \$60,009,681.

In addition, the value of work done on planes not completed by the end of 1952 rose to \$64,656,323 as compared with \$39,109,841 in the preceding year, while the value of repairs to aircraft was \$22,321,416 against \$14,974,438. Aircraft parts produced were worth \$32,-116,714 against \$16,960,234 in 1951, while the value of other products and of work done on developing aircraft and engines more than doubled to \$53,848,053 from \$24,274,984. Excluding the value of work done in the preceding year on completed aircraft -- \$32,523,554 against \$12,833,383 in 1951 -- total value of the industry's output was \$244,607,320 in 1952, a jump of 109% from \$117,188,078.

In comparison, material costs zoomed 218% to \$115,286,096 from \$36,291,613, fuel and electricity costs rose 36% to \$2,024,357 from \$1,492,895, and the payroll increased over 82% to \$108,667,004 from \$59,558,317. The industry employed 74% more, 33,356 against 19,198, and included 38 plants, 15 more than in 1951.

Included in the industry in 1952 were four assembly plants, two less than a year earlier, but they employed over 69% more (26,967 against 15,943) and produced twice as much (\$199,-639,087 against \$96,846,396). Parts plants increased by 17 to 34, employed nearly twice as many (6,389 versus 3,255), produced more than twice as much (\$44,968,233 versus \$20,341,682).

The 1952 upsurge in production was accompanied by increases in both imports and exports. Imports of aircraft (mainly from the United States, but also from the United Kingdom, Egypt, Iceland and Trinidad) were valued at \$22,689,795, over two and a half times the 1951 value of \$8,778,345, while imports of complete parts of aircraft more than doubled to \$72,522,085 from \$32,660,039. Imports of aircraft engines were valued at \$54,389,310, four times the 1951 value of \$13,244,102, while imports of complete parts of engines doubled to \$13,005,340 from \$6,361,894.

Re-exports of imported aircraft dropped to \$868,249 from \$1,346,245 worth in 1951, but the value of Canadian aircraft exported increased over 14 times to \$23,945,933 from \$1,655,-732. Re-exports of imported aircraft parts tripled to \$4,040,476 from \$1,288,834, and exports of Canadian-made parts more than doubled to \$13,557,103 from \$5,868,613. (26)

Output Of Primary Iron & Steel More Than Doubled In Value In Five Years

Factory sales of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings and finished rolled products were valued at a record \$504,000,394 in 1952, an 8.5% increase from \$464,587,486 in 1951, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in the latest issue of The Primary Iron & Steel Industry. This was more than double the 1947 value of \$216,275,618 and over three times the 1946 value of \$153,082,616.

During the year the industry's 36 steel plants boosted production 4% to 3,703,111 from 3,568,720 tons in 1951, while sales of the 11 rolling mills were up 9% to \$353,453,081 from \$323,615,728. The nine concerns making ferro-alloys produced 232,117 tons in 1952, a drop of 13% from 266,252 in 1951, but more than double in any previous year except 1948. Output of pig iron rose 5% to 2,681,585 from 2,552,893 net tons, with 15 as against 14 blast furnaces in operation. Rated capacity at these was 3,450,000 net tons at year's end as compared with 2,880,000 a year earlier, and operating rate was 78 versus 89% in 1951.

The year also brought the industry a 7% increase in material costs to \$239,001,158 from \$223,011,814, a 2% drop in fuel and electricity costs to \$31,421,918 from \$32,103,307, a 15% rise in payroll to \$124,387,290 from \$108,561,802, and a 5% gain in employees to 35,001 from 33,393 in 1951. (27)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- Monthly Report of Vital Statistics, Dec., 10¢
 - 2- M: Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers Vehicle Permits, Dec., 10¢
 - 3- M: Railway Carloadings, Weekly, 10¢
 - 4- M: Operating Revenues, Expenses & Statistics of Railways, Oct., 10¢
 - 5- M: Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, Sept., 10¢
 - 6- M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, Oct., 10¢
 - 7- M: Transit Report, Sept., 10¢
 - 8- Civil Aviation, Aug., 15¢
 - 9- Motor Vehicle Shipments, Nov., 10¢
 - 10- M: Production of Leather Footwear, Oct., 10¢
 - 11- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, Oct., 10¢
 - 12- Employment & Payrolls, Nov., 20¢
 - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, Nov., 25¢ (Summarized in bulletin of Jan. 22)
 - 13- Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, Oct., 10¢
 - 14- Imports for Consumption, Summary, Oct., 10¢
 - Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country,
Nine months ended Sept., 50¢
 - Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed, Nov., 50¢
 - 15- Trade of Canada: Volume III, Detailed, 1952, \$2
 - 16- M: Cash Income From Sales of Farm Products, 1953, 10¢
 - 17- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
 - 18- M: Poultry Estimates, Dec., 10¢
 - 19- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, Nov., 25¢
 - 20- M: Oils & Fats, Dec., 10¢
 - 21- M: Central Electric Stations, Nov., 10¢
 - 22- Compressed Gases Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - 23- The Brewing Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - 24- The Inks Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - 25- The Adhesives Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - 26- Aircraft & Parts Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - 27- Primary Iron & Steel Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1952, 25¢
- M = Memorandum

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

Ice Cream: 28,772,000 gallons were produced last year, 1,534,000 more than in 1952.

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Breweries: Federal and provincial taxes and duties account for about 41% of the gross factory selling value of their products.

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Primary Iron & Steel: About 77% of the industry's output in 1952 was produced in Ontario, 12% in Quebec, 8% in Nova Scotia, and the other 3% in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

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Bread: Average bakery price per pound inched up to 10.6 cents in 1952 from 10.5 in 1951, bringing the post-war increase to over 84% from 5.7 cents in 1945.

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Cheese: Output of cheddar cheese rose 5% to 70,050,000 pounds in 1953 while process cheese production increased 9% to 44,785,000 pounds, the former exceeding the latter by 56% as against 62% in 1952.

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Nurseries sold more evergreen than deciduous ornamental trees in the 12 months ending June 1952. Sales of deciduous trees increased 16% to 388,911 from 334,461 a year earlier, while sales of evergreens were more than two and a half times as high at 543,827 against 210,196.

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Polio: 4,755 cases were reported in 1952, over double the average number reported in the previous five years.

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Public Libraries: Per capita expenditure on public libraries is highest in Niagara Falls (\$2.12), London (\$2.09) and Peterborough (\$1.75), but per capita circulation of books is highest in Sarnia (10.7), Owen Sound and Port Arthur (8.7) and Kingston (8.5), all seven of which are in Ontario.

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Fruit cocktail and fruits for salads canned in 1953 totalled 6,260,006 pounds, a jump of 83% over the 1952 pack.

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Aircraft: Capital investment in assembly and parts plants increased over eight times in four years from \$1,168,000 in 1948 to \$9,700,000 in 1952.

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Saw Mills: 165 operated in Manitoba in 1952, four more than in 1951.

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T.B. Institutions: 73% of all tuberculous separations in 1952 were treated with one or more of the three new drugs streptomycin, PAS and TBl.

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Printing Ink: 22,068,770 pounds were made in 1952, nearly 40% more than the 1946 output of 15,891,841 pounds.

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Hotels: Comparisons between cities show that in 1952...

Vancouver had the most hotels with 95, followed by Winnipeg with 54, Montreal with 48, Toronto with 40;

Vancouver had the most hotel rooms with 7,992, followed by Montreal with 4,920, Toronto with 4,870, Winnipeg with 3,273;

Vancouver had the most hotel beds with 12,911, followed by Toronto with 8,577, Montreal with 8,552, Winnipeg with 5,671;

Halifax hotels had the highest room occupancy rate at 85%, Sherbrooke's the lowest with 54%. Second highest rate (82%) was shared by Saint John and Calgary, Ottawa following with 80%, Edmonton and Toronto with 79%, Montreal with 77%, Vancouver with 76%, Winnipeg with 69%;

Toronto hotels led all with receipts of \$26,334,000, followed by Montreal (\$22,354,000), Vancouver (\$17,056,000), and Winnipeg (\$10,063,000).

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