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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT in 1953 -- the market value of the nation's total production of goods and services -- was \$24,242 million, an increase of 5% over the revised 1952 total of \$23,110 million. Since prices were relatively steady throughout the year, the total volume increase was about 4%. (Page 2)

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME in November declined to \$995,000,000 from \$1,009,000,000 in the preceding month, but rose 4.5% over 1952's November total of \$952,000,000. For the January-November period the aggregate was \$10,661,000,000, up 8.8% from the preceding year's \$9,801,000,000. (Page 10)

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VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of November rose to \$3,969,800,000 from \$3,960,600,000 a month earlier, advances in consumer goods, capital goods, and producers' goods outweighing a drop in construction goods. (Page 12)

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS increased in December to \$16,882,107 from November's \$10,172,035 and 1952's December total of \$10,926,557. (Page 9)

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CANADIANS BOUGHT MORE NEW CARS in 1953 than ever before and the smallest number of new trucks since 1949. Combined sales reached an all-time high of 461,887, up 15% from 400,777 in 1952 and 7.5% above the previous peak of 429,695 in 1950. (Page 5)

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WHOLESALE SALES were slightly higher in value in December than in the corresponding month of 1952, and the Bureau's index moved up to 344.4 from 340.8. (Page 6)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 5.2% during the week ended February 6 as compared with the same week last year. (Page 5)

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CANADA'S INDEX NUMBER OF FARM PRICES of agricultural products for December stood at 229.9, one point above the revised November figure of 228.9. (Page 11)

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PIG IRON PRODUCTION in 1953 increased 12% to 3,012,269 tons from 2,682,065 in 1952 to reach a new high year's total. (Page 11)

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## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Canada's Gross National Product  
At New High Level In 1953

The market value of the nation's total production of goods and services, as measured by gross national product, was \$24,242 million in 1953 compared with the revised figure of \$23,110 million in 1952. This represents an increase in the value of the national product of almost 5%. Since prices were relatively steady throughout the year, the total volume increase was about 4%.

Although one of the highest on record, the 1953 grain crop was considerably below the 1952 level, so that a decline in production occurred in the agricultural sector of the economy. On the other hand, the volume of non-farm output increased by more than the average of approximately 4% noted above; available evidence indicating an increase of about 5%.

National income, that is, the value of the nation's total earnings from current production, is estimated at \$18,977 million in 1953, an increase of 5% over the preceding year. Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, which is the largest component of national income, amounted to \$11,655 million, a gain of about 8% over 1952. With consumers' prices remaining relatively unchanged between the two years, the above increase represented a "real" income gain for wage and salary earners. The advance was widespread throughout the major industrial groups and only in the primary industry component was a small decline recorded; the latter reflected a lower level of activity in the logging industry. The largest increase, amounting to about 12%, occurred in construction, attributable mainly to the higher level of activity in residential building.

Investment income showed a small increase of 2% over 1952. The largest single item, corporation profits before taxes, declined moderately. Interest and net rental income received by persons increased by approximately 10%, with higher rental income accounting for the greater part of the gain. A rise in government investment income was accounted for chiefly by a gain in the profits of government business enterprises at the federal and provincial levels.

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production was \$1,667 million in 1953, a decline of \$267 million or 14% from the high level of \$1,934 million in 1952. The most important factor in this decline was the lower level of crop production in 1953; outturns of wheat, oats and barley were smaller by 11, 13 and 10%, respectively. At the same time, hog production was somewhat lower than in the previous year. Lower prices for potatoes were also a factor in the drop in accrued net income of farm operators in 1953.

Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including unincorporated retailers, unincorporated manufacturing establishments, and professional practitioners showed an increase of about 6% over 1952.

The gross national product includes, in addition to the factor costs which comprise the national income, indirect taxes less subsidies and depreciation allowances and similar business costs. Indirect taxes less subsidies increased by approximately 7% over 1952. All of this gain is attributable to indirect taxes; subsidies remained virtually unchanged. The largest advances were recorded in customs import duties, associated with the large increase in the level of imports, and in excise taxes, reflecting mainly higher levels of consumer expenditures. At the provincial level there was a substantial increase in gasoline taxes, while at the municipal level a large gain occurred in real and personal property taxes. Depreciation allowances and similar business costs increased by 9% in 1953 to reach a total of \$2,266 million.

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Gross National Expenditure.- The gross national expenditure indicates the manner in which the national output is absorbed. The major expansionary influence in the economy in 1953 was the continued growth of consumers' expenditures, which showed a substantial value and volume gain and absorbed the largest share of the production increment. This development reflected in part the rise in "real" incomes which occurred in 1953, continuing the trend of the preceding year, and was accompanied by a further rise in personal saving. Gross domestic investment in durable physical assets showed impressive gains over the year 1952, both by value and by volume, with the sharpest relative advance in the housing component. Additions to inventories were also quite substantial. On the other hand, defence expenditure, which in the preceding two years had been one of the key factors in the total expansion of output, rose only moderately in 1953. While exports showed a small decline, imports advanced sharply in a wide variety of products, partly reflecting the gains in consumer purchasing and capital investment. The deficit on current account in the nation's external trade appears at this time to have amounted to between \$400 million and \$500 million.

Personal Expenditure.- Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services amounted to \$15,035 million in 1953, a gain of 5% over 1952. Since consumer prices were substantially unchanged from the average of the previous year, the volume increase was also about 5%. The increase in expenditure on goods in value terms was about 4%, while that for services was 6%.

In the goods category, durable goods showed the largest percentage increase, amounting to over 15%. Increased sales of new cars and television sets accounted for the greater part of the gain. Non-durable goods purchases increased by nearly 3% in 1953, reflecting largely a gain in retail sales of food. Expenditure for "clothing and furnishings" and "tobacco and alcoholic beverages", the two other major components of the non-durable goods group, showed very little change from the previous year.

Government Expenditure.- Government expenditure on goods and services rose to \$4,450 million in 1953, a gain of 5% over the previous year. Defence expenditures rose to \$1,909 million, an increase of 6% over the \$1,800 million level of 1952; this compares with a gain of 135% in 1951 and 56% in 1952. Non-defence expenditures (federal, provincial and municipal) increased by 5% in 1953. However, there was some liquidation of inventories held by government commodity agencies in 1953 in contrast to heavy additions in 1952; with the influence of inventory changes removed, the gain in non-defence expenditure was about 8%.

Expenditures on construction and equipment for general government purposes are included in the figures of government expenditure on goods and services referred to above. The remainder of the nation's outlay for capital investment in housing, plant and equipment, and inventories, made by private and government-operated business and by individuals is reviewed below.

Construction, Equipment And Inventories.- Investment expenditures on new construction (both residential and non-residential) and new machinery and equipment increased from \$4,265 million in 1952 to \$4,701 million in 1953, an advance of 10%. The entire increase is accounted for by a gain in the value of new construction put in place; investment in new machinery and equipment showed little change.

In the construction component, investment in new housing showed the most striking gain, rising from \$786 million in 1952 to \$1,062 million in 1953, or by 35%. This represented almost two-thirds of the total increase in investment in durable assets in 1953. New non-residential construction rose by 10% in 1953, from \$1,561 million in 1952 to \$1,719 million.

The price component of investment in durable capital assets was only moderately higher than in 1952, averaging about 2% above 1952 in the case of housing, 4% in the case of non-residential construction, and 1% in the case of machinery and equipment. Thus, the value

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gains indicated for residential and non-residential construction reflect to a very considerable extent increases in the real volume of investment. The volume of housing is estimated to be about 33% above 1952, and that of non-residential construction about 6%.

Investment in inventories (measured in terms of book values) in 1953 amounted to \$583 million compared with \$278 million in 1952. Additions to business inventories in 1953 amounted to \$375 million in value terms, compared with a net liquidation in 1952 of \$51 million. These additions to stocks of business inventories in 1953 represented about 5% of total book value holdings of business inventories by all groups, and were in proportion to increases in non-farm output. The increments in 1953 were concentrated mainly in the manufacturing and retail trade groups. Smaller additions were made to farm inventories in 1953 (\$64 million) compared with the previous year (\$238 million), reflecting mainly the smaller grain crop and a decline in the number of hogs held on farms. Investment in grain in commercial channels was higher in 1953, amounting to \$144 million compared with \$91 million in the preceding year.

International Transactions.— A current account deficit of between \$400 million and \$500 million was incurred in 1953 from international transactions on goods and services. This is in contrast with a small surplus in 1952. The major factors underlying the change in the current account balance were a substantial increase in merchandise imports and a small decline in merchandise exports. The gain in imports, which amounted to 9% both by value and by volume, was a reflection of the higher levels of consumer purchasing and capital investment in Canada. There was also a general improvement in world supplies of goods at competitive prices. The moderate decline in exports amounted to 2% by value and 1% by volume.

Personal Income.— Personal income, which includes unearned income such as family allowances and unemployment insurance benefits, in addition to current earnings paid out to persons, was \$18,013 million in 1953, an increase of 6% over the previous year. Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income rose by 8% in 1953, or somewhat more than the increase in the total. Interest, dividends and net rental income of persons increased by 8%, while the combined total of farm and non-farm net income of unincorporated business fell by 5%. Government transfer payments (excluding government interest) rose by 7%, from \$1,370 million in 1952 to \$1,466 million in 1953; an increase in unemployment insurance benefits, old age security payments and family allowances accounted for the greater part of the gain.

Direct personal taxes rose by \$112 million or by 8% over 1952. The increase was almost entirely attributable to the rise in personal income tax collections by the Federal Government. The major factor in this increase was the advance in personal income, which yielded higher tax collections despite a reduction in the overall tax rate which became effective at mid-year. As a percentage of personal income, personal direct taxes were 7.7% in 1952 and 7.9% in 1953.

Personal disposable income, that is, personal income less personal direct taxes, rose by \$828 million, or 5% over 1952. Personal expenditure rose by \$701 million in the same comparison so that the residual figure of personal saving was higher in 1953 at \$1,546 million compared with \$1,419 million in 1952. It should be noted that personal saving includes changes in farm inventories; exclusive of these changes, other personal saving was \$1,482 million in 1953 compared with \$1,181 million in 1952. These figures constitute 9.0% and 7.6% respectively of personal disposable income (excluding change in farm inventories) in those two years. (1)



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

Sales Of New Motor Vehicles  
At All-Time Crest Last Year

Last year Canadians bought more new cars than ever before and the smallest number of new trucks since 1949. Combined sales reached an all-time high of 461,887, up 15% from 400,777 in 1952 and more than four times the 114,747 sold in 1939. The 1953 total was 7.5% above the previous peak of 429,695 sold in 1950.

A 23% jump in the number of new cars sold, to 358,661 from 292,095 in 1952, more than offset a 5% drop in commercial vehicle sales to 103,226 from 108,682. More new passenger cars were bought in all provinces, percentage increases ranging from 11% in Prince Edward Island to 37.5% in Newfoundland, but fewer new trucks were purchased in all except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Ontario, the largest drop (21%) occurring in Prince Edward Island, the only province where total sales of new motor vehicles declined (2%). Increases in total sales ranged from 5% in Alberta to 28% in Newfoundland.

Retail value of new motor vehicles climbed 16% in 1953 to a record \$1,161,660,756 from \$1,003,662,341 in 1952, with advances everywhere except in Prince Edward Island where the decline was a slight 0.2%. New car sales were valued at \$898,628,285, a gain of 24% from \$725,167,630, while new commercial vehicle sales were valued at \$263,032,711, a 6% drop from \$278,494,711.

A smaller proportion of the sales were financed in 1953: 40.8% of the new cars as against 42.8% in 1952, and 41.3% of the new trucks as compared with 43.9% a year earlier. Total number of new motor vehicles financed, however, was up 9.5% to 188,999 from 172,587, while the amount of financing was 17% higher at \$342,119,870 against \$292,454,398 in 1952. New cars financed numbered 146,367, an increase of 17% from 124,879, and the amount of financing was 30% higher at \$252,013,645 against \$194,422,171. Only 42,632 new truck sales were financed last year, an 11% drop from 47,708 in the preceding year, and amount of financing was 8% lower at \$90,106,225 against \$98,032,227.

The number of used motor vehicles financed rose only a slight 0.8% last year to 451,535 from 447,767 in 1952, but the amount of financing was up 10% to \$383,059,888 from \$347,234,757. Used car sales financed numbered 382,151, a 2% increase from 375,825, and amount of financing climbed 13% to \$320,038,001 from \$283,068,782. There were 69,384 used commercial vehicles financed, a 4% drop from 71,942, and the amount of financing was 2% lower at \$63,021,887 against \$64,165,975.

More new motor vehicles were financed in 1953 in all provinces except Saskatchewan, and more used motor vehicles in all except Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Amount of financing was higher than in 1952 for both new and used vehicles in all provinces. For new vehicles the percentage increases in amount of financing ranged from 5% in Saskatchewan to 25% in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario, while for used vehicles the advances ranged from 6% in Manitoba to 18% in the Atlantic provinces. (2)

Department Store Sales

Department store sales declined 4.6% in January as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau's preliminary release. There were sales declines in all areas, the drop in the Maritimes amounting to 8.2%, Quebec 2.7%, Manitoba 7%, Saskatchewan 7.6%, Alberta 3.4%, Ontario 2.5%, and British Columbia 7%.

Sales rose 5.2% during the week ended February 6 over the corresponding week last year. There were gains in all areas except the Maritimes and Manitoba.

Wholesale Sales Slightly  
Higher In Value In December

Sales increases for wholesalers of drugs and groceries more than offset declines in the other trades. The value of inventories held at the end of the month rose slightly (1.1%) over a year earlier.

Wholesalers of drugs and groceries registered sales increases of 4% and 7%, respectively. In the soft goods trades, dry goods' sales dropped 12%, clothing 9%, and footwear 7%. Wholesalers of hardware had a sales decline of 3%, and auto parts and equipment sales dropped less than 1%. Fruit and vegetable wholesalers showed a drop of 4% in sales, while tobacco and confectionery sales were unchanged. (3)

Operating Results Of  
Retail Food Stores

In relation to sales, 1952 net operating profit ratios of independent food stores in Canada held firm when compared with 1950, according to the Bureau's biennial sample survey of five food trades -- grocery, combination meat, fruit and vegetable, and confectionery.

Grocery and combination store managements operated with a slightly lower gross profit (mark-up) but by trimming expenses, retained the same net operating profit, in relation to net sales. The opposite situation occurred in fruit and vegetable store operations; gross profits, as a relative of sales, remained the same but net operating profits showed a slight decline from the 1950 ratio.

Confectionery stores were operated with a higher mark-up, but a corresponding rise in operating expenses occurred, resulting in a net operating profit ratio identical to that of 1950. Meat markets reported an increase in the average mark-up and only a portion of this increase was absorbed by greater operating expenses, the only kind of business to record a gain in net operating profits.

Net profits of grocery stores worked out at 5.2% of net sales, unchanged from 1950, but below earlier years except 1938, while gross profits averaged out at 13.8% of net sales, down from 14.4% in 1950, and the smallest figure in the record dating from 1938. Net profits of combination stores, at 4.1% of net sales, were the same as in 1950 and 1938, and gross profits were down to 14.6% of net sales from 14.9% in 1950, and 17.4% in 1938.

Meat stores had average net profit of 6.1% of net sales, up from 5% in 1950, and the highest in the record dating from 1938 when the figure was 5.6%. Gross profit of these establishments averaged 17.5% of net sales in 1952 compared with 16.1% in 1950, and 22.4% in 1938. Fruit and vegetable stores had average net profit in 1952 of 5.6% of net sales, down from 5.9% in 1950, while gross profits remained unchanged at 17.5%. Confectionery stores had net profit of 7.5%, the same as in 1950, and gross profits worked up to 18.8% from 16.2% in 1950. (4)

## FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE

Storage Stocks Of Dairy  
And Poultry Products

Cold storage stocks of creamery butter on February 1 this year were larger than at the same time last year but the holdings of cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder were smaller. Stocks of eggs declined, but the stocks of poultry meat increased.

February 1 stocks of creamery butter amounted to 61,121,000 pounds as compared with 44,372,000; cheddar cheese, 28,955,000 pounds (35,884,000); evaporated whole milk, 31,095,000 pounds (42,466,000); skim milk powder, 10,114,000 pounds (15,702,000); eggs, 201,000 cases (243,000); and poultry meat, 28,795,000 pounds (20,708,000). (5)



Output Of Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese  
Increased In 1953; Concentrated Milk Lower

There were increases in the production of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and ice cream in the full year 1953 as compared with 1952, but declines in output of concentrated milk products. The year's output of creamery butter increased 7.7% to 302,606,000 pounds from 280,746,000 in 1952. Cheddar cheese rose 10.8% to 75,185,000 pounds from 67,818,000. (The 1953 total for cheddar cheese is some 5,000,000 greater than the preliminary figure of 70,050,000 pounds published January 22, due to the inclusion of production figures for Ontario not reported during the early months of the year). The year's output of ice cream advanced 5% to 28,838,000 gallons from 27,262,000.

Production of concentrated whole milk products fell to 323,320,000 pounds in 1953 from 350,195,000 in 1952, and concentrated milk by-products declined to 116,591,000 pounds from 122,856,000. A decrease of 24,000,000 pounds in the output of evaporated whole milk accounted largely for the decline in whole milk products, and a reduction of 5,000,000 pounds of skim milk powder was principally responsible for the fall in milk by-products. Condensed whole milk output rose to 18,462,000 pounds from 16,539,000 in 1952.

In January the production of creamery butter amounted to 10,915,000 pounds, 2% above that of the same month of 1953, and cheddar cheese at 1,921,000 pounds, increased 4%. Ice cream production, on the other hand, at 1,119,000 gallons, was 11% under that of a year earlier. The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month amounted to 20,986,000 pounds, 2% higher than a year earlier.

January's output of concentrated milk products totalled 19,103,000 pounds, down from 20,511,000 in January, 1953. Evaporated milk, which had shown a considerable increase in December, fell to 10,948,000 pounds in January from 11,470,000 a year earlier. As in the preceding month, skim milk powder production fell to 3,883,000 pounds from 4,155,000. (6)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter  
In Nine Cities Of Canada

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 11 this year amounted to 40,943,000 pounds as compared with 27,051,000 a year earlier. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for 1953 being in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 3,198 (2,149) pounds; Montreal, 19,360 (12,103); Toronto, 8,450 (5,595); Winnipeg, 6,743 (3,984); Regina, 424 (721); Saskatoon, 144 (106); Edmonton, 781 (937); Calgary, 417 (189); Vancouver, 1,426 (1,267).

Production And Stocks Of  
Process Cheese In January

Production of process cheese in January increased to 3,655,000 pounds from December's revised output of 3,312,000 pounds but declined 9% from last year's January production of 4,019,000 pounds.

Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of January amounted to 1,408,000 pounds as compared with 1,096,000 a month earlier and 1,346,000 at January 31, 1953.

Production And Stocks Of Margarine

Margarine production in January declined to 10,191,000 pounds from the preceding month's 10,221,000 pounds and last year's corresponding output of 10,589,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of February totalled 2,974,000 pounds, slightly below the 2,984,000-pound total for January, but up from last year's February 1 holdings of 2,716,000 pounds. (7)

Cold Storage Holdings  
Of Meat Down Sharply

Cold storage holdings of meat on February 1 this year were down sharply from a year earlier, totalling 69,435,000 pounds as compared with 109,134,000. Holdings of frozen meat declined from 79,268,000 pounds to 40,043,000, cured meat from 13,163,000 pounds to 11,140,000, but fresh meat stocks increased from 16,703,000 pounds to 18,252,000. Lard stocks dropped from 5,289,000 pounds to 3,145,000. (8)



February 1 Stocks Of Fruits And Vegetables There were larger stocks of fresh potatoes, onions and celery in cold and common storage at the beginning of February than at the same time last year, and smaller stocks of apples, but larger holdings of pears. Both frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives, and frozen vegetables and vegetables in brine were held in larger quantities this year.

Beginning of February stocks of potatoes were 15,886,000 bushels (14,682,000 a year earlier); onions, 654,000 bushels (407,000); carrots, 396,000 bushels (432,000); cabbages, 101,000 bushels (137,000); and celery, 23,000 crates (22,000). Apple stocks were 2,698,000 bushels (2,929,000); and pears, 53,000 bushels (14,000).

Frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives totalled 32,546,000 pounds (28,215,000); and frozen vegetables and vegetables in brine amounted to 20,038,000 pounds (14,558,000).

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in January amounted to 5,791,929 gallons as compared with 8,522,777 gallons in the preceding month and 6,758,093 gallons in the corresponding month last year, according to a special statement.

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds In 1953 Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds showed an overall decline of 5% in the year 1953 as compared with 1952, declines in chopped, ground and crushed grain feeds, swine feeds and concentrates, outweighing increases in dairy and cattle feeds, poultry feeds, and poultry concentrates. The year's total of all kinds amounted to 1,958,000 tons as compared with 2,060,000 in 1952.

The year's shipments of some of the major items follow, those for 1952 being bracketed: dairy and cattle feeds, 264,868 (235,374) tons; swine feeds, 324,443 (434,150) tons; swine concentrates, 69,399 (89,862) tons; poultry feeds, 806,599 (770,495) tons; poultry concentrates, 102,830 (95,088) tons; dairy and cattle concentrates, 48,455 (48,926) tons; dog and cat foods, 54,938 (54,001) tons; chopped, ground and crushed grain feeds, 211,117 (262,490) tons. (9)

Visible Supplies And Marketings Of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in North American positions on February 3 totalled 369,642,000 bushels, slightly under the 373,435,000 bushels a week earlier, but nearly 40% above last year's corresponding total of 264,689,000 bushels.

Prairie farmers reduced their wheat marketings during the week ending February 3 to 1,446,000 bushels from 6,843,000 a year ago. Deliveries of oats were up to 2,009,000 bushels from 1,339,000, and flaxseed to 40,000 bushels from 12,000, but barley dropped to 782,000 bushels from 2,061,000, and rye to 37,000 bushels from 136,000. (10)

## TRANSPORT

Passenger Traffic On Transit Systems Down Passenger traffic on transit systems declined 4% in October as compared with a year earlier, the month's total amounting to 119,884,000 as compared with 125,087,000. Urban systems had a drop in patronage of 4,998,000 to 112,190,000 fare passengers, and a decline of 204,000 brought the interurban passenger total down to 7,795,000.

Revenues of urban systems fell from \$10,463,000 to \$10,210,000, with Newfoundland and Alberta the only provinces where improved earnings were apparent. In interurban and inter-provincial services, earnings were down some \$42,000 to \$3,887,000. Gains occurred in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec. (11)



Air Carrier Revenues At New High For September Canadian air carriers, including their international services, continue to show improved revenues, September's total reaching a new high for the month of \$9,606,000, up 12.8% from the preceding year's \$8,518,000. At the same time, operating expenses rose 13.9% to \$8,660,000 from \$7,606,000, resulting in a slight rise in operating income to \$946,000 from \$912,000 -- the first such increase since August, 1952.

Non-schedules carriers earned net operating revenues of \$276,000 in September, sharply above the preceding year's \$55,000. The net operating revenues of scheduled carriers declined to \$670,000 from \$857,000 with both operating revenues and expenses at record levels for the month.

Most revenue and expense accounts registered gains over the corresponding month of 1952. Passenger fares advanced to \$6,013,000 from \$5,092,000, a gain of 18.1%, air cargo rose to \$475,000 from \$453,000, and excess baggage charges increased to \$67,600 from \$56,500. Mail revenues declined slightly to \$770,000 from \$786,000, and freight carried on charter or contract flights produced \$1,716,000, a drop of \$85,000.

Aircraft operation and maintenance expenses rose to \$5,199,000 from \$4,619,000, a gain of 12.6%, while ground operation and maintenance charges increased 11.5% to \$2,070,000 from \$1,857,000. (12)

#### EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings Wage-rate increases in some durable goods industries and changes in industrial distribution of workers in the non-durable goods division resulted in an increase in average weekly wages in manufacturing at the beginning of December to \$57.16 from \$56.88 a month earlier, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average work-week was little changed at 41.3 hours as compared with 41.4 at the beginning of November, and average hourly earnings increased at 138.4¢ from 137.4¢.

Average hourly and weekly earnings rose in all branches of the mining industry, which continued to be affected by industrial disputes in metal mining and seasonal activity in coal mines. In the industry as a whole, average weekly wages worked out at \$69.01 as compared with \$67.04 a month earlier, average hours at 43.9 as compared with 43.0, and average hourly earnings at 157.2¢ as compared with 155.9¢.

Average weekly wages were somewhat lower in construction, due largely to shorter hours worked, as seasonal factors continued to influence the level of operations. Weekly wages averaged \$61.30 as compared with \$62.12, average hours 41.7 as compared with 42.4, and average hourly earnings 147.0¢ as compared with 146.5¢.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments Higher In December Unemployment insurance benefit payments increased in December to \$16,882,107 from November's \$10,172,035 and 1952's December total of \$10,926,557. At the same time the number of days for which compensation was paid rose to 5,413,801 from 3,337,519 the month before and 3,586,000 a year earlier.

During December a total of 292,236 initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit were filed at local offices across Canada compared with 188,881 in November and 215,848 in the corresponding month of 1952. Ordinary and supplementary benefit claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of December numbered 391,033 as compared with 278,646 a year earlier.

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There were increases in December in the number of initial and renewal claims in all provinces as compared with the same time last year. Totals follow, those for December, 1952 being in brackets: Newfoundland, 8,025 (4,587); Prince Edward Island, 1,706 (1,371); Nova Scotia, 13,440 (9,670); New Brunswick, 12,899 (10,605); Quebec, 95,443 (71,728); Ontario, 88,482 (58,589); Manitoba, 13,562 (10,401); Saskatchewan, 7,785 (6,041); Alberta, 14,203 (9,353); and British Columbia, 36,691 (33,503). (13)

Canadian Labour Income In November Mainly due to the seasonal reduction in construction and the lower level of factory production, Canadian labour income in November declined to \$995,000,000 from \$1,009,000,000 in the preceding month. It was, however, 4.5% above 1952's November total of \$952,000,000. For the January-November period the aggregate was \$10,664,000,000, up 8.8% from the preceding year's \$9,801,000,000.

The month's total for construction dropped to \$76,000,000 from \$83,000,000 in November with more than half of the decrease in payrolls in non-residential construction. A decline from \$328,000,000 to \$324,000,000 in total salaries and wages for manufacturing was dispersed among such component industries as canning, textile production, clothing, wood products and rubber products.

A decline of nearly \$3,500,000 in the total for transportation, storage and communication and an advance of over \$2,500,000 for trade resulted in a net decline of \$1,000,000 for the distributive group to \$258,000,000 from \$259,000,000. Similarly, there was a net decline of \$1,000,000 to \$77,000,000 in the primary industry group, resulting from a loss of approximately \$2,000,000 in farming and a gain of \$1,000,000 in logging.

January-November totals for the main groups were as follows, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (in millions): agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$799 (\$830); manufacturing, \$3,584 (\$3,270); construction, \$776 (\$689); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$2,759 (\$2,514); finance, services, \$2,385 (\$2,164); and supplementary labour income, \$361 (\$334). (14)

## PRICES

### Security Price Indexes

February 11, 1954    February 4, 1954    January 14, 1954  
(1935-39=100)

#### Investors' Price Index

Total Common Stocks.....	165.7	161.4	155.5
Industrials .....	166.2	160.8	154.7
Utilities .....	153.1	152.3	147.5
Banks .....	190.7	188.8	182.8

#### Mining Stocks Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	84.8	82.3	82.3
Golds .....	63.4	61.3	60.0
Base Metals .....	133.7	130.3	133.2

(MORE)



Index Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Slightly Higher In December

Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products for December stood at 229.9, one point above the revised November figure of 228.9. Higher prices for live stock and dairy products more than offset lower prices for potatoes, poultry and eggs.

Among the provincial indexes there were declines in the Atlantic area and Saskatchewan but advances in the other provinces. Indexes for the provinces follow, those for November being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 166.5 (167.1); Nova Scotia, 215.0 (221.9); New Brunswick, 178.7 (183.7); Quebec, 269.3 (264.1); Ontario, 254.6 (254.1); Manitoba, 213.7 (211.9); Saskatchewan, 193.2 (193.4); Alberta, 217.0 (215.3); and British Columbia, 265.7 (265.0). (15)

Wholesale Price Indexes  
(1935-39=100)

	January 1953	December 1953	January 1954
<u>General Index</u> .....	221.5	219.0	219.8
Vegetable Products .....	202.0	197.7	201.3
Animal Products .....	239.3	239.1	245.0
Textile Products .....	240.3	235.3	234.5
Wood Products .....	289.8	285.0	284.5
Iron Products .....	221.5	222.0	216.1
Non-ferrous Metals .....	169.6	166.1	165.6
Non-metallic Minerals .....	175.3	179.1	179.3
Chemical Products .....	177.0	174.2	175.4
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)..	224.2	221.9	218.1

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

Pig Iron Production In 1953  
Showed Seventh Year's Gain

Canadian production of pig iron during 1953 increased 12% to 3,012,269 tons from 2,682,065 in 1952 to reach a new high year's total. It was the seventh successive year's gain from the post-war low of 1,406,252 tons in 1946. The wartime high was 1,852,628 tons in 1944.

Production of basic iron accounted for 2,437,749 tons of the total in 1953 against 2,064,357 in 1952, while foundry iron amounted to 170,421 compared to 220,561 tons and malleable iron to 404,099 compared to 397,147 tons. Output of steel ingots in 1953, as earlier reported, also reached an all-time high, amounting to 4,010,000 tons as against 3,578,100 tons in 1952, an increase also of 12%.

December output was lower in 1953 than a year earlier for both pig iron and steel ingots. Production of the former was down to 220,526 from 232,732 tons, and of the latter to 296,345 from 311,918 tons. (16)

Paint Sales Higher  
In Value In November

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which account for all but a small part of the total Canadian production, amounted to \$7,521,000 in November, slightly above the preceding year's corresponding total of \$7,472,000. Cumulative sales for the January-November period rose to \$103,113,000, 6.5% above the \$96,776,000 for the similar 1952 period. (17)

(MORE)

### Manufacturers' Inventories Higher In Value At The End Of November

Reversing the movement of the two previous months, the value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of November rose to \$3,969,800,000 from \$3,960,600,000 a month earlier, advances in consumer goods, capital goods and producers' goods, outweighing a drop in construction goods. At the end of November, 1952 total inventory value stood at \$3,720,400,000.

There was a seasonal drop of 8% in the value of shipments as compared with October, and a moderate decrease of 1% from November, 1952. Despite the decline, cumulative shipments for the January-November period were still 3% above those of a year earlier. The value of unfilled orders for the group of firms reporting this item dropped for the ninth consecutive month and were 28% below November, 1952. Total unfilled orders for the group averaged 4.0 times current month's sales value.

In the consumers' goods industries, total inventory rose slightly during November to \$2,100,500,000, up 4% from the same month of 1952. Inventory held but not owned included in the total remained at approximately the same level (\$26,000,000). Shipments for the group registered a seasonal decrease of 9%, but 11-month shipments were up 2%.

Capital goods inventories moved up from \$827,300,000 in October to \$842,100,000 in November. Inventory held but not owned, more important in this group than in any of the others, rose 5%, the total at the end of November being \$377,600,000. Shipments for the group rose 3% in November, and the 11-month advance was 15%.

In the producers' goods industries, inventory investment increased \$4,000,000 during November to reach \$718,800,000, while total shipments for the month were down 5%. Cumulative shipments for the 11-months ending November were at about the same level as in 1952.

In the construction goods industries, inventory investment declined \$12,900,000 during November to \$214,500,000, with sawmills accounting for most of the decrease. Shipments fell 17% during the month, but cumulative shipments for the January-November period were 2% above the same 1952 period. (18)

### Cigarette Releases Climbed To New High In Year 1953

Tax withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, reached an all-time high of 21,001,492,000 in 1953, up 17.6% from 1952's 17,848,325,000, and almost double 1943's 11,256,544,000. At the same time, tax-paid withdrawals of cigars increased to 235,587,000 from 200,263,000, and 1943's 195,903,000.

Withdrawals of cut tobacco declined in 1953 to 26,142,000 pounds from 30,962,000 in 1952, plug tobacco to 1,751,000 pounds from 1,809,000, snuff to 839,000 pounds from 866,000, and raw leaf to 1,204,000 pounds from 1,173,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco held at the end of 1953 decreased to 162,679,000 pounds from 167,468,000 at the same time in 1952. Flue-cured stocks were 134,827,000 pounds (132,892,000 a year earlier); burley, 11,737,000 pounds (15,883,000); dark, 2,566,000 (2,411,000); cigar, 10,573,000 (12,719,000); pipe, 2,150,000 (2,419,000); and other types, 826,000 (1,144,000). (19)

### Beer and Spirits

Production of beer in 1953 increased to 8,583,000 barrels from 8,318,000 in 1952, and the output of new spirits increased to 23,832,000 proof gallons from 23,342,000. Spirits bottled (including imported liquors) rose in total to 13,173,000 proof gallons from 11,656,000, and year-end stocks of distilled liquor were up to 93,174,000 proof gallons from 90,658,000.



## ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

**Toilet Preparations** Led by a 71% boost in home permanent wave kits, the value of Canadian-made toilet preparations surged to an all-time peak of \$37,281,000 in 1952, nearly 21% more than the 1951 total of \$30,873,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its latest edition of The Toilet Preparations Industry. The fourth new record in as many years, this was almost three times the \$13,434,000 output of 1942.

Value of home permanent wave kits, including refills and accessories, was \$3,418,145, a \$1,423,203 advance over 1951. Sales of non-alcoholic hair tonics, liquid brilliantines and wave sets to barbers and beauty parlours declined to \$1,228,472 from \$1,240,458, but other sales jumped 45% to \$1,421,414 from \$981,197; sales of alcoholic types to barbers and beauty parlors and to others were down, but output of solid brilliantine was up. Liquid and cream shampoos climbed 39% to \$3,368,942 from \$2,427,151, but shampoo powders declined to \$113,712 from \$121,666.

Output of alcoholic toilet waters, colognes and lotions increased to \$4,222,455 from \$3,991,034 in the preceding year, while non-alcoholic varieties rose to \$191,920 from \$161,270. Production of alcoholic perfumes declined to \$920,487 from \$1,014,852, but personal deodorants climbed to \$1,700,000 from \$1,334,430. Output of bath salts and oils increased to \$397,121 from \$376,064.

Value of lipstick and refills jumped 28% to \$1,392,814 from \$1,090,984, while rouge and refills dropped to \$177,557 from \$216,649, face powders to \$1,297,168 from \$1,369,604, and talcum powders to \$1,497,153 from \$1,509,667. Solid creams of all kinds, including almond cream and cold cream, rose to \$2,579,520 from \$2,379,249, and liquid creams to \$922,447 from \$601,509. Manicure preparations advanced to \$624,867 from \$620,734.

Ammoniated tooth pastes slumped to \$380,704 from \$524,071, but other tooth pastes were up 31% to \$5,749,777 from \$4,476,292. Ammoniated tooth powders declined to \$137,220 from \$184,177, and other tooth powders to \$473,701 from \$476,933. Liquid dentrifices increased to \$15,553 from \$9,744.

Less than 6% of the 1952 total was produced in the toilet preparations industry as compared with over 71.5% of the Canadian output a decade earlier. The balance was manufactured as secondary products in a number of other industries, mainly by drug and soap firms. The toilet preparations industry included 101 concerns in 1952, four more than in 1951, and gross output value (including such secondary products as medicinal preparations, insecticides and soaps) was \$27,059,783, a 20% jump from \$22,535,080. Value of the industry's production of toilet preparations was up to \$23,819,000 from \$19,268,000. (20)

**Wine Industry** Canadian wineries sold 4,502,282 gallons of fermented wine for \$11,258-650 in 1952, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its latest issue of The Wine Industry. In 1942, 110,610 gallons more were sold for \$5,093,316 less, average factory price more than doubling in the decade from \$1.12 to \$2.50 a gallon.

Compared with the preceding year, 115,364 gallons more were sold in 1952, but the total was 473,778 gallons under the 1947 peak. The 1952 value compared with \$11,147,846 in 1951 and \$6,165,334 in 1947.

Wine produced in 1952 and placed in storage for maturing totalled 4,936,052 gallons valued at \$3,205,614 as compared with 4,677,055 worth \$3,136,996 in the preceding year. Value of other products declined to \$295,179 from \$328,268. Deducting the prime cost of wine produced in previous years and sold in 1952, the net value of the industry's production was \$10,332,557 as against \$10,098,170 in 1951. Ontario, with 18 of the 25 wineries, accounted for 88%. (21)

**Brass And Copper Products** The gross factory selling value of products made by brass foundries and other plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commodities (other than electrical equipment and wire cloth) from brass, bronze and copper increased by 2.6 per cent to \$184,672,000 in 1952 from \$179,998,000 the previous year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the Brass and Copper Products Industry. The 1952 increase compares with a sharp rise in 1951 from a total of \$126,-200,500 in 1950.

Copper sheets, wire rods, tubing, etc. were produced in the industry to the value of \$74,583,100 as compared with \$72,614,300 in 1951; brass and bronze castings, \$16,-149,600 against \$16,316,500; valves, \$8,622,000 (\$10,158,000); plumbers' brass fittings, \$9,115,000 (\$10,113,000); brass and bronze ingots, \$8,497,000 (\$7,612,000); hand-type fire extinguishers, \$1,541,000 (\$1,635,000); aluminum castings, \$1,165,000 (\$1,250,-000).

Number of plants in operation was 153, unchanged from 1951. The average number of employees was down to 9,711 from 10,077, while salaries and wages increased to \$31,034,-274 from \$29,318,076. Cost of materials used declined to just under \$121,000,000 from \$121,703,878. (22)

**Bridge Building & Structural Steel** Value of work done by Canada's bridge building and structural steel industry rose to a new peak for the fourth straight year in 1952, the \$139,716,836 total topping the \$109,650,351 high of 1951 by more than 27%, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual review of the industry's operations.

The latest figure brought the total value of work done by the industry in the seven postwar years 1946-52 to \$565,974,274, over 63% more than the \$346,170,587 total of the seven war years 1939-45.

In 1952 the tonnage of structural work was down to 246,184 from 248,846 tons in 1951, but the value was up to \$77,210,359 from \$69,628,045. Buildings accounted for 190,063 against 194,909 tons and \$59,521,359 against \$54,181,742. Bridges accounted for both a smaller tonnage (19,679 against 26,232 tons) and a smaller total value (\$5,958,-419 against \$8,126,117), but transmission towers were up both in weight (11,105 against 8,805 tons) and worth (\$3,504,275 against \$2,339,923). Tonnage of other structural work was up to 25,337 from 18,900 tons, and the value to \$8,226,306 from \$4,980,263.

During the year the number of plants in the industry increased by four to 38, and the number of employees 26% to 10,824. The payroll rose 32% to \$37,418,880, fuel and electricity costs 16% to \$1,272,630, and material costs 28% to \$62,135,893. (23)

**Fertilizers Industry** Factory shipments by factories engaged principally in the manufacture of fertilizers rose nearly 6% in value to \$78,743,500 in 1952 from \$74,488,700 the previous year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the Fertilizers Industry. The 1952 gain continued an unbroken series of post-war annual increases.

In addition to the production of these plants establishments mainly engaged in the manufacture of other products made fertilizers to the value of \$12,377,100 in 1952 as compared to \$9,769,500 in 1951. Total production of fertilizers in Canada thus rose to a value of \$91,120,600 in 1952 from \$84,258,200 the previous year.

There were 39 plants occupied chiefly in the manufacture of fertilizers in the year under review, the same number as in 1951. Of these, 18 as against 17 were in Ontario, seven in Quebec, five (six in 1951) in British Columbia, three each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, two in Prince Edward Island and one in Alberta. (24)



Leather Glove And Mittens Average factory selling price of Canadian-made leather gloves and mittens fell for the first time in 14 years in 1952, dropping to \$14.66 per dozen pair from the 1951 peak of \$16.75, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics discloses in its latest issue of The Leather Glove & Mitten Industry. The last price cut was in 1938 when the average was shaved 40 cents from the average 1937 price to \$6.52 per dozen pair.

The 1952 price recession lowered the total factory value of leather gloves and mittens produced in Canada to \$10,712,082, a drop of over 11% from the preceding year's all-time high of \$12,078,995. Quantity manufactured increased to 730,359 dozen pairs from 720,989 in 1951, but was nearly 24% under the record output of 1944 when 956,959 dozen pairs were made.

More of all kinds of leather gloves and mittens except dress types for women and children were made in 1952. Output of men's sport and work types increased to 476,507 from 475,668 dozen pairs, and of men's dress types to 130,128 from 119,034 dozen pairs. Production of sport and work types for women and children rose to 73,046 from 66,182 dozen pairs, while dress types declined to 50,678 from 60,105 dozen pairs.

Over 52% of the 1952 total was made in Quebec, about 32% in Ontario and 16% in British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick. In 1951, Quebec accounted for about 51%, Ontario for 34% and the other provinces for 15%. (25)

Coal Mining Both consumption and supplies of new coal available for consumption in Canada were moderately lower in 1952 than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual report on the Coal Mining Industry. At the same time there were declines in domestic production, exports and imports.

Consumption of coal in 1952 amounted to 41,353,000 tons, down 6% from 44,095,000 in the preceding year, and 13% under the all-time top figure of 47,383,000 in 1948. Per capita consumption, at 2.866 tons, dropped to the lowest point since 1939's 2.615 tons. In 1951 it was 3.148 tons. The year's supply of new coal available for consumption was off to 41,725,000 tons, down 7% from 44,638,000 in 1951.

Domestic production of all grades of coal in 1952 amounted to 17,579,000 tons (lowest since 1947's 15,869,000 tons), down 6% from the 1951 total of 18,587,000 tons, but the value rose to \$111,026,000 from \$109,039,000. The all-time high yearly output was 19,139,000 tons in 1950. Bituminous coal output declined to 12,679,000 tons from 13,363,000 in 1951, sub-bituminous to 2,816,000 tons from 3,000,000, and lignite to 2,083,000 tons from 2,223,000.

Imports of coal and briquettes during 1952 totalled 24,535,000 tons, a decrease of 7% from 26,486,000 in 1951. Exports of coal amounted to 389,000 tons compared with 435,000 in 1951.

Production of coal in Alberta -- Canada's top producing province -- amounted to 7,195,000 tons (7,659,000 in 1951), followed by Nova Scotia with 5,905,000 tons (6,308,000), Saskatchewan 2,083,000 tons (2,223,000), British Columbia 1,644,000 tons (1,739,000), New Brunswick 743,000 tons (653,000), and the Yukon 8,400 tons (3,700).

There were 268 coal mines in operation during the year, down from 315 the year before. During the year the number of employees averaged 21,754 (22,648 in 1951), and total of man-days worked was 5,201,393 (5,430,482). The average number of man-days worked during the year was 239, one less than in 1951. (26)

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Canada's Commodity Imports Up  
9.7% In January-November Period

Canada's commodity imports in the first 11 months of 1953 were valued at \$4,044,400,000, up 9.7% from the preceding year's January-November purchases of \$3,685,400,000, according to final figures for the period released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A preliminary estimate for the full year by the Bureau on February 12 placed 1953's imports at a new high record figure of \$4,387,400,000, 9% above the 1952 value of \$4,030,500,000.

In the 11-month period of 1953, substantially increased imports from the United States, the United Kingdom, Latin American countries as a group, and European countries more than balanced smaller purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth and other foreign countries. There were increased values over the period for all main commodity groups of imports except agricultural and vegetable products, with largest dollar gains in iron and its products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, and chemicals. In November there were declines in agricultural and vegetable products, fibres and textiles, iron and products, and miscellaneous commodities, but increases in the other groups. (27 & 28)

## RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, Preliminary, 1953, 10¢
- 2- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, Dec., 20¢
- 3- Wholesale Trade, Dec., 10¢
- 4- Operating Results & Financial Structure of Retail Food Stores, (Independent), 1952, 25¢
- 5- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, Feb. 1, 10¢
- 6- Dairy Factory Production, Jan., 10¢
- 7- M: Margarine Statistics, Jan., 10¢
- 8- M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, Feb. 1, 10¢
- 9- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, Dec., 20¢
- 10- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 11- M: Transit Report, Oct., 10¢
- 12- Civil Aviation, Sept., 15¢
- 13- Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Dec., 25¢
- 14- Estimates of Labour Income, Nov., 10¢
- 15- M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, Dec., 10¢
- 16- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, Dec., 10¢
- 17- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, Nov., 10¢
- 18- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, Nov., 20¢
- 19- Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, Dec., 25¢
- 20- Toilet Preparations Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 21- The Wine Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 22- Brass & Copper Products Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 23- Bridge Building & Structural Steel Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 24- Fertilizer Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 25- Leather Glove & Mitten Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 26- Coal Mining Industry, 1952, \$1.00
- 27- Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, Nov., 10¢
- 28- Imports for Consumption -- Summary -- Nov., 20¢
- Miscellaneous Iron & Steel Products Industry, 1952, 25¢
- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, Feb. 1, 10¢
- M: Memorandum



## D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Ice cream output rose by 1,576,000 gallons or 5% last year to 28,838,000 gallons, the equivalent of about 15 bricks per capita.

Men's Fur Coats: Only 232 were made in 1952, some 400 less than in 1951.

Nurseries: At last count there were 180 selling ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs and plants.

Bread: Average bakery selling price per pound was highest in British Columbia in 1952 at 12.3 cents, lowest in Quebec at 10.1 cents.

Coal: Per capita consumption slumped to 2.866 tons in 1952, the lowest figure since 1939's 2.615 tons. Peak was in 1943 when the figure was 3.727 tons.

Soft drink output more than doubled in seven postwar years from 51,335,353 gallons in 1945 to an all-time high of 103,472,607 in 1952.

Fur dressing industry treated 12,085,066 skins in 1952, a jump of 2,316,450 or 23% over 1951.

New Motor Vehicles: An all-time peak of 461,887 were sold last year, 15% more than in 1952, 7.5% more than in 1950, the previous high year, and more than four times as many as in 1939.

Leather Gloves & Mittens: Average factory selling price fell for the first time in 14 years in 1952, dropping to \$14.66 per dozen pair from the 1951 peak of \$16.75. Last price cut was in 1938 when the average was lowered 40 cents to \$6.52 per dozen pair.

Cigarettes: 21,001,492,000 were released for consumption last year, 3,153,167,000 or 18% more than in 1952.

Feeds: Shipments of prepared feeds and concentrates were larger last year than in 1952 for poultry, cattle, and dog and cat varieties, but smaller for swine varieties.

Breweries: There were 61 in 1952, two less than in 1951, 12 less than in 1953.

New Trucks: Average purchase price was \$2,548 last year, \$5 less than in 1952 but \$822 more than in 1946, \$1,380 more than in 1939.

Writing Inks: \$458,211 worth was made in 1952, \$147,981 or 48% more than in 1946.

Railways moved 12,709,000 tons of forest products in the first three quarters of last year, 2,604,000 or 17% less than in 1952.

Ladies' Fur Coats: Production rose by 20,351 or 11% to 221,977 in 1952.

Nurseries sold 653,466 herbaceous perennials in the 12 months ending June 1952, 42,885 or 7% more than in 1950-51.

Payroll of the aircraft and parts industry increased over fivefold from \$19,829,987 in 1948 to \$108,667,004 in 1952, while the number of employees increased over four times from 8,049 to 33,356 in the same four years.

Public hospitals operated above rated capacity in five provinces and the territories in 1952. The ratio of beds set up per 100 capacity was highest in Saskatchewan at 123.0, then in New Brunswick at 121.4, Alberta at 108.3, the territories at 106.0, Ontario at 102.8 and British Columbia at 101.7. The figure was only 91.9 in Prince Edward Island, 98.1 in Quebec, 98.9 in Nova Scotia and 99.4 in Manitoba.

Home Permanent Wave Kits: \$3,418,145 worth were made in 1952, \$1,423,203 or 71% more than in 1951.

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