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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES were up 4% in the third week of February with gains in all areas except the Maritimes. (Page 9)

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CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS were down 17% from the preceding month at March 1 but were more than 60% above last year's level, while CHEDDAR CHEESE STOCKS were down 9% from February 1 and only 3% higher than a year earlier... OUTPUT OF LARD slumped 28% below the level of a year earlier in January, while SHORTENING PRODUCTION showed little change. (Page 8)

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX registered 219.8 at mid-January, an 0.4% advance from 219.0 at mid-December. Four of the eight major groups showed increases, four decreases. Most substantial gains were for animal and vegetable products, biggest drop for iron and products. (Page 7)

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FOREIGN COMMODITY TRADE in January was valued at nearly 16% less than a year earlier. Total exports were lower by more than 17%, imports by 14%. The month's import surplus is estimated at \$16,500,000, two and a half times as large as in 1953. (Page 2)

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RAILWAY CAR LOADINGS resumed their downward trend in the second week of February after a slight upturn in the preceding week. The 4% drop put cumulative 1954 loadings 11% below the 1953 level. (Page 11)

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COAL PRODUCTION was more than 10% below last year's level in January, while landed imports were off 24%, exports 73%. (Page 6)

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PORTLAND CEMENT SHIPMENTS reached an all-time peak of 22,224,314 barrels last year, up 3,704,176 or 20% over the 1952 movement to continue the unbroken series of postwar gains. (Page 5)

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1953 PRODUCTION FIGURES show increases of 16% for domestic electric refrigerators, 4% for sawn lumber, 35% for veneers, 31% for plywood. (Pages 3&4)

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ESTIMATED POPULATION was 15,035,000 at the start of 1954, a gain of 30,000 in December, more than 1,025,000 since the 1951 Census. (Page 7)

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## P O P U L A T I O N

Population At January 1  
Estimated At 15,035,000

Canada started 1954 with a population of 15,035,000, according to estimates released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 30,000 during December and a gain of more than 1,025,000 since the Decennial Census of 1951, the last complete count of population. The Bureau is now providing first-of-the-year and mid-year population estimates in addition to its estimates for three-month periods from the June 1 census date.

During the second half of 1953 the population rose by 214,000 from 14,821,000 at July 1, or at a rate of 2.9% a year, the Bureau calculates. In the first half of the year there was a smaller increase of 172,000 from 14,649,000 on January 1, a rate of 2.3%. The total gain for the year was thus 386,000 and the rate of increase 2.6%.

In comparison, the Bureau estimates show an increase in the second half of 1952 of 182,000 or 2.5% from 14,467,000 at July 1, and a larger gain in the first half of 206,000 or 2.9% from 14,261,000 at January 1, 1952. The estimated increase for the year 1952 was thus slightly larger than for 1953 at 388,000 or 2.7%. Estimates are not available for these periods for earlier years.

## I N T E R N A T I O N A L   T R A D E

Commodity Exports & Imports  
Both Off Sharply In January

Canada's foreign commodity trade fell sharply in January, both exports and imports not only declining as usual from December values but dropping substantially below those of January last year, according to preliminary summary figures. Total exports were valued at \$265,400,000, down from \$361,000,000 in December and 17.4% below the \$321,300,000 value of a year earlier. Commodity imports were estimated at \$281,900,000 against \$338,800,000 in December and \$327,800,000 in January last year, a 14% decline from a year earlier. The result was an increase in the estimated import surplus to \$16,500,000 as against one of \$6,600,000 last year.

Exports to the United States in January declined to \$160,100,000 from \$191,700,000 a year ago, accounting for over half of the total decline. Imports from the United States, however, showed a greater drop in value, falling to an estimated \$204,500,000 from \$249,200,000. The import surplus in trade with the United States was thus reduced to \$44,400,000 as compared to \$57,500,000 for January last year.

Commodity sales to the United Kingdom were also down to \$38,100,000 as compared to \$49,500,000 last year, while the estimated value of imports from the United Kingdom showed a smaller decrease to \$28,800,000 as against \$30,500,000, the month's export surplus being practically halved at \$9,300,000 compared to \$18,900,000 last year. Trade with other Commonwealth countries showed a similar trend, exports falling markedly to \$12,100,000 from \$17,300,000 and imports declining slightly to \$9,000,000 from \$9,400,000. Exports to all remaining countries also fell to \$55,100,000 from \$62,800,000 last year, but imports were up to \$39,600,000 from \$38,700,000.

The preliminary January figures for total exports (domestic & foreign) and imports are summarized below. The import figures are estimates and subject to revision; final and detailed import figures will not be available for several weeks. Those for exports will be issued shortly.

	<u>Exports</u>		<u>Imports</u>	
	<u>Jan. 1953</u>	<u>Jan. 1954</u>	<u>Jan. 1953</u>	<u>Jan. 1954</u>
United Kingdom .....	49.5	38.1	30.5	28.8
Other Commonwealth countries..	17.3	12.1	9.4	9.0
United States .....	191.7	160.1	249.2	204.5
Other Foreign countries.....	62.8	55.1	38.7	39.6
Totals..	<u>321.3</u>	<u>265.4</u>	<u>327.8</u>	<u>281.9</u>



## MANUFACTURING

Refrigerator Production  
Up Nearly 16% Last Year

With increases in the first seven months outweighing decreases in the last five, Canadian production of domestic electric refrigerators last year rose nearly 16% to 274,126 from 236,866 in 1952. The 1952 output was below the level of 1951, which in turn had shown a decline from the postwar peak of 341,596 in 1950.

December output was practically the same as in November at 14,798, but was down from 22,432 a year earlier. Highest monthly production in 1953 was 35,249 in June. December production of individual electric home and farm freezers was 405, making a total of 8,027 for the year. Factory stocks of domestic electric refrigerators at year's end were up to 41,268 from 35,991 at the close of 1952. Stocks of home and farm freezers amounted to 874 at the end of 1953.

Imports of domestic or store type electric refrigerators were down to 5,534 in November (latest figures available) from 7,248 in October and 14,617 in 1952. In the 11 months imports totalled 183,816 against 189,542 in 1952. Exports of refrigerators in the full year totalled 1,944 against 1,691 in 1952. (1)

Production Of Washing Machines Lower  
Again In November; 11-Month Total Up

Canadian production of domestic washing machines fell below the 1952 level for the sixth straight month in November but January-May increases were large enough to raise production 6.5% in the first 11 months last year.

November production amounted to 21,087 against 23,367 in October and 26,584 a year earlier. The 11-month output aggregated 238,263 against 223,593. November-end factory stocks were up to 27,684 from 15,549. Imports in October (latest figures available) declined to 1,890 from 2,087, but the cumulative total was sharply higher at 24,322 against 9,543. November exports dropped to 261 from 1,188, and the 11-month total was approximately halved at 5,122 against 10,309. (2)

Leather Footwear Production Down  
In November; Up In Eleven Months

Production of leather footwear in Canada declined for the third straight month last November, amounting to 3,004,487 pairs as compared with 3,352,928 in the corresponding month of 1952. Increases in the January-August period more than balanced the three-month decline and the output for the first 11 months of 1953 rose 6.3% to 36,600,776 pairs from 34,422,469.

Eleven-month output by size groups was as follows, totals for the same 1952 period being bracketed: men's, 8,149,075 (8,134,951); boys', 1,242,211 (1,216,944); youths', 315,315 (326,681); women's and growing girls', 17,748,968 (16,349,550); misses', 3,425,105 (3,073,371); childrens' and little gents', 2,895,595 (2,563,856); and babies' and infants', 2,824,507 (2,757,116). (3)

Leather Production  
Higher In December

Production of leather in December was higher for most kinds than in the preceding month. The month's output of cattle sole leather increased to 1,342,572 pounds from 1,260,865, upper leather to 4,169,221 square feet from 4,060,267, glove and garment leather to 558,484 square feet from 501,124. Calf and kip skin leather increased to 933,116 square feet from 782,159, and glove and garment horse leather to 110,320 square feet from 105,327.

End-of-December stocks of raw hides and skins were as follows, figures for a month earlier being in brackets: cattle hides, 524,573 (479,426); calf and kip skins, 408,094 (391,000); goat and kid skins, 36,556 (33,489); horse hides, 17,736 (14,663); and sheep and lamb skins, 42,006 (dozen) (37,418 dozen). (4)



Production & Shipments Of Sawn Lumber Rose Moderately In 1953

Canadian production and shipments of sawn lumber rose moderately in 1953, while year-end stocks were up substantially. Output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled an estimated 3,807,262,000 feet board measure as compared with 3,696,629,000 in 1952, shipments amounting to 3,574,766,000 against 3,302,880,000 and year-end stocks to 501,617,000 against 415,799,000.

East of the Rockies production of sawn lumber by all operators amounted to an estimated 3,301,371,000 board feet as compared with 3,136,719,000 the year before. Shipments of re-foresting operators only were 1,856,042,000 board feet as compared with 1,843,669,000, and year-end stocks were 511,678,000 against 407,538,000. Estimated 1953 production in provinces East of the Rockies, with 1952 figures in brackets (in M board feet): Prince Edward Island, 10,407 (11,050); Nova Scotia, 234,058 (245,745); New Brunswick, 353,827 (263,614); Quebec, 1,278,301 (1,192,571); Ontario, 817,809 (838,948); Manitoba, 60,148 (54,485); Saskatchewan, 74,075 (79,856); Alberta, 472,746 (450,450). (5 & 6)

More Veneers & Plywood Made & Shipped In 1953

Canadian production of veneers and plywoods increased substantially last year. Domestic shipments were also higher for both, while export shipments were higher for veneers but lower for plywood.

Output of veneers amounted to 855,238,000 square feet against 634,766,000 in 1952, domestic shipments totalling 365,498,000 against 217,775,000 and export shipments 484,968,000 against 407,798,000. Stocks at the end of December were up to 45,130,000 from 40,366,000 square feet. Plywood production totalled 830,731,000 square feet against 633,174,000 in 1952, domestic shipments amounting to 762,200,000 against 582,425,000 and export shipments to 41,710,000 against 59,303,000. End-of-December stocks were up to 47,859,000 from 21,038,000 square feet. (7)

More Wool Coats, Nylon Blouses, Fewer Dresses In Third Quarter

Canadian garment manufacturers turned out fewer women's and misses' dresses but more wool coats and nylon blouses in the third quarter last year than in the same period of 1952. Production of men's and youth's all-wool one-pant suits was little changed, while the output was down for pants and slacks and up for fine cotton shirts.

Women's and misses' dresses of all materials totalled 2,703,445 against 2,801,455, wool coats 495,892 against 455,027, and nylon blouses 71,718 dozen against 55,649 dozen. Cotton blouses also increased to 36,185 from 28,496 dozen, but blouses of rayon and rayon mixtures decreased to 45,400 from 61,260 dozen and blouses of wool to 18,740 from 63,719 dozen. Men's and youth's all-wool one-pant suits totalled 214,609 against 212,110, all-wool one-pant suits 74,273 against 55,151, fine all-wool pants and slacks 197,487 against 241,541, work pants 74,101 against 72,923, fine cotton shirts 130,162 dozen against 117,759, and fine nylon shirts 6,607 dozen against 8,495. (8)

Asphalt Roofing

Canadian production of asphalt roofing materials during January showed both increases and decreases as compared with January last year, while shipments were generally lower. Output of asphalt shingles amounted to 141,280 squares against 141,027; smooth-surfaced rolls, 51,074 (54,532); mineral-surfaced rolls, 36,236 (26,317); roll-type sidings, 5,392 squares (9,210); tar and asphalt felts, 2,607 tons (3,064); tar and asphalt sheathings, 1,145 tons (1,086). (9)

Asphalt Floor Tiles

Production of asphalt floor tiles dropped slightly to 1,258,735 square feet in January from 1,292,957 in December and 1,286,872 last year. Domestic shipments amounted to 1,073,096 square feet during the month, down from 1,373,061 in the previous month and 1,195,954 a year earlier. (10)

Shipments Of Wire Products Up In November; Lower In Eleven Months

1952 level.

The month's shipments of wire nails amounted to 5,923 tons compared with 4,983 a year earlier; steel wire, 9,665 tons compared with 9,542; wire fencing, 932 tons compared with 849; and wire rope, 2,567 tons compared with 2,559.

Eleven-month shipments were: wire nails, 67,427 tons (75,834 a year earlier); steel wire, 106,774 tons (119,003); wire rope, 27,244 tons (31,567); and wire fencing, 16,964 tons (19,365). (11)

Electric Storage Battery Sales Down Slightly In Value In 1953

Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were slightly lower in value in the year 1953 than in 1952, totalling \$20,912,565 as compared with \$21,580,551. December's sales were also lower at \$1,843,772 compared with \$1,866,552.

The year's sales included automotive type batteries valued at \$16,309,373 (\$17,158,-916 in 1952); batteries for farm lighting plants at \$320,880 (\$250,628); batteries for railway service at \$668,545 (\$661,567). Batteries for other purposes were valued at \$2,974,489 (\$2,591,841); and parts and supplies were worth \$595,638 (\$721,520). (12)

Large 1953 Gains In Shipments Of Cement And Cement Products

Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement in 1953 shipped to customers a record total of 22,224,314 barrels, according to preliminary figures. This total was 3,704,176 barrels or 20% greater than the 1952 total shipments, and continues an uninterrupted series of increases in the postwar years. December shipments were up about 15% over a year earlier at 1,228,792 barrels. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the year's end stood at 931,-218 barrels as against 756,929 at the end of 1952.

Factory shipments of the more important concrete building materials by manufacturers who normally account for 85% of the total output of concrete products were generally larger last year. Shipments of concrete brick increased to 63,150,000 pieces (from 44,943,000 in 1952); gravel blocks to 72,111,700 (57,932,200) pieces; cinder blocks to 13,425,800 (11,-164,500); chimney blocks to 1,137,500 (1,013,000); drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile to 251,360 tons (231,200); and ready-mixed concrete to 1,823,100 cubic yards (1,477,400). (13)

November Output Of Refined Petroleum Products Up 8.5%

Receipts of crude petroleum at Canadian refineries declined about 6% in November as compared with the same month of 1952, but output of refined products rose 8.5%, and month-end stocks climbed 10.9%, according to the Bureau's monthly report.

The month's receipts of crude petroleum totalled 11,914,000 barrels as compared with 12,654,000 a year earlier. Domestic supplies rose slightly to 6,148,000 barrels from 6,-128,000, while imported supplies dropped to 5,767,000 barrels from 6,527,000.

Output of refined petroleum products in November amounted to 12,636,000 barrels as compared with 11,639,000, with increases in motor gasoline, stove oil, furnace oil, and heavy fuel oil, and declines in diesel fuel, and aviation turbine fuel. Refinery inventories of refined products at the beginning of December were 18,293,000 barrels as compared with 16,514,000 a year earlier. (14)

Manufactured Gas

November sales of manufactured gas were down slightly to 2,198,968,000 cubic feet compared to 2,233,562 a year earlier, the 11-month total also showing a decrease to 23,570,867,000 as against 23,980,635,000 cubic feet, with eastern Canada sales down and those in western Canada slightly higher. (15)



## M I N E R A L S

Crude Petroleum Output  
Upped 31% In 11 Months

Canadian production of crude petroleum during last November amounted to 7,594,406 barrels, an increase of 36% over the 5,578,575-barrel outturn of the same month of 1952, making an 11-month total of 82,816,438 barrels, over 31% more than the 1952 total of 55,421,023.

Crude output was larger in the 11 months last year in all producing regions. Production rose in Alberta to 69,202,289 barrels (from 55,335,251); in Saskatchewan to 2,500,889 (1,522,465); in Manitoba to 534,872 (75,680); Northwest Territories to 305,014 (297,949); in Ontario to 259,748 (176,699); and in New Brunswick to 13,626 (12,979).

Natural gas output in November climbed sharply to 10,241,566,000 cubic feet from 8,-163,525,000 in October and 8,705,522,000 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month output to 88,762,813,000 against 78,600,842,000 in 1952. Alberta accounted for 78,821,000,000 cubic feet of the 11-month total, Ontario for 8,695,629,000 and Saskatchewan for 1,061,453,000. Sales in November were up to 6,639,571,000 cubic feet from 5,891,246,000, and for the 11 months totalled 62,333,576,000 against 58,551,674,000. Gains were recorded in the 11 months in both eastern and western Canada, the latter region accounting for over two-thirds of the total increase. (15)

Asbestos Shipments  
Declined Last Year

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were moderately lower last year, amounting to 910,848 tons as compared with 928,487 in 1952. December's shipments were also lower at 63,617 tons against 65,649. Shipments from mines in Quebec amounted to 883,983 tons in 1953, down from 905,598 in 1952, but combined shipments from Ontario and British Columbia mines rose to 26,865 tons from 22,889.

The year's exports of asbestos were down to 878,530 tons from 902,058 in 1952, and December's total dropped to 80,837 tons from 88,642. (16)

Eleven-Month Output  
Of Leading Minerals

Production of 11 of Canada's 16 leading minerals rose in the first 11 months of last year. Among the larger increases were cement, clay products, gypsum, iron ore, lead, natural gas, petroleum, and silver. Asbestos, coal, copper, gold and salt declined.

January-November production of asbestos amounted to 847,231 tons (862,838 a year earlier); cement, 21,016,409 barrels (17,469,485); clay products, \$26,760,202 (\$21,620,-109); coal, 14,238,345 tons (15,808,672); copper, 235,696 tons (235,720); gold, 3,793,395 fine ounces (4,079,946); gypsum, 3,633,974 tons (3,391,072).

Iron ore production in the 11-month period totalled 6,143,159 tons (4,993,289); lead, 175,417 tons (150,436); lime, 1,116,621 tons (1,078,324); natural gas, 88,762,813,000 cubic feet (78,600,842,000); nickel, 131,022 tons (128,744); petroleum, 72,816,438 barrels (55,421,023); salt, 870,286 tons (897,352); silver, 25,572,804 fine ounces (22,757,297); and zinc, 368,571 tons (339,663). (17)

Production And Imports  
Of Coal Off In January

Canadian production, landed imports and exports of coal were all smaller in January than a year earlier, according to the Bureau's preliminary report. Total output declined 10.3% to 1,605,000 tons as compared to 1,790,441 tons; landed imports fell 24% to 598,236 against 787,198 tons; and exports were off to 16,625 compared to 28,836 tons.

The month's production by areas was as follows (January, 1953 figures in brackets): Nova Scotia, 470,000 tons (554,269); New Brunswick, 67,000 (73,734); Saskatchewan, 335,000 (331,537); Alberta, 643,000 (697,110); British Columbia and Yukon, 90,000 (133,781). (18)

## P R I C E S

Wholesale Prices In January Between mid-December and mid-January the general wholesale price index (on the base 1935-39 equals 100), compiled by the Bureau, advanced 0.4% from 219.0 to 219.8. Increases and decreases were equally distributed in number among the eight major groups, with the indexes for animal products and vegetable products recording the most substantial gains.

In the animal products group, increases for livestock, fresh and cured meats, fishery products, cheese and tallow were mainly responsible for an advance of 2.5%, which brought the January index to 245.0 from 239.1. Hides, fowl and eggs were the only animal product sub-groups to show declines. Vegetable products rose 1.8% from 197.7 to 201.3, as sharp gains in coffee and cocoa prices combined with lesser increases in feeds, grains, fruits, tobacco, onions and potatoes to outweigh decreases in raw rubber, flour and soya bean oil.

The chemical products index was 0.7% above the December level at 175.4 against 174.2 as higher prices for soap and dyeing materials were stronger than decreases in formaldehyde, wood alcohol, glycerine and copper sulphate. Seasonal increases in sand, gravel and crushed stone slightly more than offset a small decline in United States anthracite coal to increase the non-metallics index 0.1% to 179.3. The largest percentage change for any group was a decrease of 2.7% for iron and its products. Lower prices for scrap iron and steel, wire nails, most rolling-mill products, wire and tinplate moved the index from 222.0 in December to 216.1 in January, the lowest point for this series since October, 1951.

The fibres and textile products group edged down 0.3% from 235.3 to 234.5 as declines in cotton fabrics, wool cloth, worsted yarns and raw wool outbalanced increases in raw cotton and woollen knit goods. Non-ferrous metals at 165.6 in January was 0.3% below the December level largely in response to lower prices for lead and zinc. Wood products moved down 0.2% to 284.5, reflecting decreases for spruce and hemlock lumber, and cedar shingles.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets advanced 1.3% to 209.4 in mid-January. Animal products moved up 1.8% to 266.3 as increases in calves, hogs and lambs in both eastern and western markets were reinforced by small increases in eastern milk for cheese manufacture and eastern eggs; raw wool and western eggs recorded declines. Moderate advances in all sub-groups raised the field products index 0.4% to 152.5.

Residential building materials prices eased 0.3% from 278.2 in December to 277.3 in January, decreases for certain lumber descriptions and wire nails proving of more importance than seasonal increases in sand and gravel. Non-residential building materials prices, based on 1949 equals 100, also declined 0.3% from 123.6 to 123.2, reflecting lower prices for wire nails, metal windows and other steel items, as well as for some descriptions of lumber. (19)

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price IndexFebruary 25, 1954February 18, 1954  
(1935-39=100)January 28, 1954

Total Common Stocks .....	162.8	163.0	160.4
Industrials .....	163.1	162.9	159.4
Utilities .....	150.7	151.6	152.2
Banks .....	188.5	190.4	189.1

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	82.9	83.5	81.8
Golds .....	61.3	62.4	61.1
Base Metals .....	132.5	131.7	129.2



## FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE

Hens Laid Fewer Eggs In January Canadian hens laid an estimated 32,700,000 dozen eggs during January, one million dozen or 3% less than in December. Average output per layer declined to 14.0 from 14.1 eggs. About 94% of the month's production came from farms as compared with 97% in December.

Producers sold 27,000,000 dozen or 83% of the total for market as against 28,300,000 or 84% in the preceding month. Estimated consumption of eggs by producers dropped to 3,900,000 from 4,100,000 but represented about 12% of the output in both months.

More eggs were laid in January than in December in the Maritimes, but less elsewhere. Production by provinces (excluding Newfoundland), in thousands of dozens: Prince Edward Island, 522 (445 in December); Nova Scotia, 1,265 (1,241); New Brunswick, 817 (750); Quebec, 5,129 (5,319); Ontario, 13,593 (14,095); Manitoba, 3,148 (3,374); Saskatchewan, 2,667 (2,686); Alberta, 3,582 (3,799); and British Columbia, 1,932 (2,003). (20)

Stocks Of Butter, Cheese Up Slightly This March 1 Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 1 this year amounted to 36,933,000 pounds as compared with 44,584,000 a month earlier, and 23,024,000 at the same time last year. At the same time the stocks of cheddar cheese totalled 13,582,000 pounds as compared with 15,003,000 on February 1, and 13,150,000 a year ago.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 3,138 (1,705) pounds; Montreal, 16,746 (9,778); Toronto, 7,749 (5,229); Winnipeg, 6,523 (3,472); Regina, 378 (675); Saskatoon, 127 (112); Edmonton, 676 (771); Calgary, 313 (256); and Vancouver, 1,283 (1,026). (21)

More Milk Produced And Used Last Year Milk production in Canada during 1953 amounted to 16,424,800,000 pounds, up 4.4% from 15,734,603,000 in 1952, according to revised estimates for both years. The revised estimates now place 1950's output at 15,322,350,000 pounds, and 1951's at 15,309,971,000 pounds.

Milk used in the manufacture of creamery butter in 1953 amounted to 7,080,980,000 pounds compared with 6,569,456,000 in 1952; cheddar cheese, 827,035,000 compared with 745,998,000; concentrated milk and ice cream, 1,338,789,000 compared with 1,374,208,000; and dairy butter, 498,163,000 pounds compared with 556,195,000.

Farm-home consumed milk amounted to 1,035,555,000 pounds compared with 1,044,334,000; fluid milk sales, 4,137,500,000 compared with 3,971,449,000; fluid cream sales, 823,539,000 compared with 784,953,000; and the amount fed to livestock, 609,696,000 pounds compared with 615,746,000.

The revised estimates of milk production result from adjustments to accord with basic data obtained in the 1951 Census. Reductions in the estimates for dairy butter, milk fed to livestock and milk consumed in farm homes mainly contributed to the overall reduction. In contrast, fluid sales have been revised upward. (22 & 23)

Substantial Drop In January Lard Output Production of shortening was little changed in January as compared with a year earlier, but there was a substantial drop in the output of lard. Refined coconut and salad and cooking oils were produced in larger quantities, as was soybean oil. Smaller quantities of flaxseed and other oils (copra, sunflower, rapeseed and mustard seed) were produced.

Output of shortening was 11,508,000 pounds (11,602,000 a year earlier), lard 7,050,000 (9,816,000), coconut oil, 1,306,000 (953,000), salad and cooking oil 1,918,000 (1,617,000), flaxseed oil 6,258,000 (7,135,000), soybean oil 8,802,000 (6,780,000), and other oil 128,000 (2,467,000). (24)



Meltings and Sales Of Raw Sugar Up  
In January; Sales Of Refined Down

Refinery meltings and sales of raw sugar in January increased to 75,772,000 pounds from 52,487,000 in the corresponding month last year, but sales of refined sugar declined to 85,322,000 pounds from 89,790,000. Refined sugar manufactured in January rose to 75,956,000 pounds from 49,709,000. Refinery stocks of refined sugar at the end of January were down to 283,768,000 pounds from 301,909,000, and the holdings of raw cane sugar were off to 113,864,000 pounds from 124,487,000. (25)

Pack Of Canned Fruits  
And Vegetables In 1953

There was a mixed trend in the commercial pack of principal canned fruits and vegetables in 1953 as compared with 1952. Among the larger fruit packs increases were shown for apples, apricots, fruit cocktail and salad, pears, plums, and raspberries, but declines were recorded for apple juice, cherries, peaches, and strawberries. Canned vegetables packed in increased quantities included asparagus, beets, carrots, carrots and peas combined, mixed vegetables, and peas, and the smaller packs included baked beans, green or wax beans, corn, pumpkin, and tomatoes.

The year's pack of principal canned fruits was as follows, in dozen cans, final figures for 1952 being in brackets: apples, 197,465 (170,861); apple sauce, 537,393 (235,066); apple juice, 1,166,006 (1,262,110); apricots, 321,032 (308,654); blueberries, 53,493 (78,854); cherries, 435,581 (446,290); fruit cocktail for salads, 443,387 (286,781); loganberries, 49,663 (35,927); peaches, 2,572,178 (2,618,221); pears, 1,512,190 (838,519); plums, 519,682 (410,536); raspberries, 356,223 (223,604); and strawberries, 274,119 (377,898).

The pack of principal canned vegetables, in dozen cans: asparagus, 371,863 (297,353); baked beans, 5,677,360 (7,082,300); green or wax beans, 3,447,555 (3,797,441); lima beans, 89,439 (178,110); beets, 549,164 (360,617); carrots, 308,803 (166,595); carrots and peas combined, 537,568 (280,400); mixed vegetables, 673,148 (564,888); cream and wholegrain corn, 4,776,560 (6,687,608); peas, 7,333,759 (6,920,971); pumpkin, 294,060 (581,674); spinach, 136 (973) (53,635); tomatoes, 3,921,164 (5,904,731); and mushrooms, 197,372 (217,186).

The pack of sauerkraut amounted to 429,049 dozen containers (278,099 in 1952); soups, 22,014,620 dozen (23,139,955); and tomato juice, 4,553,419 dozen (8,388,515). The net weight of contents of the pack of infant and junior foods was 46,869,644 pounds (37,665,306 in 1952); fruit juices other than apple, 4,807,931 pounds (4,618,910); tomato paste, pulp and puree, 10,182,980 pounds (15,287,501); tomato ketchup, 25,515,638 pounds (32,929,193).

Imports of canned peaches and apricots in 1953 weighed 10,959,104 pounds (9,337,946 in 1952); pears, 1,380,684 pounds (1,127,621); pineapple, 33,498,200 pounds (27,244,378); and mixed fruit for salad, 28,387,945 (32,257,844). Among the exports of canned fruits were: peaches, 48,909 pounds (79,791); pears, 52,589 (60,322); and apples, 530,068 pounds (472,766). (26)

Landings Of Sea-Fish In  
Newfoundland In January

Landings of sea-fish in Newfoundland in January amounted to 11,557,000 pounds valued at \$214,000 as compared with 11,540,000 pounds valued at \$244,000 a year earlier, according to a special statement released by the Bureau.

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

Department Store Sales  
Increased 4% In Week

Department store sales increased 4% during the week ended February 20 as compared with the same week last year, according to the Bureau's weekly release. There were sales advances in all areas except the Maritimes where the drop was 3.6%. Sales in Quebec were up 3.9%, Ontario 5.4%, Manitoba 2%, Saskatchewan 10.3%, Alberta 6.8%, and British Columbia 2.4%.

MORE



Operating Results Of Independent Retail Clothing Stores In 1952

Unincorporated retail clothing stores in 1952 operated with gross profit ratios or "mark-ups" ranging from 24.4% of net sales for family clothing stores to 27.7% for family shoe stores, according to the Bureau's biennial survey of the four main types of clothing stores. Gross profits of women's clothing stores worked out at 26.8%, and of men's clothing stores at 26.6%.

Among the unincorporated stores men's clothing was the only trade which reported an average mark-up lower than in 1950 (26.8%). Both women's clothing and family clothing stores operated with the same average gross profit ratios as in 1950. Family shoe stores had lower average gross profits of 27.4% in 1950. Net profits were higher for all trades except men's clothing stores which fell from 10.3% in 1950 to 10.1%. The net for women's clothing stores was 8.0% (7.7% in 1950), family clothing, 8.9% (8.7%); and shoe stores, 10.8% (10.6%).

Incorporated stores in 1952 operated with average gross profits or "mark-ups" ranging from 29.3% in both men's and women's clothing stores to 30% of net sales in family shoe stores. The 1952 rate was down slightly from 29.8% in 1950 for men's clothing stores and up slightly from 29.0% for women's clothing stores. Family clothing stores showed a small increase from 29.6% in 1950 to 29.7% and family shoe stores a decline from 32% to 30%. Net for women's clothing stores rose to 2.8% of net sales from 2.1% in 1950, but the net for men's clothing declined to 3% from 4.8%, family clothing stores to 3.5% from 3.6%, and shoe stores to 3.3% from 4.8%.

In both the unincorporated and incorporated stores, the four clothing trades retained their relative positions with respect to annual stock turnover rates. On average, stock continued to be sold and replaced more rapidly in women's clothing stores than in the three others, with average rates of 317 and 4.6 times per year for unincorporated and incorporated stores, respectively. Family clothing stores were next in rate of stock turnover with 3 times for incorporated and 2.3 times for unincorporated stores. Unincorporated men's clothing stores averaged the same annual stock turnover rate as family clothing stores with 2.3 times per year, and the rate for incorporated stores was 2.2. Both incorporated and unincorporated family shoe stores averaged the lowest rates of stock replacement with 2 times and 1.9 times per year, respectively. (27)

Canadians Now World's Top Telephone Talkers

Although still ranking behind the United States and Sweden in number of telephones per hundred population, Canada now leads the world in number of telephone conversations per capita. While Canada had only 23 telephones per hundred population in 1952 against 30 in the U.S. and 26 in Sweden, Canadians averaged 389 calls each during the year as compared with 382 per capita in the U.S. and 306 per capita in Sweden. In 1951 Canada had 22 telephones per hundred population against 29 in the U.S. and 25 in Sweden, and tied with the U.S. for first place with 376 calls per capita.

At the end of 1952 there were 3,352,366 telephones in service in Canada, 8% more than a year earlier, new installations numbering 238,600 during the year as compared with 196,674 in 1951. Residential telephones increased by 153,534 or 9% to 1,888,889, business phones by 56,254 or 6.5% to 920,269, rural phones by 25,582 or 5% to 492,753, and public pay phones by 3,230 or 7% to 50,455. Almost 99% of the new phones installed in 1952 were on automatic switchboards, and by year's end only 33% of the phones in Canada remained on manual boards as compared with 36% a year earlier, 74% in 1929.

Estimated number of completed calls was 5,609,694,294 in 1952, an increase of 336,049,875 or 6% over the preceding year, and an average of 1,673 per telephone, 21 calls per telephone less than in 1951. Local calls numbered 5,482,973,000 or 1,635 per telephone against 5,146,238,000 or 1,653 per telephone in the preceding year, while long distance calls numbered 126,721,294 or 38 per instrument against 127,406,419 or 41 per telephone. The reduction in the number of long distance calls was the result of an extension in 1952 of the area covering local calls.



Telephone pole line mileage rose to 253,420 miles from 249,638 in 1951, while wire mileage increased to 11,265,903 from 10,330,751 miles. This was 44.46 miles of wire per mile of pole line against 41.38 miles in 1951, and 3.36 versus 3.32 miles of wire per telephone.

During 1952 amalgamations reduced the number of Canadian telephone systems by 16 to 2,888. Over 78% of these were co-operatively owned, principally rural lines in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Nova Scotia. The Bell Telephone Company, with headquarters in Montreal and operating in Quebec and Ontario, owned 59% of all the telephones in Canada, and its subsidiaries accounted for another 3%.

Further rate increases and more business boosted the gross revenues of the telephone systems almost 16% in 1952 to \$279,001,814 from \$240,762,657, while wage increases and higher taxes raised gross expenditures nearly 14% to \$244,506,402 from \$213,824,471. Net income was up 28% to \$34,495,412 from \$26,938,186. Employees numbered 48,207 against 47,387 and the payroll amounted to \$131,370,832 against \$117,677,652, average earnings increasing 10% to \$2,725 from \$2,483. (28)

### TRANSPORT

Railway Carloadings      Railway carloadings during the week ending February 14 declined to  
Down In Latest Week      68,546 cars from last year's corresponding total of 71,108 cars, and  
cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year to February 14 fell  
to 404,060 cars from 454,639. Receipts from connections during the week were off to 29,524 cars from 32,499 a year earlier, and January 1 - February 14 receipts were down to 176,146 cars from 197,367.

In the eastern division 45,334 cars were loaded during the week, down 937 cars from the second week of February, 1953. L.C.L. shipments fell from 11,345 to 10,072 cars, but good gains were recorded by fuel oil and pulpwood. Western loadings amounted to 23,212 cars against 24,837. Grain fell 2,127 cars to 4,882, and logs by 450 cars to 264 to account for most of the decline. Coal and pulpwood were loaded in greater volume during the week. (29)

### ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Leather Footwear Output      Canadian shoe factories shipped 37,430,938 pairs of leather  
Third Highest On Record      footwear in 1952, more than in any other year except 1945 and  
1946 and 4,323,778 pairs or 13% more than in 1951. Peak year  
was 1946 when 42,926,080 pairs were made. Second highest output was 1945's 39,088,008 pairs.

Of the 1952 total, 17,763,623 pairs (against 15,689,976 in 1951) were for women and growing girls, 8,757,128 (8,010,865) for men, 3,336,843 (2,879,830) for misses, 3,068,677 (2,674,535) for babies and infants, 2,830,375 (2,450,258) for children, 1,331,791 (1,085,075) for boys, and 342,501 (316,621) for youths. Quebec factories, supplied 60% of the total as compared with 59% in the preceding year, and Ontario firms 37.5% as against 39%. The remainder came from British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta.

About 60% of all leather footwear shipped in 1952 had outsoles of materials other than leather as compared with less than 55% of the total in 1951. In the latest year composition outsoles were on 82.5% of the boys' footwear, 80% of the youths', 75% of the misses', 71% of the children's, 59% of the footwear for women and growing girls, 57% of the footwear for babies and infants and 49% of the men's footwear.

Factory value of all products shipped by the leather footwear industry was \$128,265,771, a 7% increase over the 1951 production value of \$119,905,782. The industry included 282 establishments in 1952, eight less than in 1951, and employed 20,697 persons,

MORE



698 or 3.5% more. The payroll was up 15% to \$41,092,001, with wage-earners averaging \$1,793 against \$1,604 in 1951 and salaried employees \$3,366 against \$3,181. Expenditure on materials was down 3% to \$65,391,217.

Imports were up to 2,376,259 pairs worth \$6,120,327 from 1,939,216 pairs worth \$5,-836,572 in 1951. The United States and the United Kingdom supplied about 90% of the total in both years, but 49% came from the U.S. in 1952 as compared with 47% in 1951, and 41 as against 43% from the U.K. Exports were up to 1,247,401 pairs worth \$2,040,233 from 1,144,-125 pairs worth \$1,857,942 in 1951, with over 90% as against 87% in the preceding year going to the United States.

The leather boot and shoe findings industry included 27 establishments in 1952, two more than in 1951, and shipped \$5,079,631 worth of products, a 9% advance over the preceding year's \$4,639,269 output value. Factory value was lower for counters and heels, but higher for insoles, box toes, tap soles, top lifts and outsoles, shoe ornaments and other products. Quebec factories supplied 65% of the total as against 57% in 1951, while Ontario plants accounted for 35 as against 43%. (30)

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations  
At All-Time Peak Value In 1952

Output of Canada's fruit and vegetable preparations industry was valued at a record \$211,787,559 in 1952, \$11,008,-409 or 5% more than in 1951, over twice as much as in 1945 and nearly four times as much as in 1939.

Ontario plants accounted for \$139,548,869 or 66% of the total as compared with \$136,-547,271 or 68% in 1951, Quebec establishments for \$32,012,175 or 15% as compared with \$29,-804,859 or about the same proportion, and British Columbia plants for \$28,479,787 or 13% versus \$24,897,710 or 12%. The other provinces accounted for about 6% of the total in 1952 as against 5% in 1951.

In 1952 the industry comprised 462 establishments, three more than in the preceding year, but employed 16,020 or 381 persons less. Salaries and wages totalled \$31,992,856, up from \$30,107,576 in 1951, and expenditure on materials climbed to \$120,602,514 from \$116,052,675.

Volume of production showed a smaller gain than value, increasing about 3% over 1951. Output of canned vegetables rose 12.5% to an all-time peak of 33,526,561 dozen cans, while canned soups were up 3% to 23,139,955 dozen cans, jams, jellies and marmalades 9% to 92,-531,653 pounds, and pickles, relishes and sauces 16% to 5,319,437 gallons. On the other hand, production of canned fruits slumped 25% to 6,278,913 dozen cans, the lowest output since 1946, while catsups dropped 13.5% to 32,929,193 pounds. (31)

Value Of Shipbuilding Upped  
92% To Postwar Peak In 1952

Canadian shipyards did \$82,573,815 worth of shipbuilding in 1952, more than in any year since 1945 and \$39,588,347 or nearly 92% more than in 1951, according to the latest edition of The Shipbuilding Industry. Ship repairs were valued at \$47,578,971, some \$12,135,677 or 34% more than in the preceding year, while miscellaneous products such as boilers and engines brought \$28,905,163, an increase of \$12,115,407 or 72%.

All told, the industry's production was worth a total of \$159,057,949 or 67% more than the 1951 value of \$95,218,518. In comparison, employees increased 39% to 20,676, the payroll by 54% to \$61,700,312, fuel and electricity costs by 43% to \$2,072,958, material costs by 71% to \$60,247,318. The number of shipyards in operation decreased by two to 74. Quebec yards accounted for 41% of total output as against 36% in 1951, and Ontario yards for 21 as against 26%.

The total new shipbuilding value consisted of \$34,881,738 (\$18,942,971 in 1951) worth of ships delivered during the year and \$64,777,915 (\$36,122,684) worth of work done on ships not completed by year's end, less \$17,085,838 (\$12,080,187) worth of work done in previous years on ships delivered in 1952.



Although their total value was more than 84% greater, only 172 vessels were delivered in 1952, six less than in the preceding year, sharp reductions in the number of small craft offsetting increases in larger ships.

Three naval vessels were delivered, only one more than in 1951, but total value jumped to \$4,249,816 from \$330,803. Six cargo and cargo-passenger vessels with a gross tonnage of 57,091 and a total value of \$17,935,109 were delivered as compared with only one of 9,060 tons worth \$3,733,791 in the preceding year.

Deliveries of tugs rose to 27 worth \$669,490 from 23 worth \$179,385 in 1951, while tankers were down to two worth \$8,674,242 from three worth \$8,759,164. Deliveries of scows and barges increased to 22 worth \$753,793 from 17 worth \$562,458, while fishing boats were down in number to 23 from 51 but up in value to \$936,569 from \$906,491.

Deliveries of ferries fell to four worth only \$329,637 from five worth \$3,613,878 in 1951, and small craft to 28 worth \$11,484 from 61 worth \$320,774. A \$713,325 dredge of 714 tons gross was delivered in 1952, but none was completed in 1951. No passenger ships were delivered in either year. (32)

#### More Jewellery But Less Silverware Made In 1952

Canadian firms made more jewellery but less silverware in 1952 than in the preceding year. The value of jewellery produced was up \$2,122,000 or 13% to a record \$18,522,000, \$521,000 or 3% more than in 1949, the previous peak year.

There were value drops for all kinds of silverware. Electro-plated hollow-ware on Britannia metal was worth \$128,809 against \$160,189 in 1951, on nickel-silver \$75,974 against \$124,252, on other metals \$1,863,895 against \$2,041,490. Electro-plated flatware and cutlery was valued at \$5,647,955 versus \$5,961,279, sterling silver hollow-ware, flatware and cutlery at \$2,388,972 versus \$3,207,605, and sterling silver toiletware and dresserware at \$310,271 versus \$328,753.

The jewellery and silverware industry, which accounted all but a small part of the total production, included 215 establishments in 1952, six more than in the preceding year, but produced only \$45,106,237 worth of products (refined precious metals, dental supplies and miscellaneous items such as chalices, badges and trophies, as well as jewellery and silverware), \$5,267,976 or 10.5% less than in 1951.

Materials cost the industry \$22,612,299, almost 23% less than in 1951, but fuel and electricity costs were 1% higher at \$358,193. Employment declined more than 3% to 5,548, but the industry's payroll was over 1% larger at \$13,486,371. Bulk of the industry is located in Ontario (53% of the plants, 71% of the output) and Quebec (37% of the plants, 26% of the output). (33)

#### Value Of Production Of Veneers And Plywoods Increased In 1952

Value of veneers and plywoods manufactured in Canada in 1952 reached a record \$61,909,000, slightly above the preceding year's \$60,909,000. Gross value of all products of the industry moved up to \$73,126,000 from \$72,522,000, with the value of secondary products, consisting chiefly of veneer and plywood products, decreasing from \$11,613,000 to \$11,217,000.

The year's production of veneers amounted to 412,800 M square feet (1/10" basis) valued at \$11,999,000 as compared with 551,000 M square feet valued at \$12,258,000, and the output of plywood totalled 595 M square feet (1/4" basis) valued at \$49,910,000 as compared with 583,000 M square feet valued at \$48,650,000. Almost all of the output was made from domestic wood, imported wood accounting for only 2.3% of the veneers and 0.8% of the plywoods.

Exports of veneers and plywoods in 1953 were valued at \$19,025,000, up from \$18,655,000 in 1952. (34)

## RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, Dec., 10¢
- 2- M: Domestic Washing Machines, Nov., 10¢
- 3- M: Production of Leather Footwear, Nov., 10¢
- 4- M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, Dec., 10¢
- 5- Production, Shipments & Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies, Dec., 25¢
- 6- Production, Shipments & Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia, Dec., 25¢
- 7- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, Dec., 10¢
- 8- Quarterly Production of Garments, Third Quarter, 1953, 25¢
- 9- M: Asphalt Roofing, Jan., 10¢
- 10- M: Asphalt Floor Tiles, Jan., 10¢
- 11- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, Nov., 10¢
- 12- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Dec., 10¢
- 13- M: Cement & Cement Products, Dec., 10¢
- 14- Refined Petroleum Products, Nov., 25¢
- 15- M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, Nov., 15¢
- 16- M: Asbestos, Dec., 10¢
- 17- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Nov., 10¢
- 18- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, Jan., 10¢
- 19- Prices & Price Indexes, Jan., 20¢
- 20- M: Poultry Estimates, Jan., 10¢
- 21- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, Mar. 1, 10¢
- 22- The Dairy Review, Jan., 25¢
- 23- M: Fluid Milk Sales, Dec., 10¢
- 24- M: Oils & Fats, Jan., 10¢
- 25- Sugar Situation, Jan., 10¢
- 26- M: Preliminary Report on Pack of Canned Fruits & Vegetables, 1953, 25¢
- 27- Operating Results & Financial Structure of Independent Retail Clothing Stores, 1952, 25¢
- 28- Telephone Statistics, 1952, 25¢
- 29- M: Railway Carloadings, Weekly, 10¢
- 30- Leather Footwear & Leather Boot & Shoe Findings Industries, 1952, 25¢
- 31- Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 32- Shipbuilding Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 33- Jewellery & Silverware Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 34- Veneers & Plywoods Industry, 1952, 25¢
- Miscellaneous Leather Products & Leather Belting Industries, 1952, 25¢
- Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, 1953, 50¢
- Quarterly Stocks of Canned Fruits & Vegetables, Dec., 25¢ (Summarized in bulletin of Feb. 12)

M = Memorandum



## D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Electric Refrigerators: Output of household types increased by 37,260 or nearly 16% last year to 274,126 but was still 19.5% short of the 1950 postwar peak of 341,596.

. . .

Telephone systems employed 48,207 persons or one for every 70 telephones in service in 1952 as compared with 47,387 or one for every 66 telephones in 1951.

. . .

Infant & Junior Foods: 46,869,644 lb. were canned last year, 19,204,338 or 51% more than in 1952.

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Saddles: 1,370 were made in 1952 as against 1,771 in the preceding year, a 22.5% reduction. Average cost at the factory was \$54, about \$9 less than in 1951.

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Juvenile Delinquents: None were convicted of murder or manslaughter in 1952, 1951 or 1950, four more in 1949.

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Batteries: 1,709,787 were sold by producers for cars and light trucks last year, 43,686 more than in 1952. Average factory price was down to \$9.54 from \$10.30.

. . .

Shipyards delivered 27 tugs in 1952, four more than in the preceding year. However, average price was \$24,796, more than three times the average 1951 value of \$7,799.

. . .

Telephones: 3,352,366 were in service at the end of 1952, nearly 8% more than in 1951 and almost twice as many as a decade earlier.

. . .

Leather Footwear: 37,430,938 pairs were made in 1952, more than in any other year except 1945 and 1946 and 4,323,778 pairs or 13% more than in 1951. Peak year was 1946 when 42,926,080 pairs were made. Second highest output was 1945's 39,088,000 pairs.

. . .

Population increased by 386,000 or 2.6% last year, totalled an estimated 15,035,000 at January 1. The 1952 gain was slightly larger at 388,000 or 2.7%.

. . .

Milk production totalled an estimated 16,-424,800,000 lbs. last year, up 4.4% from 15,734,603,000 in 1952.

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Jewellery: A record \$18,522,000 worth was produced in 1952, some \$2,112,000 worth or 13% more than in 1951.

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Plywood: 830,731,000 sq. ft. were produced last year, 197,557,000 or 31% more than in 1952.

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Portland cement shipments have steadily increased since the war. Last year's all-time peak of 22,224,314 barrels was 3,704,-176 or 20% above the 1952 movement, nearly three times 1945's shipments.

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Spinach: Two and a half times as many cans were packed in 1953 as in the preceding year -- 1,643,676 against 643,620.

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Juvenile Delinquents: Corporal punishment was administered to 214 in the 1943-52 decade. However, only 11 or 5% of the cases were in the last four years -- 52 were in 1943 and 64 in 1944, only two in 1951, two in 1952.

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Leather Whips: Only 483 were made in 1952, a 92% slump from the 1951 output of 5,897. Average factory price fell to 69¢ from 76¢.

. . .

Telephones: Ontario had 30 for every 100 citizens in 1952, ten times as many as the Yukon. British Columbia had the second highest ratio with 27 per hundred population, followed by Manitoba with 22, Quebec with 20, Nova Scotia with 19, Alberta and Saskatchewan with 18 each, New Brunswick with 16, Prince Edward Island with 12 and Newfoundland with seven.

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