



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 23 - No. 6

Friday, February 11, 1955

\$2.00 a year

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

**Construction:** More new housing units were started and completed last year and more were under construction at the end of the year than ever before. Compared with the previous records set in 1953, the number completed rose 5.3%, the number started 10.9% and the number under construction at years end 14.5%. (Page 2)

**Labour:** Canadian workers earned \$1,028,000,000 in November, \$8,000,000 less than in the preceding month but \$32,000,000 more than in November 1953. Total labour income in the first 11 months of 1954 was \$10,885,000,000, 2% more than in 1953. (Page 7)

**Prices:** The Bureau's index of wholesale prices of industrial materials rose to 226.2 for the week of January 28 from 225.1 for the week of December 31... The index of farm prices of agricultural products registered 219.7 for December, virtually unchanged from November and October... The consumer price index receded 0.2% from 116.6 to 116.4 between December 1 and January 3. (Pages 5 & 6)

**Food:** Nine-city stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs were larger at the start of February than a year earlier... Canada's sea-fishermen landed 10% more fish last year than in 1953 and the value of the catch rose 8%. (Page 4)

**Merchandising:** Sales of department stores across Canada were 6.8% above last year's level in the week ending January 29... Dealers sold 17% fewer new motor vehicles last year and the total retail value was down 15% from the 1953 peak. (Pages 12 & 13)

**Foreign Trade:** About two-fifths of the 6% decrease in the value of Canada's domestic exports last year was due to lower prices, which averaged about 2.4% below the preceding year. The volume of exports was down about 3.5% from 1953. (Page 14)

**Manufacturing:** Canadian production of steel ingots, below the year earlier level in every month last year, rose in January, but pig iron output continued to decline... More rigid insulating board and gypsum products were made last year than in 1953... Sales of electric storage batteries and parts increased in 1954. (Pages 7-12)

### New Residential Construction Set New High Records In 1954

Residential construction in Canada reached record levels last year with new records set for the number of units completed, the number started and the number in various stages of construction at year's end, according to advance figures. The number completed rose 5.3% to 101,965 from 96,839 in 1953, the number started 10.9% to 113,527 from 102,409, and the number under construction at the end of the year 14.5% to 68,641 from 59,923.

Dwelling units completed in urban areas increased to 86,669 from 80,226 in 1953, starts to 96,780 from 85,863, and the number under construction at the end of the year to 54,645 from 45,941. In rural areas completions declined to 15,296 from 16,613 but the number started rose slightly to 16,747 from 16,546 and the number under construction at the close of the year to 13,996 from 13,982.

There were more dwellings finished in 1954 than in the preceding year in all provinces except Quebec and Newfoundland, the largest numerical increase occurring in Ontario. Starts increased in numbers in all provinces except Quebec, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, while larger numbers were under construction at the end of 1954 in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

The table below shows the number started and completed in 1954 and 1953 and the numbers under construction at the close of each year.

	Started		Completed		Under Construction Dec. 31	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
Canada .....	102,409	113,527	96,839	101,965	59,923	68,641
Newfoundland .....	1,782	1,345	1,480	1,160	2,858	2,906
Prince Edward Island ..	137	198	182	188	77	87
Nova Scotia .....	2,527	2,311	2,160	2,496	1,836	1,503
New Brunswick .....	1,475	2,228	1,402	1,413	694	1,369
Quebec .....	30,249	29,958	29,803	26,182	13,418	16,629
Ontario .....	38,873	46,382	35,173	41,085	24,134	27,941
Manitoba .....	4,590	5,260	4,794	5,107	2,641	2,796
Saskatchewan .....	4,561	4,713	4,047	4,889	2,801	2,545
Alberta .....	9,625	11,529	9,854	10,285	5,613	6,442
British Columbia .....	8,590	9,603	7,944	9,158	5,851	6,423

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railway Carloadings Up 7.5% In Third Week Of January

Railway carloadings in the third week of January rose 7.5% to 69,117 cars from 64,294 a year earlier and receipts from connections increased 10.9% to 31,784 cars from 28,657. During the first three weeks of January domestic loadings advanced 8.8% to 197,908 cars from 181,896 and receipts from connections climbed 12.9% to 86,948 cars from 76,994. Commodities carried in larger volume in the week were: grain, 6,978 cars (versus 4,438 a year earlier); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 2,465 (2,066); logs, etc., 1,312 (757); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,615 (2,383); and pulpwood, 5,049 (4,542). Carried in smaller volume were: coal, 5,203 cars (6,368); and fuel oil, 2,932 cars (3,387). (1)

Railway Freight Traffic Lighter Railway freight loaded at stations in Canada in October declined 2.4% to 10,708,885 tons from 10,972,396 a year earlier. At the same time receipts from connections destined to Canadian points dropped 9.1% to 1,676,938 tons from 1,844,504, and intramodal freight fell 13.9% to 1,196,234 tons from 1,389,741.

Total freight originating fell 4.4% to 13,582,057 tons from 14,206,641. There were decreases in all provinces except New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. Largest reductions were: Ontario, down 867,333 tons to 4,811,898; Saskatchewan, down 269,183 tons to 1,194,911; and Alberta, down 290,410 tons to 1,120,748. (2)

Fewer Passengers Carried By Transit Systems In November Urban and interurban transit companies transported 3.3% fewer passengers in November than in the corresponding month of 1953 but their combined revenues showed a small increase of 1.4%. Passenger traffic on both systems fell to 112,201,734 from 116,011,136 and the revenues rose to \$13,376,842 from \$13,187,471.

Passenger traffic on urban systems fell to 105,483,821 from 108,746,768 and on interurban systems to 6,717,913 from 7,264,368. Urban revenues were up to \$10,193,065 from \$9,858,281 but interurban revenues were down to \$3,183,777 from \$3,329,190.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta systems carried more passengers in urban services in November, but Manitoba was the only province with increased interurban patronage. (3)

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Stocks & Marketings Of Wheat & Coarse Grains Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on January 26 totalled 357,151,000 bushels, moderately below last year's 373,435,000 bushels, according to the Bureau's weekly release. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 26 jumped to 4,252,000 bushels from 1,019,000 but overseas export clearances dropped to 3,590,000 bushels from 4,190,000.

Prairie farmers delivered smaller quantities of oats during the week ending January 26 than a year earlier but larger amounts of barley, rye and flaxseed. Deliveries of oats amounted to 395,000 bushels (653,000 a year ago); barley, 1,954,000 (575,000); rye, 101,000 (28,000); and flaxseed, 52,000 (18,000). (4)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds In 1954 Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds in 1954 amounted to an estimated 2,700,562 tons, including 992,104 tons of poultry feeds and 126,823 tons of poultry concentrates, 457,862 tons of swine feeds and 73,502 tons of swine concentrates, 334,935 tons of dairy and cattle feeds and 52,083 tons of dairy and cattle concentrates, 427,103 tons of chopped, ground and crushed grain feeds, 94,219 tons of scratch feeds, and 65,012 tons of dog and cat foods. (5)

Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese  
Stocks Larger On February First

Larger total stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs were held in nine regional cities on February 1 than a year earlier, according to the Bureau's monthly advance statement.

February 1 stocks of creamery butter in the nine cities totalled 50,887,000 pounds versus 44,591,000 a year earlier; cheddar cheese, 21,691,000 pounds versus 15,003,000; and cold storage eggs, 111,000 cases versus 31,000.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 2,511 (3,304 a year earlier); Montreal, 24,599 (21,857); Toronto, 8,946 (8,888); Winnipeg, 10,795 (7,071); Regina, 921 (519); Saskatoon, 276 (142); Edmonton, 1,047 (831); Calgary, 268 (411); Vancouver, 1,524 (1,568).

Cheddar cheese stocks were (in thousands): Quebec, 126 (173 a year ago); Montreal, 17,660 (10,510); Toronto, 1,822 (2,067); Winnipeg, 393 (426); Regina, 96 (82); Saskatoon, 53 (60); Edmonton, 578 (440); Calgary, 404 (422); and Vancouver, 559 (823). (6)

Catch Of Sea-Fish Up 10% In  
Volume, 8% In Value In 1954

Canadian sea-fishermen landed 10% more fish in 1954 than in the preceding year and the value of the catch rose 8%. The year's landings weighed 1,900,512,000 pounds valued at \$82,762,000 as compared with 1,733,743,000 pounds valued at \$76,347,000 in 1953. December landings amounted to 119,050,000 pounds worth \$4,321,000, up 1% in volume and 6% in value over the same month of 1953.

West-coast landings in 1954 rose to 592,640,000 pounds from 542,521,000 and the value to \$33,598,000 from \$30,952,000. There were larger landings of herring, cod, clams and oysters, but smaller catches of salmon, halibut and soles.

Atlantic-coast landings in 1954 rose to 1,307,872,000 pounds from 1,191,222,000 and the value to \$49,164,000 from \$45,395,000. There were increased landings of cod, haddock, pollock, rosefish and mackerel, but smaller catches of herring, sardines, alewives and lobsters.

Catch of fish in Newfoundland in 1954 rose to 614,754,000 pounds from 503,335,000 and the value to \$14,912,000 from \$12,016,000. Landings of cod, haddock and lobster were larger but smaller for rosefish. Of the major species caught in New Brunswick, lobster and some shellfish were below 1953. However, increases in the other fisheries raised the total catch to 198,907,000 pounds from 185,215,000 and the value to \$6,904,000 from \$6,672,000.

Nova Scotia fishermen landed 383,646,000 pounds of fish in 1954 valued at \$22,193,000, both totals being approximately 4% higher than in the preceding year. There were larger catches of cod, haddock, pollock, rosefish and mackerel, but smaller takes of plaice, herring and lobsters. Landings in Prince Edward Island were up 4% to 32,834,000 pounds, but the total value was slightly lower at \$2,781,000. The main factor in the value decrease was a decline in the lobster haul.

MORE

Quebec landings during the year — 79,407,000 pounds valued at \$2,374,000 — were 22% and 5% lower respectively than the 102,147,000 pounds worth \$2,496,000 taken in 1953. There were smaller catches of cod and herring but a larger catch of lobsters.

Inland Fish Landings of inland fish in New Brunswick in 1954 rose to 11,311,500 pounds from 8,656,300 in the preceding year and the value to \$157,584 from \$146,319. The catch in Manitoba moved up to 23,810,000 pounds from 22,977,000 and the value to \$2,649,000 from \$2,607,000. In Ontario landings in the 11 months ending November were up to 31,286,000 pounds from 29,664,000 but the value was down to \$4,840,000 from \$5,577,000. (?)

## PRICES

### Farm Prices Index Steady In Last 3 Months Of 1954

Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products for December stood at 219.7, virtually unchanged from November and October. As compared with November, higher prices for live stock and dairy products were offset by decreases in potatoes and eggs. No change was recorded for grains.

Provincial indexes were lower than in the preceding month for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia but higher for the other provinces. These were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 214.1 (221.4 in November); Nova Scotia, 252.4 (255.5); New Brunswick, 217.9 (228.8); Quebec, 259.3 (258.0); Ontario, 247.2 (245.8); Manitoba, 201.2 (199.8); Saskatchewan, 175.0 (174.1); Alberta, 200.4 (199.7); and British Columbia, 248.1 (253.2). (8)

### Canada's Consumer Price Index Receded 0.2% Between December 1 And January 3

The consumer price index receded 0.2% from 116.6 to 116.4 between December 1 and January 3. The decrease was due entirely to a drop in foods as the index for this series changed from 112.6 to 112.1. Among foods lower prices were recorded for processed pork products, oranges, bananas, eggs and lettuce while firmer quotations were registered for tea, most fresh vegetables and beef.

Shelter, the only other group to change, advanced from 128.2 to 128.4, reflecting increases in both rent and home-ownership. Household operation remained at 117.1 as slight advances in supplies and services were balanced by decreases in a few items of floor coverings, furniture and textiles.

In clothing a slight advance in women's wear was cancelled by a decline in men's wear to leave the group index unchanged at 108.1. Other commodities and services were steady at 118.2 although narrow advances were noted for a few drug and personal care items. (9)

### Consumer Price Indexes (1949 = 100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
January 3, 1955	116.4	112.1	128.4	108.1	117.1	118.2
December 1, 1954	116.6	112.6	128.2	108.1	117.1	118.2
January 2, 1954	115.7	111.6	125.4	110.1	117.5	116.4

Wholesale Prices Slightly Higher The Bureau's index number of industrial material prices at wholesale rose to 226.2 for the week of January 28 from 225.1 for the week of December 31. Of the 30 price series nine advanced, the most important being steel scrap, beef hides, rosin and raw rubber, followed by tin, wheat, bleached pulp sulphite, iron ore and oats. Lower prices occurred for sisal, hogs, steers and raw cotton.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets, after touching a mid-month low of 204.0 moved up in the latter half of January to 207.4 for the week of the 28th from 206.0 for the week of December 31. Both field and animal products were higher, the former showing the greater change due to higher quotations for potatoes, eastern wheat and rye and flax and rye in the west. These outweighed decreases in eastern oats and barley to advance the field products index from 163.1 at the end of December to 165.3 for the week of January 28. In the animal products group price changes were general as advances in western steers and eastern calves, lambs, poultry and cheese milk outweighed decreases for eggs, hogs, eastern steers and western calves to move the index from 248.9 at December 31 to 249.6 for the week of January 28. (9)

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>February 3</u>	<u>January 27</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>January 6</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	211.8	209.6	205.6
Industrials .....	216.2	213.8	209.0
Utilities .....	181.8	181.6	180.5
Banks .....	237.3	232.6	230.3

### Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	105.5	104.6	100.7
Gold .....	68.6	68.0	67.9
Base Metals .....	190.0	188.4	175.8

Mixed Trend In Security Prices Following thirteen months of uninterrupted advance common stock prices presented a mixed appearance in January. From a peak of 212.1 for the week of December 30 the investors' index for 101 representative issues dropped to 205.6 for the week of January 6. Intermittent firmness in the final three weeks of the month was, however, reflected in an advance in the index to 209.6 for the week of the 27th, a decrease of 1.2% from the December 30 figure. During the same interval the index for 79 industrials declined 0.9% to 213.8 from 215.8, while 14 utilities receded 2.9% to 181.6 from 187.1. Bank shares, on the other hand, moved against the trend to register a narrow increase of 0.1% to 232.6 from 232.3.

Sub-group indexes which reached lower levels were machinery and equipment, oils, beverages, transportation and power and traction. Slightly firmer series were noted for milling, industrial mines and food and allied products. Due to strength in base metal shares mining stocks were somewhat firmer in January as the composite index for 27 issues changed to 104.6 for the week of January 27 from 103.2 for the week of December 30. Over the same interval the index for 5 base metals advanced to 188.4 from 181.4, while the series for 22 golds receded fractionally to 68.0 from 69.1. (9)

Labour Income Up in November Canadian workers earned \$1,028,000,000 in November, \$8,000,000 less than in the preceding month but \$32,000,000 or over 3% more than in November 1953, according to the Bureau's monthly estimate of labour income. This put total labour income for the first 11 months of 1954 at \$10,885,000,000, a 2% increase over the 1953 January-November total of \$10,673,000,000.

Compared with a year earlier November payrolls were higher in all industrial groups except manufacturing, but compared with the preceding month the finance and services group showed the only increase. Wages and salaries in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining totalled \$83,000,000 in November as against \$86,000,000 in October and \$77,000,000 in November 1953. In manufacturing the November total was \$321,000,000 which compared with \$323,000,000 in October and \$328,000,000 in November 1953.

The construction payroll amounted to \$77,000,000 in November as against \$82,000,000 in the preceding month and \$76,000,000 a year earlier. The November total for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade was \$265,000,000 unchanged from October but up from \$256,000,000 a year earlier. Earnings in the finance and services group (which includes government) totalled \$246,000,000 in November versus \$244,000,000 in October and \$224,000,000 in November 1953. Supplementary labour income was unchanged from October at \$36,000,000 and compared with \$35,000,000 a year earlier.

Eleven-month totals show earnings below the 1953 level only in manufacturing and construction. The total for agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining rose to \$811,000,000 from \$800,000,000, for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade to \$2,816,000,000 from \$2,737,000,000 and for finance and services to \$2,574,000,000 from \$2,356,000,000. In manufacturing the January-November total dropped to \$3,553,000,000 from \$3,629,000,000 and in construction to \$750,000,000 from \$775,000,000. Supplementary labour income in the 11 months amounted to \$381,000,000 as against \$376,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1953. (10)

## MANUFACTURING

Steel Output Up Canadian production of steel ingots, below the year earlier level in every month last year, increased to 311,007 tons in January from 269,102 tons in December and 290,487 in January 1954. Output, however, was still below the January 1953 production of 339,215 tons. Pig iron production amounted to 199,401 tons in January as against 185,961 tons in December and 214,999 tons in January 1954. Output was below the year earlier level in all months last year. The January 1953 production was 244,606 tons. (11)

Shipments Of Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool in the year 1954 comprised 195,653,464 square feet of batts (182,492,783 in 1953) and 10,461,163 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool (10,707,833). December shipments comprised 13,622,067 square feet of batts (13,141,463) and 974,966 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool (849,223). (12)

Battery Sales Up Last Year Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$22,799,771 last year as compared with \$20,912,565 in 1953, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The value of December sales increased to \$2,163,898 from \$1,843,772 a year earlier.

Sales of automotive batteries for passenger cars and light trucks increased to 1,761,851 worth \$17,321,508 in 1954 from 1,712,787 worth \$16,309,373 in 1953. Sales of other batteries for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were valued at \$65,828 as against \$43,640.

Sales of batteries for railway service also increased in 1954 but sales of batteries for farm lighting plants decreased. Batteries for railway service numbered 25,252 cells worth \$1,200,739 as against 15,653 cells worth \$668,545. Batteries for farm lighting plants numbered 24,690 worth \$312,452 as against 30,905 worth \$320,880. Sales of batteries for all other purposes were valued at \$3,348,091 in 1954 as against \$2,974,489 in the preceding year. Sales of parts and supplies were valued at \$551,153 as against \$595,638. (13)

More TV Sets, Fewer Radios Sold In November Canadian manufacturers sold 94,451 television sets for \$33,327,745 in November as compared with 55,549 sets sold for \$22,324,109 in the same month in 1953, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. November sales of radios, on the other hand, declined to 59,245 worth \$4,581,822 from 69,713 worth \$5,258,004 a year earlier.

A similar trend was reflected in the 11-month totals. Factory sales of television sets rose to 533,211 worth \$185,986,647 in the January-November period last year from 315,272 worth \$128,436,308 in the first 11 months of 1953. In contrast, radio sales declined to 427,599 sets valued at \$31,445,962 from 550,331 sets valued at \$46,354,329.

Sales of all types of television sets increased in the first 11 months last year, while sales of all types of radios decreased. Among television sets, sales of table models increased to 311,292 from 182,338 a year earlier, consoles to 207,488 from 121,235, and three-way combinations to 14,431 from 11,697. Among radios sales of table models and consoles fell to 267,443 from 294,449, combinations to 41,420 from 55,006, and portable and auto radios to 118,736 from 200,877. (14)

More Heating Radiators Canadian manufacturers shipped 15,006,506 square feet of heating radiators in 1953 as against 13,253,513 square feet in 1952, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The factory selling value was \$9,079,028 as against \$8,015,332. Shipments of most types of heating and power boilers increased in number in 1953, but the total value showed a slight decline to \$18,472,703 from \$18,942,307.

The largest share of the output was produced in the boilers and plate work industry, which in 1953 included 82 plants as compared with 74 in 1952. The gross selling value of the products shipped by the industry in 1953 was \$97,649,143, an increase of 8% over the 1952 output value of \$90,428,315. The number employed in the industry increased nearly 9% in 1953 to 8,958, and the industry's payroll rose almost 15% to \$32,480,753. Material costs were 3.5% higher than in the preceding year at \$37,290,528, while the cost of fuel and electricity jumped by almost one-fifth to \$1,131,868. (15)

Shipments Of Veneers & Plywoods  
In November & 11 Months Of 1954

Shipments of veneers were lower in November and the first 11 months of 1954 than a year earlier but shipments of plywoods were higher, according to the Bureau's monthly report. November shipments of veneers totalled 66,192,000 square feet versus 69,592,000 a year earlier, bringing 11-month shipments to 688,190,000 square feet versus 793,683,000. The month's shipments of plywoods amounted to 78,817,000 square feet versus 55,097,000 and 11-month shipments aggregated 841,481,000 square feet versus 753,123,000. Month-end stocks of veneers declined to 29,316,000 square feet from 44,024,000 and plywoods to 37,930,000 square feet from 44,777,000. (16)

Lumber Production

Production of sawn lumber in 1954's January-November period was 7.8% higher in British Columbia than a year earlier and Saskatchewan's output rose 20.4%. There were declines in the other provinces ranging from less than 1% in Nova Scotia to 35.2% in New Brunswick. In November, British Columbia's output rose almost 38%, Nova Scotia's 55.2%, Manitoba's 16.2%, New Brunswick's 8.8%, Quebec's 4.2% and Ontario's 2.2%. The decline in Prince Edward Island was 11.1%, Saskatchewan 43.9%, and Alberta 42.8%.

January-November production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 3,893,392,000 board feet (3,612,726,000 a year earlier); Quebec, 952,742,000 (1,139,160,000); Ontario, 708,452,000 (806,948,000); Alberta, 292,704,000 (339,736,000); Nova Scotia, 274,356,000 (275,649,000); New Brunswick, 222,784,000 (343,703,000); Saskatchewan, 82,216,000 (68,316,000); Manitoba, 52,014,000 (66,734,000); and Prince Edward Island, 6,215,000 (8,482,000).

November totals follow by provinces: British Columbia, 376,324,000 board feet (272,726,000); Quebec, 39,596,000 (37,987,000); Ontario, 22,806,000 (22,313,000); Nova Scotia, 14,876,000 (9,587,000); Alberta, 8,615,000 (15,067,000); New Brunswick, 4,156,000 (3,820,000); Saskatchewan, 1,452,000 (2,587,000); Manitoba, 654,000 (563,000); and Prince Edward Island, 281,000 (316,000). (17 & 18)

Output Of Gypsum  
Products In 1954

Output of gypsum products in the year 1954 comprised 262,673,208 square feet of wallboard (254,952,454 in 1953); 328,132,005 square feet of lath (273,354,317); 6,663,543 square feet of sheathing (6,787,393); 329,488 square feet of block and tile (263,287); and 261,561 tons of plaster (239,114). (19)

Compressed Gases Industry

Gross factory value of shipments by Canadian plants engaged chiefly in making industrial gases in 1953 amounted to \$15,712,000, 3% below the preceding year's \$16,201,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

The industry's chief products were oxygen and acetylene. The output of the former amounted to 897,743,238 cubic feet valued at \$7,418,809 as compared with 906,123,080 valued at \$8,015,555, and of the latter, 155,392,530 cubic feet valued at \$5,180,019 as compared with 152,024,204 valued at \$4,957,888. (20)

Vegetable Oils Industry  
Shipments Lower In 1953

Shipments of the 13 plants in Canada's vegetable oils industry were valued at \$50,843,440 in 1953, a decrease of over 2% from the 1952 output value of \$51,931,990 and appreciably under the 1951 shipments of \$60,202,123.

Employment in the industry was reduced by almost 7% in 1953 to 675 persons, and the payroll decreased by 3% to \$2,345,831. Material costs were down over 1% to \$43,992,061 and fuel and electricity costs more than 15% to \$492,220.

Among the raw or crude oils shipped by the industry, soya bean increased to 87,900,689 pounds worth \$12,713,090 from 71,374,124 worth \$10,323,951 in 1952, and linseed to 6,378,636 gallons worth \$7,247,997 from 4,085,762 gallons worth \$7,066,498. On the other hand, shipments of raw or crude rapeseed, coconut, sunflower, mustard seed and weed oils dropped to 18,928,000 pounds worth \$2,563,668 from 40,561,544 pounds worth \$4,206,552.

Among the processed oils shipped by the industry, boiled and linseed declined to 527,082 gallons worth \$719,385 from 588,592 gallons worth \$1,083,989, and special linseed to 3,103,099 gallons worth \$4,182,564 from 3,228,520 gallons worth \$7,053,725. Shipments of soya bean increased to 3,309,550 pounds worth \$523,528 from 36,960 pounds worth \$7,009, and other refined oils to 1,443,909 pounds worth \$291,345 from 133,592 pounds worth \$37,566. Shipments of linseed oilcake increased to 75,942 tons worth \$6,137,763 from 59,072 tons valued at \$4,981,043 in 1952, and soya bean oilcake to 207,217 tons worth \$15,911,631 from 171,390 tons valued at \$15,474,894. Shipments of other oilcake fell to 6,772 tons worth \$380,604 from 11,089 tons worth \$782,255. Soap shipments dropped to 677,298 pounds worth \$53,585 from 1,002,688 pounds valued at \$75,235. The value of other products shipped by the industry decreased to \$118,280 from \$839,273. (21)

Brass & Copper Products Industry  
Shipments Down Nearly 8% In 1953

Shipments of the 153 plants in Canada's brass and copper products industry were valued at \$170,691,735 in 1953, a decrease of nearly 8% from the 1952 output value of \$184,671,951. Products of the industry range from copper sheets and railway car fittings to kettles and cosmetic containers.

Employment in the industry decreased by over 4% in 1953 to 9,301 persons, but the payroll increased nearly 2% to \$31,539,770. Material costs were over 10% lower than in 1952 at \$108,715,110, and fuel and electricity costs were down nearly 3% at \$2,110,325.

Among the main products shipped by the industry, the value of copper sheets, wire rods and tubing dropped to \$65,740,094 in 1953 from \$74,583,148 in 1952, brass and bronze castings to \$15,468,424 from \$16,149,560, brass and bronze ingots to \$4,814,550 from \$8,497,066, other forms of brass and bronze to \$30,234,404 from \$33,481,190, and hand-type fire extinguishers to \$1,500,514 from \$1,541,232 (output from all industries fell to \$1,767,000 from \$1,840,000). Shipments of plumbers' brass fittings increased in value to \$10,576,675 from \$9,114,589 (output from all industries rose to \$14,549,000 from \$11,859,000), and brass and bronze valves to \$6,082,037 from \$5,600,202 and aluminum castings to \$1,368,134 from \$1,164,798. (22)

Adhesive Shipments Up Over 9% In 1953 Canadian manufacturers shipped \$12,317,000 worth of adhesives in 1953, some \$1,034,000 worth or over 9% more than in the preceding year 1952, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual publication on the operations of the adhesives industry.

Output of synthetic resin glue increased to 22,629,000 pounds worth \$2,858,000 from 17,300,000 pounds valued at \$2,150,000 in 1952, bone and hide glue to 6,918,000 pounds worth \$2,085,000 from 5,140,000 valued at \$1,666,000, liquid vegetable glue to 17,770,000 pounds worth \$1,849,000 from 17,725,000 pounds valued at \$1,790,000, and flexible glue to 2,379,000 pounds worth \$574,000 from 2,084,000 pounds valued at \$509,000.

Shipments of casein glue increased in quantity to 866,000 pounds in 1953 from 861,000 in the preceding year, but the value was unchanged at \$260,000.

Output of fish glue decreased to 1,447,000 pounds worth \$412,000 in 1953 from 1,671,000 pounds valued at \$456,000 in 1952, dry vegetable glue to 2,027,000 pounds worth \$225,000 from 2,231,000 pounds valued at \$261,000, and other glue to \$246,000 from \$295,000.

Shipments of rubber cement increased in 1953 to 699,000 gallons worth \$1,523,000 from 648,000 gallons valued at \$1,488,000 in 1952, and linoleum cement to 12,860,000 pounds worth \$710,000 from 12,679,000 pounds valued at \$706,000.

Output of other cement decreased in value to \$123,000 in 1953 from \$196,000 in 1952. The value of mucilage and paste shipped during the year rose to \$790,000 from \$746,000 the year before, but the value of other adhesives declined to \$662,000 from \$760,000.

The bulk of the output was produced in the adhesives industry which had 29 plants in 1953 as against 30 in 1952. The gross selling value of the products shipped by the industry in 1953 was \$12,082,115, an increase of 11.5% over the 1952 output value of \$10,838,879.

The number of employees in the industry remained practically unchanged in 1953 at 707 versus 706 in 1952, and the payroll rose less than 1% to \$2,144,997. Material costs were over 6% higher than in the preceding year at \$6,490,797, and the cost of fuel and electricity rose almost 10% to \$403,118. (23)

More Records Cyt Production of records in December rose to 1,269,199 from 1,115,892 in the preceding month, according to a special compilation.

The month's sales of domestic records increased to 1,055,995 from 993,849 in November, but the value at list prices fell to \$1,284,554 from \$1,360,510.

Production, Shipments Of Rigid Insulating Board Up Production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board both were higher in 1954 than in the preceding year, the former amounting to 294,746,182 square feet (278,696,015 in 1953), and the latter totalling 280,842,868 square feet (277,301,911). (24)

Motor Vehicle Production  
Dropped 28% In January

Production of motor vehicles in January this year totalled 28,993 units, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a drop of 28% from last year's corresponding total of 40,215 units. The month's output of passenger cars was cut to 25,602 units from 32,278 and commercial vehicle to 3,391 units from 7,937. (25)

Revised figures published this week in the Bureau's December report on motor vehicle shipments place last year's production of motor vehicles at 350,152 vehicles as compared with 484,594 in 1953. Output included 282,038 passenger cars as against 364,039 in the preceding year, and 68,114 commercial vehicles as against 120,555. The revised 1954 figure is little changed from the preliminary estimate of 350,068 published on January 6, passenger car production having been revised upward from 281,849 and commercial vehicle production downward from 68,219.

Shipments of convertibles jumped to 16,236 from 1,715 in 1953, but shipments of all other types of passenger cars were appreciably lower in 1954 than in 1953, coupes decreasing to 7,341 from 24,271, two-door sedans to 59,136 from 75,880, four-door sedans to 185,082 from 234,587, station wagons to 6,378 from 7,639 and chassis (without bodies) to 11,834 from 16,104. All told, 286,007 passenger cars were shipped from Canadian factories in 1954 as compared with 360,196 in 1953.

Shipments of imported U.S.-made convertibles also showed a sharp increase last year to 7,244 from 2,239 in 1953. Shipments of all main types of U.S. passenger cars decreased: coupes to 51 from 3,601, two-door sedans to 755 from 2,264 and four-door sedans to 7,613 from 11,855. Shipments of U.S. station wagons increased to 3,116 from 2,164. In all, 18,779 imported U.S. passenger cars were shipped in Canada in 1954 as against 22,123 in 1953.

Shipments of Canadian-made commercial vehicles were down sharply to 69,779 from 119,453, but shipments of U.S.-made commercial vehicles were up to 4,239 from 4,030. Shipments of Canadian-made coaches or busses increased to 378 from 289, while trucks decreased to 69,401 from 119,164. Shipments of U.S.-made coaches or busses increased to 76 from 59 and trucks to 4,163 from 3,971.

Total motor vehicle shipments from Canadian factories dropped last year to 355,786 from 479,649, and shipments of imported U.S. motor vehicles to 23,018 from 26,153. Canadian shipments were higher than in 1953 in January and February last year but were lower in all other months. December shipments totalled 26,280 vehicles as against 33,770 a year earlier. (26)

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales  
Increased 6.8% In Week

Department store sales rose 6.8% during the week ending January 29 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Sales were higher in all areas except the Prairie Provinces. Largest increase of 28.2% occurred in the Maritimes, followed by British Columbia with an advance of 14.3%, Quebec, 9.8% and Ontario 3%. The decrease in Saskatchewan was 2.8%, Manitoba 2.1% and Alberta 1.4%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales Declined 17% In Number & 15% In Value From 1953's Peak

time peaks. At the same time financing of sales dropped 19% in number and 15% in value. Combined shipments in Canada of Canadian, U.S. makes and European-made motor vehicles during the year were down 25%.

New motor vehicle sales in Canada last year declined 17% in number and 15% in retail value from 1953's all-

The drop in sales of new motor vehicles was Canada-wide in scope last year, the national total dropping to 381,882 units from 462,526 in 1953 and the retail value to \$987,439,000 from \$1,162,471,000. Passenger car sales fell to 309,837 units from 359,172 and the value to \$796,039,000 from \$899,726,000, and commercial vehicles to 72,045 in number from 103,354 and in value to \$191,400,000 from \$262,745,000.

Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles in Ontario in 1954 totalled 265,678 (193,564 in 1953); Quebec, 79,947 (86,684); British Columbia, 32,926 (40,449); Alberta, 30,933 (43,314); Saskatchewan, 22,134 (36,580); Manitoba, 18,770 (25,207); Nova Scotia, 14,305 (15,498); New Brunswick, 10,365 (13,119); Newfoundland, 5,135 (5,901); and Prince Edward Island, 1,689 (2,210). Combined shipments in Canada of Canadian, U.S. and European motor vehicles in 1954 dropped to 399,647 units from 533,827. Shipments of Canadian-made units fell to 355,786 units from 479,649, U.S. makes to 23,018 units from 26,153 and European makes to 20,843 units from 28,025.

During the year the sales of 154,156 new vehicles were financed through finance companies for a total of \$292,326,000 versus 189,052 units involving \$342,247,000 in the preceding year. New passenger car financing declined to 126,151 units from 146,431 and the financed value to \$230,972,000 from \$252,160,000. Commercial vehicle financing dropped to 28,005 units from 42,621 and the financed value to \$61,354,000 from \$90,087,000.

Financing of sales of used vehicles also moved lower in 1954. Number of units financed was 384,663 versus 451,461 involving \$319,394,000 versus \$383,298,000. Used passenger car financing fell to 325,986 units from 382,106 and the financed value to \$269,155,000 from \$320,321,000. In the commercial class the sales of 58,677 units were financed for \$50,239,000 as compared with 69,354 units financed for \$62,977,000. (27)

## MINERALS

Clay Product Sales Increased In First 10 Months Last Year

Sales of domestic clay products by Canadian producers were valued at \$2,932,491 in October as against \$2,960,718 in the same month in 1953.

Increases in earlier months, however, raised the total for the first 10 months of 1954 to \$26,164,563 as against \$23,982,598 a year earlier.

October sales were lower last year for all except drain tile (up to \$223,743 from \$188,084 in 1953) and sewer pipe (up to \$333,110 from \$327,230). October sales of building brick fell in value to \$1,911,853 from \$1,919,030, structural tile to \$310,541 from \$356,569, fireclay blocks and shapes to \$34,387 from \$37,349, pottery to \$40,836 from \$43,017 and other clay products to \$78,021 from \$89,439. (28)

Production Of Leading Minerals  
In October And 10 Months Of 1954

Larger quantities of asbestos, copper, gold, gypsum, iron ore, lead, natural gas, nickel, petroleum and silver were produced in October and the first 10 months of 1954 than a year earlier, but less coal and zinc, according to the Bureau's regular monthly report. October's output of cement, clay products and lime declined but there were increases in the 10 months.

October's production totals follow by items: asbestos, 88,394 tons (80,713 a year earlier); cement, 1,956,985 barrels (2,107,809); clay products, \$2,932,491 (\$2,960,713); coal, 1,416,937 tons (1,651,286); copper, 27,365 tons (19,023); gold, 379,529 fine ounces (283,948); gypsum, 473,564 tons (344,093); iron ore, 1,110,866 tons (700,717); lead, 16,569 tons (16,077); lime, 108,140 (113,350); natural gas, 10,224,422 M cubic feet (8,153,476 M); nickel, 13,969 tons (12,469); petroleum, 8,720,019 barrels (7,237,219); salt, 88,793 tons (83,594); silver, 2,426,523 fine ounces (2,087,659); and zinc, 34,745 tons (34,753). (29)

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Canada's Domestic Exports In 1954  
Down 6% In Value, 3.5% In Volume

Canada's domestic exports in 1954 had a total value of \$3,876,134,000, down nearly 6% from the 1953 total of \$4,117,406,000, according to final figures for the year released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. About two-fifths of the decrease was due to lower prices, which averaged about 2.4% below the previous year, the volume of exports being about 3.5% lower.

Twelve-month sales were generally lower than in 1953 to Canada's leading markets and to all main areas, but the decline was somewhat less to the United Kingdom and the United States and exports to these two principal markets formed a slightly larger proportion of the total.

Among principal commodities, declines were largely confined to wheat and other grains, motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, aircraft and electrical apparatus, with the drop in wheat and other grains alone exceeding the total trade decrease. Shipments of forest products continued to expand, lumber and wood pulp showing large gains, while newsprint paper reached the greatest value ever recorded for a single commodity at \$635,670,000. Exports of most base metals were larger, fishery products showed a substantial increase, and sales of agricultural implements reversed their 1952-53 decline with a moderate rise.

Domestic exports to the United States last year amounted to \$2,312,803,000, down 4.5% from the record total of \$2,418,915,000 in 1953 but above the value of \$2,306,955,000 for 1952 and also exceeding the totals for all previous years. They accounted for 59.7% of the year's total domestic exports as against just under 59% the previous. There were increases in shipments to the United States of wood, wood products and paper, animals and animal products, but exports in other commodity groups were lower, with the chief decreases in agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and iron and products.

MORE

Shipments to the United Kingdom declined less than 2% to \$652,694,000 from \$665,232,000 in 1953, the decline being narrowed by a sharp rise in December, and accounted for nearly 17% of all domestic exports against 16% in 1953. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products - the leading commodity group in trade with the United Kingdom - were down sharply to \$227,241,000 from \$305,302,000, but those of all other groups except miscellaneous commodities showed gains, marked increases being recorded for the wood and paper and non-ferrous metals groups.

Domestic exports to other Commonwealth countries as a whole fell to \$195,054,000 from \$232,353,000. This decline was due mainly to sharp decreases in sales to India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa. Shipments increased substantially to Australia and New Zealand, and were slightly higher to the West Indies group.

Continuing the downward trend of 1953 from the 1952 peak, domestic exports to Latin America declined to \$186,661,000 from \$198,255,000. Shipments were off sharply in value to Peru and Venezuela and up substantially to Brazil, while other gains and losses were of moderate size. Domestic exports to Europe showed a similar decline to \$350,082,000 from \$383,492,000 in 1953, largest decreases being in shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. Partly offsetting these were increases, among the leading markets, to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Norway. Sales to the remaining foreign countries totalled \$166,199,000 as compared to \$204,461,000 the previous year. The largest decrease was to Japan, down to \$96,474,000 from \$118,568,000, but still Canada's third largest market. Other larger decreases were to Egypt and Korea, while increases were recorded for the Philippines and Israel.

Four of the nine main commodity groups showed gains in value in 1954 over 1953. The wood and paper group increased to \$1,377,841,000 from \$1,295,396,000. Newsprint paper was up to \$635,670,000 (as already noted) from \$619,033,000, planks and boards climbed to \$324,724,000 from \$282,103,000, and wood pulp to \$270,905,000 from \$248,675,000. The non-ferrous metals group rose to \$709,017,000 from \$682,183,000, aluminum, copper, lead, zinc and their products, and nickel and precious metals (except gold) showing moderate to large gains. The chemical and allied products group was next in size of gain at \$161,293,000 compared to \$137,885,000 with increases in a varied range of chemical items. The animals and animal products group also moved up to \$269,861,000 from \$250,919,000, fish and fishery products increasing to \$129,890,000 from \$111,134,000 and live cattle, furs, and meats other than fresh beef and veal showing smaller gains, partly offset by lower values for cheese and other milk products.

The agricultural and vegetable products group had the largest decrease among the commodity groups, dropping to \$803,481,000 from \$1,096,763,000. Exports of wheat were down to \$375,339,000 from \$567,907,000 in 1953, other grains to \$136,599,000 from \$224,687,000, and wheat flour to \$88,029,000 from \$102,160,000 for an aggregate decrease exceeding the group decline. The iron and products group fell to \$290,068,000 from \$358,438,000, the main decreases being in motor vehicles, ferro-alloys, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and rolling-mill products, while increases were registered for iron ore, engines and boilers, and farm machinery.

MORE

The non-metallic minerals group declined moderately to \$145,573,000 from \$147,393,000 with somewhat lower values for asbestos and abrasives, while the small fibres and textiles group was down to \$20,969,000 from \$24,333,000 with lower figures for main textile items. Last of the nine, the miscellaneous group dropped to \$92,031,000 from \$124,095,000, aircraft and parts declining to \$28,442,000 from \$40,247,000 and ships and vessels to \$6,845,000 from \$18,453,000.

The following two tables shows, respectively, the values of Canada's domestic exports to leading countries and the chief commodity exports in the year 1954, both ranked according to size. Comparative data for 1953 are also given.

Exports To Leading Countries

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
United States .....	2,418,915	2,312,803
United Kingdom .....	665,232	652,694
Japan .....	118,568	96,474
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	83,858	86,899
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	69,510	54,987
Australia .....	39,629	45,768
Brazil .....	37,561	45,096
Norway .....	37,278	43,813
Union of South Africa .....	50,763	39,883
Netherlands .....	42,382	39,703
France .....	32,281	33,799
Venezuela .....	36,485	30,973
Mexico .....	29,986	27,359
Switzerland .....	29,833	26,826
Italy .....	33,170	23,844
Colombia .....	20,146	21,000

Exports of Leading Commodities

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Newsprint paper .....	619,033	635,670
Wheat .....	567,907	375,339
Planks & boards .....	282,103	324,724
Wood pulp .....	248,675	270,905
Aluminum & products .....	177,856	184,514
Nickel .....	162,542	182,154
Grains other than wheat .....	224,687	136,599
Copper & products .....	124,677	135,071
Fish & fishery products .....	111,134	129,890
Flour of wheat .....	102,160	88,029
Asbestos & products .....	84,557	83,869
Farm machinery & implements .....	74,316	76,771
Alcoholic beverages .....	66,219	62,638
Zinc & products .....	57,699	58,469
Precious metals (except gold).....	44,352	48,042
Fertilizers .....	42,633	42,357

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

- 1- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, January 21, 1955, 10¢
  - 2- M: Railway Freight Traffic, October, 10¢
  - 3- M: Transit Report, November, 10¢
  - 4- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, January 26, 1955, 10¢
  - 5- Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, December, 25¢
  - 6- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement,  
February 1, 10¢
  - 7- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, December, 25¢
  - 8- Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, December, 10¢
  - 9- Price Movements, January, 10¢
  - 10- Estimates of Labour Income, November, 10¢
  - 11- Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, January, 10¢
  - 12- M: Mineral Wool, December, 10¢
  - 13- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December, 10¢
  - 14- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, November, 10¢
  - 15- The Boilers & Plate Work Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 16- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, November, 20¢
  - 17- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,  
November, 25¢
  - 18- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,  
November, 25¢
  - 19- M: Gypsum Products, December, 10¢
  - 20- Compressed Gases Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 21- Vegetable Oils Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 22- Brass & Copper Products Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 23- The Adhesives Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 24- M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, December, 10¢
  - 25- Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, January, 10¢
  - 26- Motor Vehicle Shipments, December, 10¢
  - 27- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, December, 25¢
  - 28- M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, October, 10¢
  - 29- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, October, 10¢
  - 30- Domestic Exports, December (Summary), 20¢
  - Canadian Statistical Review, January, 35¢
  - M - Memorandum
- 

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,  
Ottawa, 1955

February 11, 1955

Car Accidents: About 45% of the 45% In Ontario motor vehicle accidents reported to police in Canada (excluding Quebec) in the first three quarters of last year were in Ontario, which at last count had about 53% of the vehicles registered in the nine provinces and two territories. The Ontario accidents accounted for 55% of all the deaths and 53% of all the injuries.

Family Incomes: A study of non-1.8% Top \$10,000 farm family incomes shows that 1.8% were over \$10,000 in 1951, 14.2% were over \$5,000, 23.8% were over \$4,000, 42.4% were over \$3,000, 66.3% were over \$2,000, 84.1% over \$1,000, and 15.9% under \$1,000.

More Canadian Ships At the end of 1953 Canadian water transportation companies had 1,848 vessels, 33 more than a year earlier. They represented a gross investment of \$274,346,593 before depreciation, \$21,147,525 more than at the end of 1952.

More Irish Moss \$126,500 worth of Irish moss was produced in 1953 as against only \$20,400 worth in 1952. Output of green moss increased to 2,396,000 pounds from 1,357,000, and of black moss to 1,071,000 pounds from none.

Salted Peanuts: More Shipments of Than A Million Pounds salted peanuts by Canada's confectionery industry passed the million-pound mark in 1953, totalling 1,000,446 pounds as against 952,553 pounds in 1952.

Fewer Crabs Production of canned crabs decreased to 4,839 cases worth \$228,100 in 1953 from 5,400 cases worth \$241,800 in the preceding year.

Largest Households The average In Eastern Canada size of households is larger in the eastern provinces than in the west. Last year Newfoundland led with an average size of 5.1 persons, while British Columbia trailed with an average of 3.3. Average sizes in the other provinces: New Brunswick, 4.6; Quebec, 4.5; Prince Edward Island, 4.4; Nova Scotia, 4.0; Ontario 3.8; Saskatchewan, 3.7; Manitoba, 3.6; Alberta, 3.6.

More Shucked Output of shucked Fewer Canned oysters jumped to 638,000 pounds worth \$292,000 in 1953 from 7,000 pounds worth \$6,900 in 1952, while production of canned oysters tumbled to 1,100 cases worth \$35,200 from 3,109 cases worth \$197,200.

Coal: \$6.46 A Ton Average value of Canadian coal f.o.b. mines was \$6.46 a ton in 1953, about 14% more than in 1952. Averages in producing areas in 1953 ranged from \$1.90 in Saskatchewan to \$16.00 in the Yukon.

More Plastics Shipments of Canada's primary plastics industry were worth \$44,541,882 in 1953, nearly 29% more than the 1952 output value of \$34,638,754 and more than double the 1949 output value of \$21,022,219.

Less Wheat Last year 94,200,000 Flour Made bushels of wheat were milled into 21,300,000 barrels of flour, a 4% decrease from 1953 when 98,700,000 bushels were milled into 22,200,000 barrels.

23 Sailors Killed There were 23 Or Lost At Sea crew members of Canadian ships killed or lost at sea in 1953, three less than in 1952.

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