HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Minerals: Coal production continued to drop in September, averaged 6% under last year in the first three quarters of 1954. Landed imports were down 16% in September, 23% in the first 9 months... Gold production increased in August for the fourth straight month, but January-April losses put the 8-month output slightly below last year... Iron ore shipments jumped 27% in August, the first increase since January, brought the 8-month tally to 12% below last year... Also showing August production boosts: asbestos, cement, copper, lead, nickel, salt, silver. (Pages 5 & 6)

Food: 9% more wheat flour, 6% more eggs, 27% more lard, 22% more margarine and 20% more salad and cooking oils were produced in September than in the same month last year... The September sea-fish catch was 3% larger, 47% more valuable than last year. Pacific fishermen caught over 40 times as much sockeye salmon as in 1953, chalked up the most valuable September catch in history... Although 8% more acres were planted to hops this year, the crop was 4% smaller, 7% less valuable than in 1953. (Pages 2, 3 & 4)

Prices: Lower quotations for a number of vegetable products ranging from coffee and onions to livestock feeds and oils were mainly responsible for an overall dip of 0.2% in wholesale prices in September. Compared with last year prices averaged 3% lower this September... Farm product prices fell 1.3% as both field and animal products brought less at terminal markets... Increases in plumbing fixtures and several other items raised building material prices 0.2%. (Pages 11 & 12)

Labour: Moderate expansion in logging, manufacturing and construction during August sparked a slight increase of 0.2% in overall employment in industry at the start of September despite a dip in mining employment, notably in Nova Scotia... At the end of September there were 187,745 on the live unemployment insurance register, 2% less than at the close of August but 57% more than a year earlier, when the labour force was considerably smaller. (Pages 11 & 12)

Trade: Reduced purchases from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Latin America cut commodity imports nearly 3% in August, over 8% in the first 8 months. Imports from other areas were up from last year in both periods... Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries was over twice as heavy as last year in August. Canada ended the month with a net export of capital, the first since August last year. (Page 9)
Salmon Run Gave Pacific Fishermen Most Valuable September Catch Ever Recorded

British Columbia fishermen took over 40 times as much sockeye salmon from the Pacific in September as in the same month last year and the total value of the September sea-fish catch was the higher in history. Despite a 13% drop in September landings to 49,479,000 pounds from 57,097,000 in 1953, the landed value was over 65% greater than last year at $6,625,000 versus $4,069,000.

The sockeye salmon catch weighed in at 16,078,000 pounds as compared with 378,000 in September last year and accounted for 56% of the total value of the Pacific catch against only 2% in 1953. September landings of red spring and chum salmon were also higher this year, but the catch of coho, pink and most other varieties was smaller. All told, salmon represented over 96% of the value of the Pacific fish catch this September as compared with less than 92% in 1953.

Except for herring, rockfish and grey cod, which were landed in considerably smaller quantities this year, the September catch of most other Pacific species was moderately higher than in 1953. Total landings in the first three quarters of 1954 tipped the scales at 326,056,000 pounds versus 238,557,000 last year, and the landed value was up to $26,378,000 from $24,322,000.

Fishermen on the Atlantic Coast also made a bigger haul this September, landing 132,956,000 pounds, 11% more than the 119,933,000 pounds taken last year. Landed value was up 29% to $4,772,000 from $3,643,000. Main reason for the increase was a sharp improvement in the cod catch to 75,288,000 pounds from 55,701,000, which more than outweighed decreases for herring and many other kinds. In the first nine months Atlantic landings were up 7% at 1,107,355,000 pounds versus 1,039,473,000, and the landed value 6% at $41,378,000 versus $38,867,000. The value of Nova Scotia landings was up 5% in the first three quarters despite a 3% drop in the value of the lobster catch. In New Brunswick sardine landings were slightly under the first nine months of 1953, but the landed value was 40% higher.

The larger September landings on both coasts put the total Canadian catch at 182,435,000 pounds, 3% above the 177,030,000 taken last year, while the total value was 47% higher at $11,348,000 versus $7,712,000. January-September landings totalled 1,433,391,000 pounds, up 12% from 1,278,030,000 last year, and the total value was $67,756,000, up 7% from $63,189,000. (1)

Visible Supplies Of Wheat Slightly Higher

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on October 20 rose to 326,872,000 bushels from last year's corresponding total of 319,713,000 a year ago. Marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week declined to 8,745,000 bushels from 9,842,000, and the overseas export clearances rose to 4,984,000 bushels from 4,756,000.

Marketings of oats in the Prairie Provinces during the week increased to 4,948,000 bushels from 1,688,000 a year earlier, rye to 1,294,000 bushels from 214,000, and flaxseed to 1,438,000 bushels from 965,000. Deliveries of barley declined to 2,541,000 bushels from 2,912,000. (2)
Hop Crop 4% Smaller Despite 8% Larger Acreage This Year

Production of hops declined both in volume and value this year as compared with last, according to a special statement. Production amounted to 1,629,900 pounds, 4% below last year's 1,704,600, and the value of $1,043,600, down 7% from 1953's $1,120,800. The area planted to hops increased 8% this year to an estimated 1,059 acres from 984 in 1952, but the yield per acre fell to 1,539 pounds from 1,732. The average price per pound declined to 64¢ from 66¢.

British Columbia accounted for a major part of the production, with 1954's output at 1,622,000 pounds valued at $1,038,000 as compared with 1,692,000 pounds valued at $1,112,000. Quebec's crop in 1954 was cut sharply to 7,000, and Ontario's was slightly lower at 5,400 pounds as compared with 5,600.

The table below gives preliminary estimates of the acreages, production, average price and total value of hops in Canada and the producing provinces in 1954 together with final estimates for 1953.

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September Output Of Wheat Flour 9% Higher This Year

Canadian production of wheat flour rose 9% in September to 1,929,031 barrels from last year's corresponding total of 1,739,366 barrels, but it was about 5% under the 10-year average for the month of 2,035,097 barrels. Added to August's output of 1,812,296 barrels (1,423,562 a year earlier) the cumulative output for the first 2 months of the current crop year totalled 3,741,327 barrels as compared with 3,162,928. (3)

Fluid Milk And Cream Sales Up in August And 8 Months

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream rose 1% in August and 3% in the first 8 months this year as compared with a year earlier. August's sales totalled 415,183,000 pounds, bringing the aggregate for the January-August period to 3,369,757,000 pounds. Sales were unchanged in Prince Edward Island in August but declined 2% in the cumulative period. There were increases in both periods in all other provinces. (4)

Production Of Eggs Upped In September

Production of eggs increased in September, totalling 26,300,000 dozen as compared with 26,200,000 in the preceding month and 24,700,000 a year ago. This brought the January-September output to 283,000,000 dozen, up from last year's 258,900,000 dozen. (5)
Output Of Most Oils And Fats Upped In September

Larger quantities of margarine, lard and refined coconut, salad and cooking oils, were produced in September than a year earlier, but the output of shortening declined. January-September production totals show increases over last year for all of these commodities except lard.

September production of margarine amounted to 10,755,000 pounds this year (18,795,000 last year); shortening, 11,984,000 pounds (12,779,000); refined coconut oil, 1,182,000 pounds (1,071,000); refined salad and cooking oils, 2,221,000 pounds (1,815,000); lard, 6,619,000 pounds (5,217,000); and tallow, 9,955,000 pounds (9,250,000).

January-September production totals follow with corresponding 1953 figures in brackets: margarine, 83,346,000 pounds (77,683,000); shortening, 113,654,000 pounds (93,823,000); refined coconut oil, 9,913,000 pounds (9,023,000); refined salad and cooking oils, 21,981,000 pounds (17,187,000); lard, 62,685,000 pounds (70,562,000); and tallow, 92,287,000 pounds (91,203,000). (6)

Production Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds Up In 1954

Production of prepared stock and poultry feeds increased in the year's January-August period as compared with the corresponding 8 months of 1955. Output included 159,637 tons of primary or concentrated feeds (142,387 last year), and 1,157,099 tons of secondary or finished feeds (1,171,176).

Production of dairy and cattle concentrates in the first 8 months of 1954 amounted to 31,273 tons (31,173 last year); swine concentrates, 43,174 tons (43,110); poultry concentrates, 80,654 tons (68,104); dairy and cattle feeds, 210,695 tons (177,538); swine feeds, 266,601 tons (212,812); and poultry feeds, 662,032 tons (not available for 1953). (7)

Factory Shipments Of Sugar Up In 1953 But Value Lower

Canadian refineries shipped 1,393,362,000 pounds of sugar in 1953, 17,902,000 pounds more than in 1952, but the factory value was down $10,305,000 to $113,924,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on the Sugar Refining Industry.

Shipments of cane sugar declined to 1,108,462,000 pounds from 1,118,484,000, and the value fell to $88,449,000 from $99,206,000. On the other hand, best root sugar shipments rose to 284,900,000 pounds from 255,976,000, and the value advanced to $25,475,000 from $25,023,000.

More granulated, pulverized, icing and loaf sugar was shipped in 1953, but there was a decrease in yellow or brown sugar. Shipments of molasses also declined. Total factory value of shipments by the industry's 12 refineries fell to $117,952,000 from $129,038,000.

The industry employed 3,388 persons in 1953 (3,492 in 1952), and paid them $10,958,000 in salaries and wages ($11,044,000). Cost of materials and supplies used declined to $79,588,000 from $93,304,000. (8)

More Macaroni, Spaghetti Sold By Canadian Factories In 1953

Canadian manufacturers sold 70,848 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products last year, 2,160,452 or 3% more than in 1952, but the value of shipments was down by $368,850 or 4% to $8,059,907. (9)
Coal Production and Imports Down In September, 9 Months

Coal production and imports declined again in September. The month's output amounted to 1,247,000 tons, 6% below last year's 1,323,000, and landed imports declined 16% to 2,100,000 tons from 2,497,000. January-September production dropped 6% to 10,325,000 tons from 10,965,000, and landed imports were cut 23% to 13,389,000 tons from 17,435,000. (10)

Gold Production Increased In August For 4th Month In Row

Gold production increased in August for the fourth straight month, rising to 371,252 fine ounces from 328,747 in the same month last year. August’s increase followed gains in July to 380,953 fine ounces from 368,334 a year earlier, in June to 377,347 fine ounces from 362,321, and in May to 381,615 fine ounces from 368,597. Decreases in the January-April period offset these gains and cumulative production in the first 8 months this year fell to 2,844,291 fine ounces from 2,901,118.

Production was higher both in August and the January-August period in the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Quebec and Ontario there were increases in the month but decreases in the 8 months, while the combined output for Newfoundland and Nova Scotia declined in both periods.

January-August output follows by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 7,239 fine ounces (7,784 last year); Quebec, 717,457 fine ounces (756,407); Ontario, 1,533,837 fine ounces (1,586,868); Prairie Provinces, 162,296 fine ounces (147,545); British Columbia, 185,918 fine ounces (181,067); Yukon, 34,434 fine ounces (27,880); and Northwest Territories 201,092 fine ounces (193,567). (11)

Iron Ore Shipments 27% Higher In August

Shipment of iron ore from Canadian mines climbed almost 27% in August from a year earlier. This was the first increase since January last and the cumulative shipments for the January-August period declined 12%. The month’s total amounted to 992,271 tons -- highest this year -- as compared with 782,860, bringing 8-month shipments to 3,578,417 tons as against 4,072,727. End-of-August stocks were 1,511,388 tons, 4 times as large as last year’s 388,141.

August shipments of ore for export were boosted to 903,297 tons from 639,373 a year ago, but 8-month shipments were down to 2,962,053 tons from 3,102,490. Ore shipments to Canadian consumers in August were cut to 88,974 tons from 143,487, and in the 8 months the total dropped to 616,364 tons from 970,237. (12)

Nickel And Copper Production Upped In August And 8 Months

Continuing the steady climb since the beginning of the year, production of nickel in August rose to 13,219 tons from 11,861 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative output for the January-August period to 103,556 tons as compared with 93,906 a year earlier.

Primary copper production in August increased to 27,039 tons from 21,437 a year ago. With gains in all months except January and February the cumulative output to the end of August rose to 198,316 tons from 169,606 in the like 1953 period. (13)
Asbestos Shipments Up in August  

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were larger in August than in the corresponding month last year but January-August shipments were down from a year earlier. The month's total amounted to 80,783 tons as compared with 72,752, bringing 8-month shipments to 585,989 tons as against 604,305. August's exports were up to 74,530 tons from 68,120, but were moderately lower in the 8 months at 553,399 tons as compared with 575,265. (14)

Shipments of Portland Cement  

Portland Cement shipments continued to rise in August, totalling 2,293,227 barrels as compared with 2,011,684 in the corresponding month last year, raising the cumulative total for the January-August period to 15,389,370 barrels from last year's 14,626,540. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of August were 460,649 barrels, down from 837,229 a year ago. (15)

Shipments of Salt  

Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in August amounted to 45,758 tons as compared with 41,730 in the preceding month and 44,858 in the corresponding month last year. In the January-August period 317,998 tons were shipped as against 316,691 in the like 1953 period. Producers' stocks at the end of August were 23,515 tons as against 20,398. (16)

More Silver, Lead, Less Zinc Produced in August  

Canadian production of lead and silver increased in August and the first 8 months this year as compared with a year earlier but the output of zinc declined. August's production of lead amounted to 18,242 tons (13,864 a year ago); silver, 2,838,943 fine ounces (2,029,346); and zinc, 32,424 tons (32,754). January-August production totals: lead, 147,482 tons (126,468 last year); silver, 20,399,620 fine ounces (19,691,249); and zinc, 236,658 tons (269,653). (17)

More Building Brick, Structural And Drain Tile Made In First Six Months  

Canadian producers made more building brick, structural tile, drain tile and pottery in the first six months this year, but less sewer pipe, fireclay blocks and shapes, and other domestic clay products than in the first half of 1953.

Production of building brick increased to 199,205,000 worth $9,019,325 from 182,316,000 valued at $7,925,030 last year, structural tile to 91,113 tons worth $1,687,247 from 88,249 tons valued at $1,665,847, drain tile to 12,908,000 worth $794,872 from 12,339,000 valued at $764,532, and pottery to $234,506 from $233,752. The value of sewer pipe produced dropped to $1,399,039 from $1,639,680, fireclay blocks and shapes to $149,824 from $203,096, and other clay products to $406,107 from $412,787. Total value of products made from domestic clays increased to $13,690,920 from $12,844,654 in the first six months last year.

In July, sales rose to $3,266,634 from last year's corresponding total of $2,808,069, and cumulative sales for the January-July period advanced to $16,957,555 from $15,652,723. (18 & 19)
Output Of Ten Of 16 Leading Minerals Advanced This July

Output Of Ten Of 16 Leading Minerals

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Output Of Ten Of 16 Leading Minerals Advanced This July

July production figures, with last year's in brackets: asbestos 70,383 tons (73,076); cement, 2,558,313 barrels (2,187,370); clay products, 43,266,634 (42,808,069); coal, 363,282 tons (1,073,590); copper, 26,562 tons (22,801); gold, 380,953 fine ounces (368,334); gypsum, 449,283 tons (477,279); iron ore, 830,099 (864,373); lead, 19,164 tons (11,969); lime, 104,810 tons (102,246); natural gas, 6,848,287,000 cubic feet (5,526,752,000); nickel, 12,801 tons (11,751); petroleum, 9,181,780 barrels (8,065,316); salt, 76,025 tons (76,025); silver, 2,714,576 fine ounces (2,353,542); zinc, 31,955 tons (33,968). (20)

MANUFACTURING

Shipments Of Gypsum Products Rose In September, 9 Months

Shipments of gypsum products were higher in September and the first 9 months this year than a year earlier. September's shipments of wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile rose to 60,649,349 square feet from 49,967,206, and 9-month shipments increased to 446,112,001 square feet from 390,357,263. Shipments of gypsum plasters in September advanced to 27,412 tons from 23,574 and 9-month shipments rose to 196,402 tons from 178,749. (21)

Smaller Supplies Of Coke This Year

Supplies of coke made available for consumption in the first 8 months this year totalled 2,365,044 tons, 20% less than last year's 2,955,369 tons. Production in the period amounted to 2,258,651 tons (2,853,440 a year ago), imports totalled 176,112 tons (213,947), and exports were 69,719 tons (112,018). (22)

Crude Petroleum Receipts Increased 10.8% In July

With a substantial rise of 18.4% in receipts from Canadian sources and a comparatively small rise of 2.7% in receipts from other countries, crude oil receipts by Canadian refineries rose 10.8% in July as compared with the same month last year. At the same time production of refined products rose 10.6% and refinery inventories at the beginning of August advanced 20.7%. Receipts of crude petroleum from all sources in July totalled 16,087,132 barrels as compared with 14,518,933 a year ago, domestic sources accounting for 8,796,824 barrels as compared with 7,428,192, and foreign sources for 7,290,308 barrels as compared with 7,090,741.

Increases in motor gasoline, stove oil, and furnace oil more than offset declines in diesel fuel and heavy fuel oil and the month's output of refined products rose to 14,581,086 barrels from 13,180,672. Substantial increases in stocks of motor gasoline, stove oil, and furnace oil more than offset decreases in diesel fuel and heavy fuel oil and August 1 stocks of refined products rose to 22,865,158 barrels from 18,934,506. (23)

MORE
More Asphalt Shingles  Production of asphalt shingles and smooth surfaced roll roofing increased in September but there was a decrease in the month's output of mineral surfaced roll roofing. Output of asphalt shingles amounted to 315,972 squares (281,874 a year ago); smooth surfaced roll roofing, 125,867 squares (112,032); and mineral surfaced roll roofing, 94,059 squares (105,598). Nine-month production totals: asphalt shingles, 2,181,756 squares (2,079,777 last year); smooth surfaced roll roofing, 799,522 (815,111); and mineral surfaced roll roofing, 669,806 (696,048). (24)

More Insulating And Hard Board Fewer Asphalt Floor Tiles Made  Production of both rigid insulating board and hard board increased in September as compared with a year earlier but the month's output of asphalt floor tiles declined. January-September figures show an increase for rigid insulating board but declines for hard board and asphalt floor tiles.

September output of rigid insulating board was 27,046,607 square feet (24,425,095 last year); hard board, 13,509,237 square feet (12,165,979); and asphalt floor tiles, 1,537,064 square feet (1,539,012). January-September totals were: rigid insulating board, 223,088,485 (201,908,224); hard board, 110,301,091 (123,137,265); and asphalt floor tiles, 12,409,917 (13,345,200). (25, 26 & 27)

Output Of Cattle Sole Leather Off In August  Production of cattle sole leather declined in August as compared with a year earlier but there were increases in upper leather and glove and garment leather. The month's supplies of calf and kip skin upper leather and horse leather declined. Stocks of raw hides were larger for all kinds except goat and kid skins.

August's output of cattle sole leather amounted to 968,136 pounds (1,083,195 a year ago); upper leather, 4,365,973 square feet (3,872,146); glove and garment leather, 555,336 square feet (461,151). Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 650,847 square feet (720,923), and horse leather 102,537 square feet (188,776).

End-of-August stocks of raw hides held by tanners, packers and dealers were: cattle hides, 512,662 (400,800 last year); calf and kip skins, 581,359 (401,174); goat and kid skins, 14,929 (24,698); horse hides, 16,237 (11,826); and sheep and lamb skins, 30,973 dozen (26,687). (28)

More Plywood, Less Veneers  Factory shipments of veneers declined in August and the first 8 months this year as compared with a year earlier, but plywood shipments increased. End-of-August inventories of both were larger than last year. August's shipments of veneers amounted to 51,103,000 square feet as compared with 67,098,000 a year ago, bringing the January-August total to 486,458,000 as compared with 609,012,000. Inventories at the end of August were 49,116,000 square feet as compared with 36,665,000. Plywood shipments in August totalled 84,798,000 square feet as compared with 67,982,000 and 8-month shipments aggregated 590,556,000 as compared with 558,895,000. Stocks at the end of August were 35,250,000 square feet as compared with 30,307,000. (29)
August Trading In Outstanding Securities

More Than Twice As Heavy As Year Earlier

Canadians were, on balance, purchasers of outstanding security issues from other countries in August, resulting in a capital export of $7,500,000 — the first net export since August 1953 — in contrast to the net capital import of $6,600,000 in the preceding month. There continued to be a heavy volume of transactions: trading turnover amounted to $131,000,000 compared with $56,000,000 a year ago.

Trading with the United States led to a purchase balance of $6,700,000. Heavy net repurchases of government direct and guaranteed bonds more than offset net sales of $6,800,000 Canadian stocks and $3,800,000 United States securities. The repatriation of bonds appears to have been influenced by the strength of the Canadian dollar.

In the 3 months ending August, net sales of Canadian stocks to all United States residents totalled $24,000,000 compared with $19,000,000 in the preceding 5 months. These transactions included sales to new Canadian diversified investment companies formed by United States interests; such companies raised some $90,000,000 of capital during the 3 months. The rate of acquisition of Canadian stocks by United States residents in this period has been exceeded during the post-war years only in the first half of 1952.

In August, small net exports of capital on outstanding securities account also occurred in trade with the United Kingdom and other overseas countries. The general pattern of trading was the same in each case as with the United States. Canadians repatriated bonds and debentures owned abroad, but were sellers of Canadian stocks.

Total sales to all countries in August amounted to $61,900,000 as compared with $67,800,000 in July and $27,600,000 in the same month last year, and the purchases totalled $69,300,000 as compared with $61,200,000 in July and $28,000,000 a year ago. In the January-August period sales to all countries aggregated $478,600,000 as compared with $327,600,000, and the purchases totalled $428,200,000 as compared with $353,900,000. (30)

Commodity Imports In August

Slightly Below Year Earlier

Commodity imports into Canada during August were valued at $335,200,000, down less than 3% from last year's August value of $345,200,000, according to final figures released by the Bureau. The month's decline compares with a decrease of slightly over 8% to $2,726,600,000 for the January-August period from $2,967,200,000 in 1953.

Imports were down in value this August from a year ago from the United Kingdom, the United States and Latin America, and higher from the other Commonwealth countries taken together, Europe and the remaining foreign countries. Among the commodity groups, only two, iron and products and non-metallic minerals and products, were lower.

Purchases from the United States were down in August to $238,937,000 from $244,738,000 a year earlier, the cumulative total for the eight months ending August falling to $1,982,275,000 from $2,203,678,000 last year. Over the eight months, the value of imports in all commodity groups except agricultural and vegetable and wood and paper was lower, the major decrease being in iron and products.
Imports from the United Kingdom fell in the month to $31,146,000 as compared to $38,409,000 last year, and in the eight months were down to $270,264,000 as against $305,068,000. Most of the decrease in the cumulative period was in iron and steel products and textiles.

In contrast, August purchases from other Commonwealth countries rose to $17,614,000 from $14,676,000 last year, and the January-August total was up to $114,724,000 compared to $109,050,000. There were increases for all areas in the month and for all except the Asia group in the eight months.

Purchases from Latin America declined in August to $22,194,000 from $26,401,000 but for the eight months were down somewhat less to $195,227,000. Imports from Europe rose to $15,647,000 in August from $14,921,000, and were slightly higher for the January-August period at $111,334,000 against $111,334,000. Biggest gain in each period was in purchases from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The August total for the remaining foreign countries was $7,551,000 compared to $5,460,000 last year, the eight-month value rising to $46,125,000 compared to $37,688,000. (31 & 32)

The following table shows the value of major commodity imports in August and the January-August period together with corresponding 1953 figures, listed in order of value for the 8 months.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm implements &amp; machinery</td>
<td>17,351</td>
<td>11,062</td>
<td>171,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum products</td>
<td>15,056</td>
<td>11,323</td>
<td>85,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>9,834</td>
<td>12,541</td>
<td>68,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling-mill products</td>
<td>9,443</td>
<td>6,990</td>
<td>81,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>12,685</td>
<td>9,636</td>
<td>86,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engines &amp; boilers</td>
<td>6,857</td>
<td>5,447</td>
<td>80,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>7,249</td>
<td>3,737</td>
<td>82,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton products</td>
<td>5,921</td>
<td>5,921</td>
<td>65,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipes, tubes, fittings</td>
<td>3,674</td>
<td>6,661</td>
<td>43,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee &amp; chicory</td>
<td>4,398</td>
<td>4,272</td>
<td>37,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar &amp; products</td>
<td>6,380</td>
<td>5,394</td>
<td>35,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, raw &amp; linters</td>
<td>3,028</td>
<td>4,315</td>
<td>40,945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MERCHANDISING**

**Department Store Sales**

Department store sales rose 4.4% during the week ending October 23 as compared with a year earlier. Sales were up 11.4% in British Columbia, 9% in Ontario and 7.7% in Quebec, but declined 12.4% in Saskatchewan, 5.7% in Alberta, 3.9% in Manitoba, and 2.2% in the Atlantic Provinces.
railway carloadings lower in 2nd October Week

railway carloadings on Canadian railways during the second week of October declined 4.3% as compared with a year earlier and receipts from connections fell 14.8%. From the beginning of the year to October 14 loadings in Canada dropped 9.2% and receipts from connections decreased 13.7.

loadings in Canada in the second October week totalled 71,503 cars as compared with 74,745 bringing cumulative loadings to 2,870,922 cars as compared with 3,160,633. Receipts from connections in the week amounted to 25,888 cars as compared with 30,374, and cumulative receipts were 1,181,122 cars as compared with 1,295,631. Loaded in smaller volume were: vegetables, pulpwood, automobiles, trucks and parts, miscellaneous carloads, and merchandise, L.C.L. Increased loadings included: grain, iron ore, and non-ferrous ores and concentrates. (33)

prices

wholesale prices lower

mainly reflecting a decline in vegetable products, Canada's general wholesale price index receded 0.2% to 215.3 in September from 215.8 in August. Of the remaining groups, animal products and textiles decreased fractionally while four other groups increased and chemicals remained unchanged. As compared with September last year the general index declined 3%.

vegetable products dropped 1.5% to 194.2 from 197.1 in August, responding to price declines for coffee, cocoa, potatoes, onions, vegetable oils, livestock feeds, imported fresh fruits, canned fruits and dried fruits, which out-weighted increases in grains, milled cereal foods and raw rubber.

in the animal products group, weakness in hogs, lambs, fresh meats, cured meats, hides, furs and leather overbalanced strength in fishery products, eggs, lard, tallow and butter, netting an index decline of 0.3% to 228.9 from 229.7.

textile products eased 0.3% to 230.1 from 230.8, reflecting lower prices for worsted yarns, worsted and woolen cloth, raw wool, both domestic and imported cotton fabrics and cotton years. Raw cotton was the only sub-group to move higher.

price increases in fir lumber, cedar lumber and cedar shingles contributed mainly to an increase of 0.5% in the wood, wood products and paper group which moved to 289.0 from 287.6. An increase of 0.5% in non-ferrous metals to 168.1 from 167.3 was due to higher prices for pig lead and electrolytic zinc. In the iron and steel group, higher prices for steel plates and steel sheets accounted for a gain of 0.3% in the index which moved to 212.2 from 211.5.

lime, plaster and sulphur were responsible for an increase of 0.1% to 175.9 from 175.8 in the non-metallic minerals group. The chemical products group remained unchanged at 176.7, as increases in tartaric acid, industrial gases and lead compounds used in paint materials balanced decreases in zinc oxide and superphosphate.

more
The index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets declined 1.8% to 204.1 from 207.9 as both field and animal products declined. Field products moved down 3% to 162.6 from 167.6 when lower potato prices in both the east and west proved more important than advances in all eastern grains and western flax and rye. Animal products receded 1.1% to 245.5 from 248.7, influenced by lower prices for hogs, lambs, raw wool and eggs in western Canada which outweighed advances in eastern eggs and cheese milk.

The price index of residential building materials moved up 0.2% to 278.5 from 278.0. Responsible for the increase were plumbing fixtures, cedar shingles, metal weather stripping and fir timber. Non-residential building materials also advanced 0.2% to 120.4 from 120.2 as increases occurred in plumbing fixtures, steel sheets, brick, plaster of Paris, turpentine and linseed oil.

**Investors' Price Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Price Indexes</th>
<th>October 28</th>
<th>October 21 (1935-39=100)</th>
<th>September 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Common Stocks</strong></td>
<td>191.2</td>
<td>190.9</td>
<td>189.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrials</strong></td>
<td>193.3</td>
<td>192.5</td>
<td>191.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilities</strong></td>
<td>170.2</td>
<td>172.3</td>
<td>170.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Banks</strong></td>
<td>219.1</td>
<td>217.6</td>
<td>215.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mining Stock Price Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mining Stock Price Index</th>
<th>October 28</th>
<th>October 21 (1935-39=100)</th>
<th>September 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Mining Stocks</strong></td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>96.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golds</strong></td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base Metals</strong></td>
<td>160.9</td>
<td>161.7</td>
<td>161.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employment & Earnings**

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit in September totalled 109,548, down from August's 112,669, but considerably above last year's 85,623. The number of ordinary claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of the month was 187,945, down from 191,258 a month earlier but up from last year's end-of-September total of 119,381.

During September $12,397,571 was paid in compensation for 3,974,847 unemployed days as compared with $12,066,717 paid for 3,721,598 days in August and $6,739,427 paid for 2,230,702 days in September last year.

Initial and renewal claims in September were: Newfoundland, 1,194 (1,147 last year); Prince Edward Island, 275 (306); Nova Scotia, 4,898 (4,995); New Brunswick, 3,625 (3,613); Quebec, 32,314 (28,805); Ontario, 42,337 (29,189); Manitoba, 3,668 (2,463); Saskatchewan, 1,098 (675); Alberta, 4,308 (2,541) and British Columbia, 11,691 (11,389). (35)
More Employed In Industry

At Beginning Of September

Moderate expansion in logging, manufacturing and construction resulted in a slight increase in overall employment in industry at the start of September, the Bureau's general index registering 112.6, about 0.2% higher than at the beginning of August, according to advance figures.

There was little change during the month in employment in public utility operation, trade, finance, insurance, real estate and the service industries, but mining employment decreased, notably in Nova Scotia.

The most noteworthy gains in industrial employment during the month were 0.8% in Quebec and 0.9% in British Columbia. Manufacturing showed improvement in both provinces, while construction also afforded more employment in Quebec.

The general level of employment also advanced slightly in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba, but there were declines in the other four provinces. The largest loss (1.8%) was in Alberta, and was mainly the result of a contraction in employment in construction.

Compared with September 1 last year, over 2% more were employed in industry in Saskatchewan but fewer in each of the other provinces. The all-Canada index was more than 3% below the 1953 figure of 116.6, the sub-index for manufacturing employment reflecting a decrease of over 6% to 108.3 from 115.6. (The Bureau's index is on the base of 1949 equalling 100).

In contrast to the slight upward movement in the industrial employment index from the August 1 level, the payroll index registered 155.1 at the start of September, a decline of 0.2%. The downturn was partly the result of vacations, but also reflected short-time in some industries.

Compared with a year earlier, the payroll index was down 1.2%. Provincial indexes were higher than at August 1 for New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba, the latter two also showing increases over September 1 last year. All other provinces registered decreases in both comparisons.

The manufacturing payroll sub-index registered 150.6 at the start of September, down from 150.8 at August 1 and 155.4 a year earlier.

Canadians employed in industry averaged weekly earnings of $58.95 at the beginning of September this year, 22 cents less than at the start of August but $1.34 more than on the same date last year.

Average weekly wages and salaries increased during the latest month in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba, and compared with a year earlier were higher in all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, where the figures were lower, and British Columbia, where the figure was unchanged.

At the start of September provincial averages for weekly wages and salaries ranged from $43.48 in Prince Edward Island to $64.14 in British Columbia.

In manufacturing alone at the start of September the average was $60.83 as compared with $61.07 at the beginning of August and $58.83 at the start of September last year. (36)
(Publications numbered similarly to reviews to indicate source of latter)

1- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September, 25¢
2- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
3- M: Grain Milling Statistics, September, 10¢
4- M: Fluid Milk Sales, August, 10¢
5- M: Production of Eggs, September, 10¢
6- M: Oils & Fats, September, 10¢
7- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, July & August, 25¢
8- Sugar Refining Industry, 1953, 25¢
9- Macaroni & Kindred Products Industry, 1953, 25¢
10- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, September, 10¢
11- M: Gold Production, August, 10¢
12- M: Iron Ore, August, 10¢
13- M: Copper & Nickel Production, August, 10¢
14- M: Asbestos, August, 10¢
15- M: Cement & Cement Products, August, 10¢
16- M: Salt, August, 10¢
17- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, August, 10¢
18- M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, June, 10¢
19- M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, July, 10¢
20- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July, 10¢
21- M: Gypsum Products, September, 10¢
22- Coal & Coke Statistics, August, 25¢
23- Refined Petroleum Products, July, 25¢
24- M: Asphalt Roofing, September, 10¢
25- M: Rigid Insulating Board, September, 10¢
26- M: Hard Board, September, 10¢
27- M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, September, 10¢
28- M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, August, 10¢
29- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, August, 10¢
30- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, August, 10¢
31- Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, August, 10¢
32- Imports for Consumption, August, 20¢
33- M: Railway Carloadings, Weekly, 10¢
34- Prices & Price Indexes, September, 20¢
35- Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September, 25¢
36- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, September, 10¢
-= Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August, 25¢
--- Summarized in Bulletin of October 22

M - Memorandum

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, 1954
Scrap Steel: A Fivefold Jump In Exports In 1953 Canada exported almost five times as much scrap iron and steel in 1953 as in 1952, and the 410,000-ton total was nearly double the combined exports of the five previous years. In contrast, imports dropped by more than half to 100,000 tons. As a result, exports were worth almost $16,000,000 last year and imports less than $3,500,000.

16 Per Bus Last year 56,665 long-distance buses entered Canada from the United States. They carried an average of 16 passengers each, of whom 7 were foreign visitors and 9 were returning Canadians.

Schools For Blind, Deaf There was one teacher for every 9 pupils in schools for the blind and one for every 7 in schools for the deaf in Canada in 1951-52 as compared with one teacher for every 28 pupils in schools of all kinds.

Value Of Chemicals Doubled Since 1946 In the post-war years the value of the output of Canada's chemical industries has more than doubled from $376,288,000 in 1946 to $847,850,000 in 1953.

Cheaper Sugar The average price of cane sugar at Canadian refineries dropped 7% in 1953 to 8.5 cents per pound from 8.6 cents in 1952 while the average price of beet sugar fell 8% to 8.9 cents from 9.7 cents per pound.

Alberta, P.E.I. Lumber Cheapest The average price of sawn lumber was lowest at Alberta sawmills in 1952 at $52.39 per 1,000 feet board measure, and at Prince Edward Island sawmills at $52.87. The Yukon and Northwest Territories had the highest average of $98.66, followed by Ontario with $77.72.

Cars: Twice As Many In Toronto As In Montreal The largest city in the country, but when it comes to motor vehicles runner-up Toronto is way ahead. D.B.S. registration figures for last year show 272,560 passenger cars in Toronto, more than twice the 120,177 in Montreal. Toronto also boasted 58,788 trucks and other motor vehicles, almost twice as many as Montreal's 30,957.

Hop Crop Drop Despite an 8% rise in the area seeded to hops this year (1,059 acres), the crop was 4% smaller than in 1953 at 1,629,900 pounds, and the value was down 7% to $1,043,600.

T.B. Death The tuberculosis death rate fell sharply last year to an all-time low of 12.3 per 100,000 Canadians, about half the rate of two years ago and less than a fourth of the 1943 rate.

More Church Furniture Wooden furniture for churches and other public buildings was valued at $7,301,372 in 1952, over 14% more than the $6,403,671 worth produced in 1951.

Toys: $10.35 Worth The results of the last Census of Distribution show that in 1951 Canadians spent $33,088,000 on toys, games and small wheel goods in retail stores, an average of $10.35 per child under 10 years of age. Over 43% of the total was spent in Ontario, where the average per child under 10 was $15.62, British Columbia, which accounted for only 5% of the total, had the second-highest average of $13.65 per child, followed by the Prairie Provinces with an average of $9.05, the Atlantic Provinces with $8.97, and Quebec with an average of $8.34.