



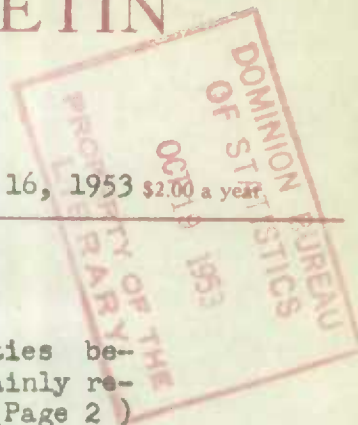
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES fell in seven and rose in two regional cities between August 1 and September 1, changes in food prices being mainly responsible. (Page 2)

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PRICE INDEX OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES USED BY FARMERS, including farm family living costs, registered 227.2 for August, an 0.5 per cent rise from 226.1 in April but an 0.8 per cent drop from last year's August index of 229.0. (Page 2)

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WHOLESALE SALES continued at slightly above last year's level in August, the composite index for nine trades being 0.8 per cent higher this August at 370.0. (Page 4)

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CHAIN STORE SALES averaged a record \$251,926 per store last year, almost 11 per cent above the 1951 high of \$227,601 per store. (Page 4)

. . .

OUTPUT OF MOST LEADING MINERALS was appreciably higher in the first seven months of this year than in the like period last year. Among the outstanding gains were petroleum, natural gas, silver, iron ore, cement, clay products, lead and zinc. (Page 9)

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SAWN LUMBER PRODUCTION in Canada continued to gain over last year during July, with a small total increase east of the Rockies and a sharp rise in British Columbia. (Page 8)

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PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER in Canada was down slightly in September as compared with a year earlier, decreases in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan outweighing gains in the other provinces, but the cumulative output for the first nine months of the year was nine per cent higher than last year. (Page 6)

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MORE BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS were produced in all parts of Canada last year than in 1951, the national increase, in terms of value, amounting to about six per cent. (Page 7)

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS during the last nine days of September amounted to 116,565 cars as compared with 117,252 in the corresponding period last year, continuing the general 1953 trend towards smaller volume. (Page 7)

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P R I C E S

Cost-Of-Living Indexes Declined
In Seven Of Nine Regional Cities

Cost-of-living indexes for seven of the nine regional centres fell between August 1 and September 1 while two advanced; changes in food prices were mainly responsible. Fresh vegetables and lamb were substantially lower in all centres. Advances were general for eggs, lard and coffee, while beef and pork changes were mixed. Bread prices were reported higher in St. John's.

Rents were unchanged in five cities and higher in the remaining four. Fuel and light indexes were firmer in St. John's and Winnipeg, reflecting advances in coal prices, while higher coke prices supported an advance in the Montreal series. In the clothing group, higher prices for men's outerwear and footwear and lower prices for nylon hosiery and rayon slips were the principal changes recorded. Clothing indexes moved up narrowly in five cities and remained unchanged in four. Changes in home-furnishings and services were mixed and affected a wide range of items. As a result indexes were lower in four cities, higher in three and unchanged in the remaining two. The miscellaneous items series advanced in seven cities, Saint John and Toronto showing no overall change. Magazine subscription rates increased in all nine centres, while gasoline prices were higher in Montreal and lower in Toronto.

Composite city indexes for September 1 and August 1 and September 1 group index detail are shown below. They show changes in retail prices and services in each city, but do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

Index Numbers of the Cost-of-Living For Nine Cities of Canada
at the beginning of September 1953
(Base: August 1939=100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - September 1, 1953					
	Aug. 1, 1953	Sept. 1 1953	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings And Services	Miscel- laneous
St. John's*	102.9	102.8	101.4	107.3	108.1	101.9	101.1	101.5
Halifax	175.6	175.0	220.5	128.5	155.8	222.3	187.9	140.3
Saint John	183.8	182.9	221.5	134.5	152.8	229.3	189.6	152.5
Montreal	191.8	191.0	243.3	155.7	144.5	194.7	203.6	144.9
Toronto	183.7	183.9	218.7	162.8	178.5	207.8	189.0	149.2
Winnipeg	178.6	178.1	228.2	137.7	135.0	204.2	196.7	142.2
Saskatoon	185.5	184.9	240.0	136.8	162.2	218.0	204.1	134.3
Edmonton	179.8	179.6	236.1	130.1	124.3	213.7	191.7	145.9
Vancouver	188.0	188.2	233.9	140.1	174.3	217.4	195.0	154.4

* Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

As announced September 21, this is the last publication of regional indexes on the base August 1939=100. Starting in November, these will be replaced by new consumer price indexes on the base 1949=100.

Price Index Of Commodities & Services
Used By Farmers Higher In August

Canada's composite retail price index of commodities and services used by farmers registered 227.2 for August, an 0.5 per cent advance from 226.1 in April but an 0.8 per cent drop compared to last year's August index of 229.0. Exclusive of farm family living costs, the composite index registered 242.1, up 0.3 per cent from 241.3 in April but down 1.3 per cent from 245.4 in August last year.

(concluded on page 3)

In both eastern and western Canada prices of farm equipment and materials were lower in August than in April, while farm family living costs and farm wage rates were higher. Taxes and interest rates were unchanged.

The index of farm wage rates for all Canada advanced by 2.7 per cent from 463.5 to 475.8 between April and August, the index for Eastern Canada moving up three per cent from 434.0 to 447.1 and the index for Western Canada increasing by 2.2 per cent from 505.4 to 516.6. Compared with August last year the Eastern index was down fractionally from 447.4, while the Western index was up from 506.8, the all-Canada index registering an advance from 471.9.

The index of farm operating equipment and materials declined by 0.9 per cent from 208.2 in April to 206.3 in August, and was below last year's August figure of 212.5, with slightly larger declines in both comparisons in the East than in the West. Price decreases in feed, binder twine and seed outweighed advances in petroleum products and fractional gains in building materials and hardware. Farm machinery and fertilizer prices were unchanged from April.

Farm family living costs rose 0.7 per cent from 203.4 in April to 204.9 in August, 0.2 per cent above last year's August level of 204.5. Health and maintenance costs and foods increased two per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively, while other group changes were relatively narrow. Difference between Eastern and Western indexes were negligible except for fuel, where prices were higher in the West and lower in the East. (1)

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>October 8, 1953</u>	<u>October 1, 1953</u>	<u>September 10, 1953</u>
(103 Common Stocks)	149.4	148.8	155.7
81 Industrials	148.2	147.7	155.1
14 Utilities	146.9	145.0	151.3
8 Banks	167.1	168.9	172.7

Mining Stock Price Index

(27 Stocks)	81.1	81.1	87.5
22 Golds	59.4	59.2	64.6
5 Base Metals	130.8	131.1	140.0

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Department Store Sales Up 3.6 Per Cent In Week Department store sales rose 3.6 per cent during the week ended October 3 as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's weekly release. Sales were up 0.7 per cent in Ontario, 11.8 per cent in Saskatchewan, 13.2 per cent in Alberta, and 15.0 per cent in British Columbia. The drop in the Maritimes was 0.1 per cent, Quebec 4.8 per cent, and Manitoba, 2.1 per cent.

Department Store Sales Up 1.5 Per Cent In September Canada's department stores rang up 1.5 per cent more sales this September, according to the Bureau's preliminary release. Sales increases over September last year were reported in all parts of the country except the Maritimes, with Ontario stores leading with a 4.5 per cent gain. In Saskatchewan department store sales were 2.3 per cent higher, in Alberta, 2.1 per cent; in Manitoba, 0.8 per cent; in British Columbia, 0.7 per cent; and in Quebec, 0.3 per cent. The sales drop in the Maritimes was estimated at nine per cent.

(concluded on page 4)

Wholesale Sales Index Up Slightly In August Wholesale sales continued at slightly above last year's level in August, the composite index for nine trades registering 370.0, an 0.8 per cent gain over the August, 1952 index of 366.9. Inventories held by wholesalers in the nine trades at the end of August were valued 4.5 per cent higher than on the same date last year.

Seven of the nine trades reported increased sales this August, clothing wholesalers leading with a nine per cent gain. Sales of dry goods wholesalers were up 3.8 per cent; of wholesalers of drugs, three per cent; of wholesalers of auto parts and equipment, 2.7 per cent; of hardware wholesalers, one per cent; of footwear wholesalers, 0.5 per cent; and of wholesalers of groceries, 0.4 per cent. Tobacco and confectionery wholesalers reported a 2.4 per cent drop in sales, and wholesalers of fruits and vegetables an 0.8 per cent decline.

Month-end stocks of wholesalers were higher in value than last year by 32.4 per cent in clothing, 19.3 per cent in dry goods, 11.9 per cent in footwear, 9.2 per cent in auto parts and equipment, 7.8 per cent in fruits and vegetables, 1.2 per cent in groceries, and 1.1 per cent in hardware, but were three per cent lower in drugs and 2.2 per cent lower in tobacco and confectionery. (2)

Average Sales Of Chain Stores Climbed To New Peak Last Year Average sales of Canadian chain stores climbed to a record \$251,926 last year, almost 11 per cent above the 1951 high of \$227,601 per store, according to the annual report on retail chain stores by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 63 per cent more than the 1946 average of \$154,725 per store and more than four times the 1939 average of \$59,879. Total sales rose for the nineteenth consecutive year to reach a new peak of \$1,929,750,000 that was 12 per cent above the 1951 record of \$1,726,354,400. The number of local, provincial, sectional and national retail chain companies fell by 21 to 458 during the year, but the maximum number of stores operated increased by 112 to 7,935 and the average number of stores operated throughout the year by 75 to 7,660.

Chain store sales were higher last year in all parts of Canada, the percentage gains over 1951 ranging from 1.3 per cent in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 25.9 per cent in Newfoundland. In Saskatchewan sales were up 20.2 per cent; in New Brunswick, 15.8 per cent; in Quebec, 14.9 per cent; in Prince Edward Island, 12.5 per cent; in Nova Scotia, 12.4 per cent; in British Columbia, 10.4 per cent; in Alberta, 10.3 per cent; in Ontario, 9.9 per cent; and in Manitoba, 9.8 per cent. Ontario and Quebec stores together accounted for 66 per cent of the total sales, about the same proportion as in 1951.

The increase in sales last year was common to almost all kinds of chain stores, the notable exceptions being family clothing stores and men's and boy's clothing and furnishings stores (including custom tailors), with sales drops of 17 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively. Among the principal kinds of chain stores the largest percentage gains were made by household appliance, radio and music stores (22.6 per cent), lumber and building materials dealers (21.5 per cent), furniture stores (18.2 per cent) and grocery and combination stores (15.3 per cent). Grocery and combination stores accounted for 36.4 per cent of the total retail chain store sales in 1952 as compared with 34.7 per cent in 1951.

Sectional and national chains accounted for 50.1 per cent of the total chain store trade last year as compared with 49.3 per cent in 1951, while provincial chains accounted for 45 as against 45.7 per cent, and local chains for 4.9 as against five per cent. Chains operating 100 or more stores did 47.8 per cent of the business in 1952 as compared with 46.4 per cent in the preceding year, while chains with annual sales of \$5,000,000 and over got 78.1 per cent of the trade as compared with 76 per cent in 1951. The latter increased in number to 57 in 1952 from 52 in 1951. (3)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Progress Of Harvesting In The Prairie Provinces With the exception of flaxseed, an estimated 90 per cent or more of this year's grain crops in each of the Prairie Provinces had been cut by October 3, according to a survey conducted jointly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and provincial departments of Agriculture. Generally excellent harvesting conditions have prevailed over the Prairie Provinces since October 3 and, with relatively minor exceptions, the western grain harvest should be completed within the next few days.

For the Prairies as a whole, 98 per cent of the rye, 95 per cent of the wheat and barley, 92 per cent of the oats and 65 per cent of the flaxseed had been cut or swathed by October 3. Proportions threshed were somewhat smaller, with rye averaging 95 per cent, wheat 84, barley 77, oats 70, and flaxseed 55. Generally, threshing progress was furthest advanced in Manitoba, and, with the exception of flaxseed, least advanced in Alberta.

Estimated percentages of the various grains cut and threshed, respectively, in each of the Prairie Provinces as at October 3 were as follows: Manitoba - wheat, 98, 92; oats, 97, 89; barley, 96, 88; rye, 99, 97; and flaxseed, 72, 64. Saskatchewan - wheat, 95, 88; oats, 91, 75; barley, 93, 82; rye, 98, 97; and flaxseed, 55, 43. Alberta - wheat, 94, 72; oats, 90, 53; barley, 95, 67; rye, 98, 90; and flaxseed, 68, 54. (4)

Second Estimate Of Fruit Crops This year's Canadian apple crop is now expected to amount to 11,600,000 bushels, four per cent below last year's crop of 12,000,000 bushels, according to the second estimate of fruit production by the Bureau. This is 500,000 bushels less than the first estimate, released a month ago, the decrease being due to crop losses in the Annapolis Valley caused by the hurricane which struck Nova Scotia in September.

Nova Scotia's apple crop is estimated at 1,100,000 bushels, down 32 per cent from 1,626,000 last year. The New Brunswick crop escaped wind damage, but is also 13 per cent smaller at 260,000 bushels. The crop in Quebec is placed at 1,740,000 bushels, up 24 per cent from 1,400,000 last year, and the only increase this year; in Ontario, at 2,400,000 bushels, unchanged from 1952; and in British Columbia at 6,100,000 bushels, down about four per cent.

The 1953 pear crop is estimated at 1,400,000 bushels, an increase of nine per cent over 1952, with increases in both Ontario and British Columbia - the major producing areas - and a sharply lower yield in Nova Scotia. The yield of plums and prunes is now placed at 825,000 bushels, eight per cent less than last year and down substantially from the earlier estimate. The peach crop stands at 2,800,000 bushels as compared to 2,900,000 in 1952, Ontario's crop at 2,279,000 showing a decrease of four per cent that outweighs an increase in British Columbia.

Present indications place the grape crop at 84,000,000 pounds, close to the first estimate and five per cent under last year. Apricots, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and loganberries are practically unchanged from the September estimate. (5)

Margarine Output In September Margarine Production during September was again below a year earlier, for the third successive month and the sixth this year, amounting to 8,467,000 pounds as compared to 9,272,000 pounds in September last year. Aggregate output to the end of September was 74,273,000 pounds this year as against 76,486,000 last year. Stocks held by manufacturers and wholesalers at October 1 were down to 2,035,000 pounds from the revised figure of 2,297,000 pounds on September 1 and compared with stocks of 2,348,000 pounds a year ago. (6)

Creamery Butter Production
Down Slightly In September

Total Canadian production of creamery butter during September was down slightly from a year ago, decreases in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan outweighing gains in the other provinces, while the cumulative output for the nine months was nine per cent over last year. The estimated domestic disappearance was up one per cent in September and five per cent in the nine months over the 1952 periods.

Total production of creamery butter in the month is placed at 31,368,000 pounds as compared with 31,816,000 a year ago, and in the nine months at 247,000,000 compared with 226,700,000 pounds. Domestic disappearance was up to 26,249,000 pounds in September, according to preliminary figures, as against 25,866,000 last year, and in the nine months aggregated 207,317,000 compared with 198,077,000 pounds.

Cheddar cheese production fell nine per cent in September to 7,968,000 pounds as compared with 8,720,000 pounds in September last year, while the January-September output was six per cent higher at 57,315,000 compared with 54,202,000 pounds. Production of concentrated milk dropped about 21 per cent in the month to 36,700,000 pounds from 46,680,000 last year, and was down nine per cent in the nine months at 358,650,000 against 394,500,000 pounds.

Ice cream production rose 12 per cent in September to 2,814,000 gallons from 2,512,000 a year earlier, and in the nine months showed a gain of five per cent at 23,926,000 compared with 22,805,000 gallons. (7)

Production And Stocks Of
Process Cheese In September

September's production of process cheese reached its highest point in the current year, amounting to 4,163,000 pounds, up 15.5 per cent from the revised August output of 3,602,000 pounds, and 12.8 per cent above the September, 1952 total of 3,691,000 pounds.

The cumulative output for the first nine months of this year increased to 32,089,000 pounds as compared with 30,391,000 in the same period last year. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of September totalled 1,140,000 pounds as against 1,006,000 at the end of August and 1,271,000 a year ago.

October 1 Stocks
Of Dairy Products

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on October 1 rose to 94,137,000 pounds from 89,018,000 on September 1, and 77,242,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cheddar cheese stocks amounted to 46,807,000 pounds, up from September's 45,267,000 pounds, but down from last year's October 1 holdings of 47,128,000 pounds.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk dropped to 67,267,000 pounds from 72,847,000 a month earlier and 96,591,000 a year ago, while holdings of skim milk powder, at 16,493,000 pounds, were up from 16,056,000 on September 1, but down from last year's October 1 stocks of 18,673,000 pounds.

Holdings of eggs -- shell and frozen -- declined to 239,000 cases from 331,000 a month earlier, and 377,000 a year ago, while the holdings of poultry meat, at 12,574,000 pounds were up from September's 8,088,000 pounds, but down from last year's stocks of 13,295,000 pounds. (8)

October 1 Stocks Of Frozen
Fruit And Vegetables Higher

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives in storages and factories on October 1 increased to 32,487,000 pounds from September 1 holdings of 29,819,000 pounds and last year's October 1 stocks of 32,356,000. At the same time, stocks of frozen vegetables increased to 20,774,000 pounds from 18,344,000 a month earlier and 17,410,000 a year ago. (9)

Meat Stocks On October 1
Down Slightly From Last Year

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses totalled 59,489,000 pounds on October 1, down seasonally from the revised September 1 total of 66,123,000 pounds and moderately below last year's October 1 holdings of 63,556,000 pounds. Frozen meat stocks amounted to 32,205,000 pounds compared with 39,650,000 a month earlier and 32,482,000 a year earlier, and fresh meat holdings to 17,659,000 pounds compared with 15,109,000 and 16,413,000 pounds. Cured meat stocks were down to 9,625,000 pounds from 11,364,000 at September 1 and 14,761,000 pounds a year ago. Holdings of lard were also lower at 1,794,000 pounds compared with 2,385,000 and 3,907,000 pounds a month and year earlier respectively. (10)

More Bread And Other Bakery
Products Produced Last Year

The gross value of the products of Canada's bread and other bakery products industry rose six per cent last year to \$259,946,000 from \$245,288,370 in 1951, according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Material costs were only slightly higher at \$122,072,000 against \$121,376,693, but salaries and wages were up an estimated 10 per cent to \$75,159,000 from \$67,216,000.

Estimated output of bread was 1,517,810,000 pounds valued at \$162,636,000, up from 1,416,961,847 pounds worth \$149,310,694 in 1951, while the value of other bakery products was \$97,314,000 against \$95,977,676. The industry used 5,406,000 barrels of hard wheat flour for bread valued at \$48,513,000 as compared with 5,250,436 barrels worth \$48,756,005 in 1951. Soft wheat flour used was down in quantity to 285,000 from 296,978 barrels and in value to \$2,994,000 from \$3,065,577.

The industry's output value was higher last year in all parts of Canada. Provincial totals (with 1951 figures in brackets) were: Newfoundland, \$2,449,000 (\$2,231,470); Prince Edward Island, \$125,000 (\$402,242); Nova Scotia, \$7,535,000 (\$6,768,456); New Brunswick, \$8,644,000 (\$6,409,317); Quebec, \$73,704,000 (\$70,423,821); Ontario, \$108,431,000 (\$103,398,406); Manitoba, \$13,511,000 (\$12,999,173); Saskatchewan, \$9,102,000 (\$7,992,470); Alberta, \$14,975,000 (\$13,425,925); and British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, \$23,380,000 (\$21,237,090).

TRANSPORT

Oil Pipe Line Deliveries
Again Set Record In July

For the fourth successive month average daily deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines set a new record in July, climbing to 437,852 barrels, 1.3 per cent above the June average of 432,519 barrels and 14.6 per cent over last year's July average of 325,363 barrels.

Net deliveries totalled 13,573,403 barrels in July, 609,241 more than in June and 3,487,144 more than in July last year. Cumulative net deliveries in the first seven months of this year totalled 82,028,656 barrels, a gain of 45.5 per cent over the 56,362,583 barrels delivered in the corresponding period of 1952.

Net deliveries were higher this July in all provinces. Provincial totals for the month (with corresponding 1952 figures in brackets) were: Alberta, 1,636,415 barrels (1,433,778); Saskatchewan, 1,206,369 (1,093,332); Manitoba, 3,643,212 (3,004,035); Ontario, 2,138,533 (137,062); and Quebec, 4,948,874 (4,418,052). (11)

Railway Carloadings

Railway carloadings during the last nine days of September totalled 116,565 cars as compared with 117,252 in the corresponding period last year. The decrease of 687 cars, though small, continued the 1953 trend of smaller volume of loadings which has been temporarily broken in the period ended September 21. Cumulative loadings for the January-September period totalled 3,001,820 cars, down 83,566 or 2.7 per cent from the 3,085,386 cars loaded in the similar period of 1952. (12)

MANUFACTURING

Clay Product Sales Reach New Monthly Peak In July For the third successive month producers' sales of Canadian clay products reached a new monthly peak in July, climbing to \$2,808,069, \$153,175 above the June record of \$2,654,894 and \$521,965 over last year's July sales of \$2,286,104. Cumulative sales total for the first seven months of the year was \$15,569,343, more than \$3,000,000 above the corresponding 1952 total of \$12,456,308.

Sales were higher in value this year in both the July and seven-month comparisons for all products except pottery, which declined in both periods. July sales (with 1952 figures in brackets) were: building brick, \$1,755,105 (\$1,467,293); structural tile, \$333,300 (\$307,487); drain tile, \$197,897 (\$160,574); sewer pipe, \$352,098 (\$218,132); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$41,584 (\$31,037); pottery, \$37,360 (\$43,891); and other clay products, \$90,725 (\$57,690). (13)

Sawn Lumber Production Continued To Rise In July Production of sawn lumber in Canada during July continued to gain over a year earlier, with a small total increase east of the Rockies (excluding Newfoundland) and a sharp rise in British Columbia.

Output east of the Rockies amounted to an estimated 421,609,000 feet board measure as compared to 419,651,000 in July last year, making a seven-month total of 2,247,812,000 feet as against 1,981,733,000 feet - a cumulative gain of over 13 per cent. Estimated production was greater in the month than a year earlier only in New Brunswick and the three Prairie Provinces and in the seven months was higher in all except Saskatchewan.

July production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 324,582,000 feet board measure, up more than 87 per cent as compared with the output of 173,034,000 feet in July, 1952. In the seven-months ending July production aggregated 2,259,469,000 feet this year as against 1,940,318,000 feet last year, an increase of 16 per cent. Estimated total shipments were up sharply in July to 311,107,000 feet as compared to 129,727,000 a year earlier, and in the seven months to 2,143,501,000 compared to 1,802,606,000 feet last year. Stocks on hand at the end of July amounted to 431,895,000 feet this year in comparison with 375,425,000 feet last year. (14 & 15)

Production Of Iron Castings Again Advanced In July Total production of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings increased to 58,500 tons in July as compared to 55,800 tons in July last year, while the tonnage shipped for use in Canada or export rose to 51,600 as against 44,400 tons. In the seven months ending July production aggregated 491,800 tons as compared to 472,900 for the same 1952 period and shipments totalled 336,700 as against 323,100 tons.

The quantity of pig iron used by iron foundries was down to 24,200 tons in July from 25,100 in July last year, and in the seven months ending July to 208,000 from 231,900 tons last year, stocks on hand at the end of the month being also lower at 40,700 tons as against 47,500 tons a year earlier. Consumption of scrap iron and steel, on the other hand, was higher in the month and seven months, totalling 40,600 tons in July compared to 34,900 and 341,200 tons in the seven months against 296,700 last year. Month-end stocks of scrap iron and steel were lower this year at 81,400 tons compared to 88,600 tons. (16)

Gypsum Products Output of gypsum products during August, with the month's factory shipments in brackets, was as follows: wallboard, 18,989,085 square feet (19,682,325); lath, 27,880,971 (28,096,691); sheathing, 938,399 (822,656); block and tile, 4,713 square feet (24,827); and plasters, 24,190 tons (24,179). (17)

Domestic Sales Of Stoves
And Furnaces Down In July

Domestic sales of stoves and furnaces by Canadian producers were valued at \$4,527,184 in July, a drop from \$4,900,124 in the same month last year. However, sales totalled \$33,462,-935 in the first seven months of this year, an appreciable gain over the corresponding 1952 total of \$25,706,999.

Sales of electric ranges, the leading item, were down to 12,088 units valued at \$1,-976,094 in July from 12,475 worth \$2,191,626 last year, but in the seven-month period were up to 97,479 worth \$17,311,677 from 71,535 worth \$11,831,402. (18)

Coke Supplies Up
Slightly In July

Supplies of coke available for consumption were moderately larger both in July and the first seven months of this year as compared with a year earlier. July's total amounted to 389,324 tons as compared with 356,151 a year ago, while the seven-month tonnage was 2,565,117 tons as against 2,487,349.

Production in July amounted to 376,769 tons as compared with 336,184, bringing the January-July total to 2,476,211 tons compared with 2,296,037. Exports in July were 12,844 tons (17,859 a year ago), while seven-month exports were 102,592 tons (135,094). Imports in July amounted to 25,399 tons (37,826), while January-July imports were 191,498 tons (326,406). (19)

Steel Ingot Output In August

Canadian production of steel ingots during August amounted to 331,678 tons, up from the July output of 315,203 tons and sharply above last year's August production of 279,805 tons. In the first eight months this year production aggregated 2,713,159 tons, an increase of 302,218 tons or 12.5 per cent over the same period last year.

The daily average output in August was 10,699 tons as compared to 9,026 tons in August last year, and over the eight months was 11,165 tons this year as against 9,881 tons. (20)

Mineral Wool

Production of mineral wool in August comprised 20,275,445 square feet of batts, 841,678 cubic feet of granulated wool, and 120,966 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool. Shipments of each during the month ran slightly below production, stocks at the end of the month amounting to 4,263,086 square feet of batts, 421,943 cubic feet of granulated wool and 72,510 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool. (21)

M I N I N G

Production Of Most Minerals
Higher In Seven-Month Period

Production gains were recorded for most of Canada's leading minerals in the first seven months of this year as compared with a year earlier. Outstanding among the increases were petroleum, natural gas, silver, iron ore, cement, clay products, lead, and zinc. There were declines in coal, nickel and salt.

Seven-month output of crude petroleum amounted to 41,415,973 barrels (31,737,496 a year ago); natural gas, 57,902,347 M cubic feet (55,351,527 M); silver, 17,433,151 fine ounces (13,667,868); iron ore, 3,289,867 tons (2,642,320); cement, 12,625,044 barrels (10,773,226); clay products, \$15,569,343 (\$12,456,308); lead, 111,992 tons (92,173); and zinc, 236,791 tons (213,045).

Output of asbestos amounted to 531,553 tons (529,902 a year ago); coal, 8,804,131 tons, (9,939,048); copper, 158,165 tons (150,650); gold, 2,572,332 fine ounces (2,533,-815); gypsum 1,961,541 tons (1,874,041); lime, 701,652 tons (677,689); nickel, 82,046 tons (82,633); salt, 536, 239 (553,878); and zinc, 236,791 tons (213,045). (22)

(concluded on page 10)

Nickel Production Lower, Copper Higher In August Nickel production in August was again lower than a year earlier, for the sixth time this year, amounting to 11,862 as compared to 11,975 tons and bringing the cumulative total to 93,908 as against 94,608 tons for the first eight months of 1952.

Production of new primary copper in all forms in the month again increased over last year to 21,437 as compared to 21,016 tons, making an aggregate output of 179,602 tons for the eight months this year as compared to 171,666 tons last year. (23)

Production & Shipments Of Dry Salt In August Production of dry common salt in Canada during August amounted to 45,875 tons, making an aggregate output of 322,251 tons for the eight months ending August.

Shipments of dry common salt in the month amounted to 44,858 tons and producers' usage and shipments of salt in brine to 37,660 tons, the total of 82,518 comparing with 82,656 tons in August last year. (24)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Asbestos Mining Industry Shipped Less Last Year Canadian producers shipped 929,339 tons of asbestos in 1952 valued at \$89,254,913, a drop of 4.5 per cent in quantity from the preceding year's 973,198 tons, but a rise of 9.4 per cent in value from \$81,584,345 according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

The industry gave employment to 6,318 persons in 1952 paying them \$23,625,431 in salaries and wages as compared with 5,923 persons with salary and wage payments of \$20,024,208. (25)

Shipments Of Lime Dropped Last Year Shipments of lime by Canadian producers in 1952 amounted to 1,175,786 tons valued at \$13,613,221 as compared with 1,241,041 tons worth \$14,082,520 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Quicklime, sold or used, totalled 912,143 tons as against 982,684. The amount used for chemicals and industrial purposes was 812,137 tons (835,654 in 1951), while the amount used for building and other purposes was 100,006 tons (97,035). Hydrated lime deliveries to industrial and chemical plants amounted to 149,015 tons (135,531 in 1951), and shipments to the building and agricultural trades amounted to 114,628 tons (122,821). There were 127 lime kilns in use during the year as compared with 132 in 1951. (26)

Women's & Children's Factory Clothing Industries In 1951 Combined output of the women's and children's factory clothing industries in Canada was valued at \$231,519,274 in 1951, a new all-time peak value that was three per cent above the preceding year's gross value of \$224,034,855 and slightly better than the previous record of \$230,306,214 in 1949, according to the annual report on these industries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Employment fell slightly to 34,343 from 34,486 in 1950, but total payroll of the 1,068 establishments in the group rose to \$65,937,382 from \$64,145,262. Material costs were up to \$120,202,123 from \$118,649,166.

Gross output values for the principal sections of the group (with 1950 figures in brackets) were: women's coats and suits, \$54,668,223 (\$56,761,155); women's dresses, \$75,422,512 (\$73,384,592); skirts, blouses, slacks and jackets, \$26,817,118 (\$24,594,568); other outerwear, \$15,640,528 (\$14,716,768); lingerie, \$25,202,553 (\$25,179,386); and children's clothing, \$33,768,340 (\$29,398,386). (27)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

Item

- 1- Price Index Numbers of Commodities & Services Used by Farmers, Aug., 10¢
- 2- Wholesale Trade, Aug., 10¢
- 3- Retail Chain Stores, 1952, 25¢
- 4- Progress of Harvesting in the Prairie Provinces at October 3, 10¢
- 5- M Second Estimate of Fruit Production, 1953, 10¢
- 6- Margarine Statistics, Sept., 10¢
- 7- Dairy Factory Production, Sept., 10¢
- 8- M Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, Oct. 1, 10¢
- 9- M Stocks of Fruits & Vegetables, Oct. 1, 10¢
- 10- M Stocks of Meat & Lard in Cold Storage, Oct. 1, 10¢
- 11- M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, July, 10¢
- 12- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 13- M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, July, 10¢
- 14- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, July, 25¢
- 15- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July, 25¢
- 16- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, July, 10¢
- 17- M: Gypsum Products, Aug., 10¢
- 18- M: Stoves & Furnaces, July, 10¢
- 19- Coal & Coke Statistics, July, 25¢
- 20- Steel Ingots, Aug., 10¢
- 21- M: Mineral Wool, Aug., 10¢
- 22- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July, 10¢
- 23- M: Copper & Nickel Production, Aug., 10¢
- 24- M: Salt, Aug., 10¢
- 25- Asbestos Mining Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 26- Lime Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 27- Women's & Children's Factory Clothing Industries, 1951, 25¢
- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, March, 10¢
- Trade of Canada: Imports, detailed, June, 50¢
- Grain Trade of Canada, 1951-52: detailed statistics of elevator operations, rail and lake shipments, prices, exports, etc., \$1

M - Memorandum

NOTICE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has a small remainder stock of the English edition of the Canada Year Book for the following years: 1921, 1924, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1946, 1947, 1948-49; and of Annuaire du Canada for the following years: 1931 to 1935, 1937, 1938, 1940, 1946, 1948-49.

Requests for copies will be filled, without charge, in the order received by the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Last year Canada produced about 66% of the world's output of asbestos.

. . .

In 1953 the average yield of shorn wool per fleece in Canada varied from a low of six pounds in Nova Scotia to a high of 8.2 pounds in Alberta.

. . .

There were 42 establishments in Canada's lime industry last year, two less than in 1951.

. . .

In 1951 primary iron and steel replaced fish processing as the leading industry of Nova Scotia.

. . .

Canada had 17 producing asbestos mines last year, three more than in 1951 and eight more than in 1950.

. . .

The average wage was 73% of the average salary in Canadian manufacturing in 1950 as compared with 69% in 1947 and only 56% in 1939.

. . .

Of the 7,333,759 dozen cans of peas packed in Canada in 1953, about 47% were 15-ounce size, 40% were 20-ounce size, 11% per cent were 10-ounce size, and 2% were 105-ounce size.

. . .

Some 14,012,175 man-hours were worked in Canada's asbestos mines last year as compared with 12,622,744 in 1951.

. . .

Almost 51% of all the lime shipped by Canadian producers in 1952 came from Ontario, while nearly 30% came from Quebec and the balance from Manitoba, Alberta, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

. . .

Well over half of the 1953 pack of canned peas came from Ontario, and about one-fifth of the total from Quebec.

. . .

Of the 13,066 employed in British Columbia's primary fishery industry in 1952, 9,007 worked on boats, 3,735 on vessels and 324 on draggers.

. . .

Canadian-made women's bathing suits cost an average of \$5.82 each at the factory in 1951, 38 cents more than in 1950 when the average cost was \$5.54.

. . .

Canadian food processors produced only 1,485,561 pounds of spiced pork and spiced ham in the second quarter of this year as compared with 26,246,585 pounds in the same quarter of 1952.

. . .

Sheep are shorn for wool in all provinces, but Alberta, Ontario and Quebec usually account for about 70% of the national total. About 30% of the shorn wool produced in Canada in 1953 came from Alberta, 24% from Ontario, and 17% from Quebec.

. . .

Of the \$231,519,274 worth of women's and children's factory clothing produced in Canada in 1951, 65% was made in Montreal and 21% in Toronto.

. . .

Canadian factories produced 171,828 women's bathing suits in 1951, 8,964 less than in 1950.

. . .

Out of every 1,000 employed in manufacturing in Canada in 1950, 805 were wage-earners and 195 were on salary, the former earning 75% and the latter 25% of the total payroll.

. . .

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