



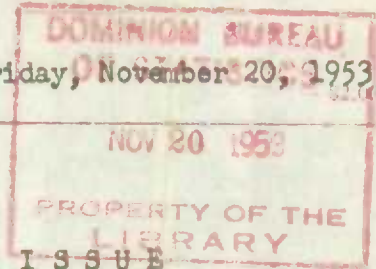
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

COMMODITY IMPORTS were valued at an estimated \$372,800,000 in September as compared with \$347,100,000 in August and \$349,100,000 in the same month last year. With total exports valued at \$343,800,000, Canada's September trade yielded an import surplus of \$29,000,000 as compared with \$200,000 in August and \$6,800,000 last year. (Page 2)

...

HARVESTING RESULTS indicate that for the third successive year Canadian farmers have reaped bumper grain, oilseed and fodder crops. (Page 7)

...

CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES for the 1952-53 crop year are currently estimated at 957,000,000 bushels, consisting of carryover stocks amounting to 362,700,000 bushels and the new crop, which is estimated at a next-to-record 594,300,000 bushels. (Page 8)

...

RETAIL SALES totalled \$8,831,959,000 in the first nine months of this year, a gain of 5.4 per cent over the corresponding 1952 total of \$8,379,795,000. September sales were three per cent higher than last year at \$996,740,000. (Page 3)

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HOURLY EARNINGS in manufacturing averaged 135.8 cents at September 1, a two-cent drop from August 1, but an increase of 0.1 hours in the average working week to 41.1 hours raised average weekly wages by five cents to \$55.81. (Page 14)

...

OUTPUT OF LEADING MINERALS: In the first eight months of this year production increases were recorded for cement, clay products, copper, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lime, natural gas, petroleum, silver and zinc, while output was below last year for asbestos, coal, gold, nickel and salt. (Page 4)

...

RAILWAY CARLOADINGS amounted to 79,617 cars in the first week of November, a decrease of 3,863 or 4.6 per cent from the 83,480 loaded in the same week last year. Cumulative loadings for the 41 periods ended November 7 totalled 3,443,215 cars as compared with loadings of 3,560,583 cars in the corresponding 1952 period. (Page 6)

...

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports Rise In September
Making Another Trade Deficit

Canada's total commodity imports in September were up in value over August and September last year, although still substantially below this year's May-July levels, according to preliminary summary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total commodity exports - on which final figures were released on October 29 - were down slightly in value from August and narrowly higher than a year earlier. The net result was an import surplus, for the eighth time this year, substantially above the slight deficit of August and the small deficit a year ago, but less than the deficits from February to May this year.

Imports in September are estimated at \$372,800,000 as compared to \$347,100,000 in August and \$349,100,000 in September, 1952. Most of the increase over last year was in purchases from the United States, but there were small increases from other foreign countries as a whole and from the United Kingdom. Imports from other Commonwealth countries were lower.

Total exports - domestic and foreign - in the month amounted to \$343,800,000 as against \$346,800,000 the previous month and \$342,300,000 in September last year. On the basis of the estimate for imports, September trade therefore yielded an import surplus of \$29,000,000 as compared to \$200,000 in August, a deficit of \$6,800,000 twelve months ago, and deficits ranging from \$30,400,000 to \$87,000,000 in this year's February-May period.

For the nine months ended September, imports reached an estimated aggregate value of \$3,340,000,000, up from \$2,945,500,000 for the corresponding 1952 period. Total commodity exports in the same period were down moderately in value to \$3,108,700,000 from \$3,190,900,000. The result was a cumulative import surplus this year of \$231,300,000 in contrast with an export surplus last year of \$245,400,000.

Purchases from the United States in September increased to an estimated \$274,200,000 from \$255,100,000 a year earlier, while total sales to the United States rose somewhat less to \$211,400,000 from \$196,600,000. The import deficit with the United States thus increased to \$62,800,000 in the month against \$58,500,000 last year. In the January-September period, imports aggregated \$2,477,900,000 this year as compared to \$2,172,300,000 last year, and total commodity exports were up to \$1,833,600,000 as compared to \$1,700,300,000, the debit balance for the period rising to \$644,300,000 as against \$472,000,000.

Commodity imports from the United Kingdom in September were estimated at \$34,300,000, down moderately from the preceding five months but up from \$31,500,000 in September last year, the cumulative total rising to \$339,400,000 as against \$259,400,000 for the first nine months of 1952. Total exports to the United Kingdom were down slightly in September to \$44,100,000 from \$45,100,000 last year, in the nine months fell to \$509,300,000 from \$590,400,000. The credit balance with the United Kingdom for the month at \$10,800,000 compares with \$12,600,000 a year ago, the nine-month balance being down to \$169,900,000 from \$331,000,000 last year.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries were down to an estimated \$17,100,000 in September as compared to \$19,500,000 in September last year, and in the nine months to \$126,600,000 from \$142,400,000, while exports were up in the month to \$25,000,000 from \$17,800,000 but down for the cumulative period to \$186,900,000 from \$210,400,000. Purchases from foreign countries other than the United States increased to \$47,200,000 in September from \$43,000,000 last year, and showed a comparable rise for the January-September period to \$396,100,000 from \$371,400,000. Total exports to these countries declined to \$62,300,000 from \$83,700,000 for the month and to \$578,900,000 from \$689,800,000 for the nine months.

(concluded on page 3)

The preliminary figures on foreign trade in September and the nine months ending September are summarized in the table following. The import figures are estimates and subject to revision; final and detailed import figures will not be available for several weeks. Figures on exports were issued on October 29.

	September		Nine Months Ended September	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
- millions of dollars -				
<u>Exports (Domestic & Foreign)</u>				
United Kingdom	44.1	45.1	590.4	509.3
Other Commonwealth countries	17.8	25.0	210.4	186.9
United States	196.6	211.4	1,700.3	1,833.6
Other Foreign countries	83.7	62.3	689.8	578.9
	<u>342.3</u>	<u>343.8</u>	<u>3,190.9</u>	<u>3,108.7</u>
	September		Nine Months Ended September	
	1952	1953**	1952	1953
<u>Imports</u>				
United Kingdom	31.5	34.3	259.4	339.4
Other Commonwealth countries	19.5	17.1	142.4	126.6
United States	255.1	274.2	2,172.3	2,477.9
Other Foreign countries	43.0	47.2	371.4	396.1
	<u>349.1</u>	<u>372.8</u>	<u>2,945.5</u>	<u>3,340.0</u>

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Value of Retail Sales Up 5.4 Per Cent In Nine-Month Period Canada's retail establishments had estimated sales in the first nine months of this year totalling \$8,831,959,000, an increase of 5.4 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$8,379,795,000. September sales, at \$996,740,000, were three per cent above those of September last year, but 1.7 per cent under August.

All regions had increased sales in the 9-month period, but for September moderate declines were recorded in the Atlantic Provinces, Alberta and British Columbia. Saskatchewan had the largest percentage increase over last year both in the nine-month period and September, the former rising 9.5 per cent and the latter 9.7 per cent.

Nine-month increases for the other provinces were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 3.9 per cent; Quebec, 5.2; Ontario, 5.7; Manitoba, 5.7; Alberta, 5.1; and British Columbia, 3.3. In September the sales advance in Quebec was 3.3 per cent, Ontario 4.3, and Manitoba 0.9, while the decline in the Atlantic Provinces was 0.3 per cent, Alberta one per cent, and British Columbia 0.1 per cent.

Among the individual trades there were sales gains in the nine-month period of 12.4 per cent for lumber and building material dealers, 11.4 for appliance and radio, 10.2 for motor vehicle dealers, 8.1 for garages and filling stations, 7.1 for tobacco stores and 7.0 for hardware. Men's clothing store sales declined 2.2 per cent, coal and wood dealers by 7.3 per cent, and restaurant sales by 2.2 per cent.

In September, lumber and building materials dealers led in sales gain with a rise of 11.4 per cent, tobacco stores 8.6, variety stores 6.1, grocery and combination stores 5.8, garages and filling stations 5.0, while motor vehicle dealers sales dropped 5.2 per cent (the first decline in 4 months), furniture store sales by 3.6, and coal and wood dealers by 2.8. (1)

(concluded on page 4)

Wholesale Sales Slightly Higher This September Wholesale sales continued slightly higher in September than in the corresponding month last year, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from wholesalers in nine lines of trade. The month's index of sales stood at 408.8 as compared with 369.4 for August and 404.1 for September last year.

Drug wholesalers had a five per cent gain in sales as compared with a year earlier, hardware four per cent, groceries three per cent, and tobacco and confectionery two per cent. Wholesalers of footwear reported sales 11 per cent lower, dry goods seven per cent, and fruit and vegetable and clothing sales four per cent. Sales of auto parts and equipment were down three per cent.

The dollar value of stocks held by wholesalers was five per cent higher at the end of September than at the same time last year. (2)

Drop Of 1.7 Per Cent In Department Store Sales Department store sales declined 1.7 per cent in October as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau's preliminary monthly release. There were declines in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia where the gains were 1.8 per cent and 10.9 per cent, respectively. The decline in the Maritimes was 7.2 per cent, Quebec 0.4 per cent, Ontario 5.5 per cent, Manitoba 5.6 per cent, and Saskatchewan 6.7 per cent.

M I N I N G

Output Of Leading Minerals Production of eight of 16 leading Canadian minerals was higher in quantity or value in August this year than in the same 1952 month, while for the eight months ending August production was higher for eleven and lower for only five. Cement, clay products, gypsum, iron ore, lead and petroleum had the largest gains in both periods, and coal the outstanding decrease.

Eight-month output of minerals with gains follows: cement, 14,639,244 barrels (12,-434,297 in 1952); clay products, \$18,186,225 (\$14,568,869); copper, 179,604 tons (171,666); gypsum, 2,548,502 tons (2,343,816); iron ore, 4,072,727 tons (3,348,234); lead, 125,743 tons (106,423); lime, 791,011 tons (768,428); natural gas, 63,658,827 M cubic feet (61,-620,273); petroleum, 49,718,249 barrels (37,735,480); silver, 19,402,293 fine ounces (16,-661,127); and zinc, 269,545 tons (248,632).

Production in the eight months of the five with decreases was: asbestos, 604,305 tons (606,561); coal, 9,638,783 tons (10,895,174); gold, 2,901,049 fine ounces (2,906,-048); nickel, 93,908 tons (94,608); salt, 618,757 tons (636,534). (3)

Crude Petroleum Output In August Crude petroleum production for all Canada amounted to 8,277,152 barrels in August, up from 8,057,507 barrels in July and 38 per cent above last year's August output of 5,997,984 barrels. Aggregate production to the end of August this year was 49,718,249 barrels as compared to 37,735,-480 last year, a rise of more than 31 per cent. Production was higher this year than last both in August and the eight months in all producing regions except the Northwest Territories.

August output in Alberta amounted to 7,958,813 barrels compared to 5,779,663 a year earlier; Saskatchewan, 230,150 (165,929 last year); Manitoba, 36,921 (4,484); Ontario, 25,-191 (15,209); Northwest Territories, 24,833 (31,676); and New Brunswick, 1,244 (1,023) barrels. These figures do not include natural gasoline output, which amounted to 41,598 barrels in August against 42,092 last year, and to 384,812 compared to 366,341 barrels in the eight months. Natural gas production in the month was down to 5,755,640,000 cubic feet from 6,268,746,000 in August, 1952, but was higher for the eight months at 63,658,827,000 against 61,620,273,000 cubic feet. (4)

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

Sales Of Manufactured And Natural Gas In August Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies during August totalled 1,679,446,000 cubic feet, down slightly from 1,685,254,000 a year earlier, the eight-month total at 17,554,773,000 cubic feet being also slightly under last year. Natural gas sales were up in the month to 2,940,929,000 from 2,835,968,000 cubic feet last year, and in the eight months to 47,482,391,000 from 44,753,201,000 cubic feet. (4)

Refined Petroleum Production Rose Over Nine Per Cent In July Output of refined petroleum products in July was 13,180,672 barrels, up from 12,311,375 in June and over nine per cent above last year's July output of 12,070,602 barrels. Motor gasoline production was up to 5,866,491 barrels from 5,391,080 a year earlier; stove oil to 478,901 (428,735); diesel fuel to 1,502,114 (970,341); heavy fuel oil to 2,549,032 (2,391,728); aviation turbine fuel to 139,778 (54,183); and asphalt to 811,467 (802,258); while furnace oil was down at 1,098,200 against 1,227,749 barrels and lubricating oil at 163,625 compared to 168,055. Refineries used 13,528,927 barrels of crude oil compared to 12,829,940. Receipts of crude oil by refineries rose to 14,518,933 barrels from 13,268,992 last year, receipts of domestic crude oil rising to 7,428,192 barrels or 51 per cent of the total from 5,636,077 or about 42 per cent. Receipts of imported, higher in June, were down to 7,090,741 from 7,632,915 barrels, supplies being higher from Venezuela but lower from other sources. (5)

Pig Iron Production Up Again In September Pig iron output in September was 243,963 tons, down from August's 267,249 but above last year's September output of 222,686 tons. The cumulative production to the end of September rose to 2,271,754 from 2,003,379 tons. Production of steel ingots, including alloy steel ingots, as separately reported a few days ago, rose to 321,332 tons in the month from 274,662 a year earlier, and in the nine months aggregated 3,034,491 compared to 2,671,221. Output of steel castings was again lower at 8,012 compared to 10,334 tons last year, and in the nine months was down to 80,347 against 96,860. (6)

Shipments Of Primary Steel Shapes In June Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 277,707 net tons in June as compared with 263,685 in the corresponding month last year. Producers interchanged 130,635 tons as against 141,580. June shipments included 13,221 tons of semi-finished shapes, 19,715 of structurals, 16,442 of plates, 23,066 of rails, 7,820 of tie plates and track material, 39,929 of hot rolled bars, 20,215 of pipes and tubes, 29,148 of wire rods, 37,559 of black sheets, 8,210 of galvanized sheets, 9,623 of castings, and 52,759 of other rolled products. (7)

Domestic Sales Of Stoves And Furnaces In August Domestic sales of stoves and furnaces by producers in August amounted in value to \$5,437,988, slightly above last year's August value of \$5,434,673. For the eight months total sales were up to \$38,900,923 from \$31,082,092 last year. Sales of electric ranges and stoves fell in number in August to 11,874 from 12,427 a year earlier, but in the eight months were up to 109,353 from 83,962. Sales of warm air furnaces, designed exclusively for oil burning now second in value were up to 4,502 from 3,574 in the month, and to 22,023 from 14,463 in the eight months; while those of warm air furnaces designed exclusively for coal or wood burning were down to 3,442 from 4,151 in the month and to 15,812 from 19,109 in the eight months. Sales figures were lower also in the month and cumulative period for solid fuel cooking stoves, and heating stoves and space heaters. (8)

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Output Of Suits For Men And Youths
Higher In Second Quarter This Year

Canada's garment manufacturers turned out 302,478 all-wool one-pant suits for men and youths in April, May and June, 47,355 more than in the same three months last year, according to the quarterly report for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the production of selected items of wearing apparel for men, youths, boys, women, misses and children.

Second-quarter output of men's and youth's all-wool two-pant suits was also higher this year at 76,065 against 60,551, while the production of all-wool pants and slacks was up to 243,183 from 234,280. Output of boys' all-wool one-pant suits, on the other hand, tumbled to 6,509 from 16,230 in 1952. There were 146,451 dozen fine cotton shirts for men and youths manufactured in the April-June period this year, 10,501 dozen more than last year, while the output of fine nylon shirts was up to 6,268 dozen from 5,136 dozen. Production of fine cotton shirts for boys was appreciably higher this year at 19,508 dozen against 16,896 dozen in 1952.

During the quarter 1,762,510 rayon and rayon mixtures dresses and 278,884 wool coats were manufactured for women and misses, 57,486 more dresses but 51,468 fewer coats than last year. Production of nylon blouses was slightly lower this year at 38,507 dozen against 38,727 dozen, but output of cotton blouses was up to 90,835 dozen from 80,857 dozen. Production of children's dresses totalled 663,645 in the April-June period this year, a sizeable drop from the 771,013 turned out in the second quarter of 1952. However, output of wool coats was up to 136,394 this year from 115,146 last year, and the production of cotton blouses to 37,967 dozen from 22,618 dozen. (9)

Releases Of Cigarettes And
Cigars Higher In September

Releases of cigarettes and cigars for consumption in Canada increased in September as compared with a year earlier, but cut tobacco releases declined. Production of both beer and new spirits advanced in the same comparison.

Cigarette releases in September totalled 2,072,000,000 as compared with 1,672,000,000 in the same month last year; cigars, 21,700,000 compared to 19,700,000; cut tobacco, 2,186,000 pounds compared with 2,602,000; plug tobacco, 151,000 pounds compared with 210,000; and snuff, 75,000 pounds compared with 64,000.

The month's production of beer amounted to 681,800 barrels as compared with 678,000, while the output of new spirits totalled 1,780,000 proof gallons compared with 1,680,000. The quantity of new spirits bottled, including imported liquors, amounted to 1,170,000 proof gallons compared with 1,010,000, while the stocks of distilled liquor at the end of September totalled 92,500,000 proof gallons compared with 90,240,000.

T R A N S P O R T

Carloadings On Canadian Railways

Revenue cars loaded on Canadian railways for the first week of November numbered 79,617 cars, down 3,863 or 4.6 per cent from the 83,480 loaded in the same week of 1952. The downward trend was widespread with 28 of the 40 commodity groups which move in carload lots having smaller loadings as did the L.C.L. shipments. Receipts from connections also declined, falling to 30,656 cars as compared with 32,587. Loadings at eastern stations were down 1,083 cars to 49,384 and those in western Canada fell by 2,780 to 30,233. The movement of grain, livestock, coke, iron and steel, gasoline, automobiles and miscellaneous carload lots was lower in the East but coal, building materials, non-metallic mine products, and paperboard registered gains. In the West, grain, iron ore, crude petroleum, lumber, miscellaneous carloads and L.C.L. shipments declined, while livestock and building materials moved in greater quantities. Cumulative loadings for the forty-one periods ended November 7 declined from 3,560,583 cars in 1952 to 3,443,215 cars. Receipts from connections fell from 1,495,626 cars to 1,401,865. (10)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

November Estimate Of Field Crops Shows Generally Large Yields

Actual harvesting results indicate that Canadian farmers for the third successive year have harvested unusually large grain, oilseed and fodder crops, according to the Bureau's November estimate of production of principal field crops released during the week. While new production records were set for only one crop, soybeans, outturns of five others - wheat, barley, rye, shelled corn and rapeseed - were the second largest on record, and production of ten of the 20 crops included in the Bureau's estimates was above that of last year. Among those below the record or near-record levels reached by many crops in 1952 are spring wheat, oats for grain, barley, spring rye, mixed grains and flaxseed.

Generally favourable harvesting conditions, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, and the absence of early killing frosts in areas where unusually late seeding left crops susceptible to potential frost damage, made possible the realization of the near-record or above-average outturns indicated for many crops earlier in the season. This year's average yields per acre of spring-sown grains, almost without exception, were higher than in 1952 in Eastern Canada and British Columbia and below last year's record or near-record levels in the Prairie Provinces. Average yields of fall-sown grains, with the minor exception of fall rye in Quebec, were above those of 1952. New record average yields per acre were established for wheat in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario; for oats in Prince Edward Island; fall rye in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta; mixed grains in Nova Scotia and Quebec; buckwheat in New Brunswick; potatoes in British Columbia and for all Canada.

Wheat Canada's 1953 wheat crop is now estimated at 614,000,000 bushels, second only to last year's record 687,900,000 and 45 per cent above the ten-year (1943-52) average of 423,500,000 bushels. Not only are the 1952 and 1953 wheat crops the only two in excess of 600,000,000 bushels but they have followed the 1951 crop of 562,700,000 bushels. Before 1951 only four Canadian wheat crops exceeded the half-billion bushel level and only two, in 1928 and 1942, were greater than 550,000,000 bushels.

This year's crop of spring wheat is now estimated at 587,800,000 bushels. It was harvested from a seeded area estimated at 24,800,000 acres yielding an indicated 23.7 bushels per acre. In comparison, last year's spring wheat crop, estimated at a record 667,100,000 bushels, yielded a record average of 26.3 bushels per acre on a seeded area of 25,300,000 acres. Production of winter wheat in Ontario, the major producing area, is placed at 26,200,000 bushels, harvested from 732,000 acres averaging a record yield of 35.8 bushels per acre.

In the Prairie Provinces the 1953 wheat crop is estimated at 584,000,000 bushels, 80,000,000 below last year's record 664,000,000 bushels. The estimated average yield for the Prairie Provinces as a whole is 23.7 bushels per acre, with Manitoba averaging 20.8, Saskatchewan 23.3, and Alberta 25.7 bushels. Saskatchewan's crop is put at 375,000,000 bushels, second only to last year's record 435,000,000; Alberta's at 163,000,000, down 9,000,000 from last year; and Manitoba's at 46,000,000 compared with 57,000,000 bushels last year.

Oats For Grain Production of oats for grain is estimated at 405,600,000 bushels, down 13 per cent from 466,800,000 last year, largely due to a drop in the seeded area from 11,100,000 to 9,800,000 acres. The average yield is 41.3 compared to 42.2 bushels. Both average yield and production were above 1952 in all areas except the Prairie Provinces.

Barley This year's barley crop is now estimated at 262,100,000 bushels, second only to the 1952 record crop of 291,400,000 bushels. Average yields were again above 1952 in all areas except the Prairie Provinces, where production is down 30,000,000 from last year to an estimated 251,000,000 bushels.

Rye The combined production of fall and spring rye is placed at 28,100,000 bushels, again second only to last year's record crop of 32,400,000 bushels

Oilseeds Except for flaxseed, this year's outturn of oilseed crops for which estimates are available is above 1952. Flaxseed production is estimated at 10,400,000 bushels against 13,000,000 last year. Soybean production, at present confined to Ontario, set a new record of 4,400,000 bushels, and rapeseed production is more than three times as great as last year at 51,500,000 pounds.

Potatoes The potato crop is currently estimated at 66,500,000 bushels, 6,400,000 greater than last year. There were increased acreages in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta and higher average yields in all but these two, Ontario and Prince Edward Island. The all-Canada average yield, estimated at 207 bushels per acre, is the highest on record.

Summary Following is the November estimate of the production of 1953 grain crops, in bushels, with 1952 production in brackets: wheat 613,965,000 (637,922,000); oats for grain, 405,580,000 (466,805,000); barley, 262,065,000 (291,379,000); rye, 28,149,000 (24,557,000); mixed grains, 62,087,000 (63,205,000); shelled corn, 20,834,000 (19,722,000); buckwheat, 3,161,000 (2,680,000); peas, dry, 1,207,800 (888,500); beans, dry, 1,219,000 (1,292,800); flaxseed, 10,412,000 (12,961,000); soybeans, 4,406,000 (4,128,000). Root and fodder crop production is estimated as follows: Potatoes, 66,469,000 bushels (60,071,000); field roots, 484,000 tons (495,000); tame hay, 19,868,000 tons (19,083,000); fodder corn, 3,546,800 tons (3,793,200); sugar beets, 898,374 tons (1,022,693). (11)

Supplies Of Wheat For Export And Carryover Supplies of wheat remaining on or about October 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,861,900,000 bushels, some 23 per cent larger than the 1,509,400,000 bushels available a year ago.

Supplies were held as follows, with last year's corresponding figures in brackets: United States, 960,700,000 (790,100,000) bushels; Canada, 744,300,000 (686,600,000); Argentina, 105,400,000 (1,800,000); and Australia, 51,500,000 (30,900,000). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions. (12)

Current Canadian Wheat Supplies Total Canadian wheat supplies for the 1952-53 crop year are currently estimated at 957,000,000 bushels, consisting of carryover stocks of 362,700,000 and the new crop, estimated on the basis of yields at September 1, at a next-to-record 594,300,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat in country elevators on October 14, at 178,100,000 bushels, were up considerably from those of a month ago and exceeded by wide margins the stocks of 139,700,000 and 96,900,000 bushels in the same position in 1952 and 1951, respectively.

Stocks in transit in the Western division were 12,600,000 bushels, somewhat below the 14,900,000 last season and 12,900,000 two years ago. Supplies in Eastern elevators were well above those of the preceding two years. Stocks in Bay, Lake, and Upper St. Lawrence ports at 42,600,000 bushels were up sharply from the 23,100,000 and 16,200,000 in those positions in 1952 and 1951, respectively, while holdings of wheat in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports were almost double those in each of the two previous seasons.

Total visible supplies at October 14 amounted to some 316,600,000 bushels, exceeding by 30 per cent and 58 per cent the total visible supplies of Canadian wheat at approximately the same date in 1952 and 1951, respectively. Subject to realization estimates, the balance remaining on October 1 this year for export and for carryover is estimated at 744,300,000 bushels as against 686,600,000 a year ago. (12)

(continued on page 9)

September Exports Of Wheat And Wheat Flour Total exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat in September amounted to 24,200,000 bushels, and with the exception of last year, were the highest for the month since 1945. Although below both the preceding month and September 1952, they were some 15 per cent greater than the 10-year average for the month of 21,100,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat as grain during the second month of the current crop year totalled 20,900,000 bushels, a decrease of 16 per cent from those of August. This brought the cumulative total for the August-September period to 45,600,000 bushels as compared with 53,200,000 a year earlier. The month's exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat amounted to 3,400,000 bushels as compared with 3,700,000 a year earlier, and August-September exports totalled 7,100,000 bushels as compared with 8,900,000.

The United Kingdom received some 15,300,000 bushels, or 33 per cent of the total August-September exports of wheat. Other major markets during the period were: Japan, 9,000,000; India, 4,300,000; Spain, 3,400,000; Belgium, 3,200,000; Union of South Africa, 2,200,000; Germany, 1,600,000; and Switzerland, 1,600,000 bushels.

The United Kingdom was also the leading market for Canadian wheat flour, taking 1,278,000 bushels in terms of wheat during the August-September period. Korea was next largest with 953,000 bushels, followed by the Philippine Islands with 737,000, Jamaica 381,000, Japan 304,000, Venezuela 249,000, and Hong Kong 239,000. (12)

September Production Of Wheat Flour Lower Canadian production of wheat flour was lower again in September, falling to 1,743,000 barrels from last year's corresponding total of 2,132,000 barrels. This brought the August-September total to 3,166,000 barrels as compared with 4,074,000 in the same period of the preceding crop year. The month's exports of wheat flour amounted to 747,700 barrels, down from last year's 1,102,225 barrels. For the two-month period, exports were off to 1,575,000 barrels as compared with 1,983,000 a year earlier.

Millfeed production in September amounted to 57,100 tons as compared with 75,200 from the same month last year, bringing the August-September total to 104,300 tons as compared with 144,100 a year ago. Ground feeds output for the month totalled 127,441,000 pounds as compared with 143,984,000 at the same time last year. (13)

Stocks And Marketings Of Wheat And Coarse Grains Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit on November 4 totalled 325,715,000 bushels, one-third larger than last year's corresponding total of 246,004,000. Deliveries from Prairie farms were down to 7,510,000 bushels from 11,675,000 a year ago, while overseas export clearances declined to 2,973,000 from 6,628,000.

Deliveries of oats from Prairie farms rose during the week ending November 4 to 3,443,000 bushels from 1,955,000 at the same time last year, and deliveries of flaxseed increased to 312,000 bushels from 242,000. Barley deliveries declined to 2,364,000 bushels from 3,491,000, and of rye to 115,000 bushels from 250,000. (14)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds in the first nine months of this year totalled 1,469,508 tons, down from last year's corresponding total of 1,582,810 tons. Among the major items were the following, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: dairy and cattle feeds, 197,382 (167,796) tons; swine feeds, 240,747 (338,784); poultry feeds, 611,210 (612,756); poultry concentrates, 76,065 (72,566) tons; dog and cat foods, 40,333 (34,158) tons; swine concentrates, 49,323 (67,334); and dairy and cattle concentrates, 34,000 (36,225). (15)

(continued on page 10)

Stocks Of Fruits & Vegetables Stocks of fruits, frozen and in preservatives, on November 1 this year increased to 34,214,000 pounds from 33,542,000 on October 1 and last year's November 1 holdings of 30,680,000 pounds, while the stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, advanced to 22,790,000 pounds from 22,708,000 a month earlier, and 18,604,000 at the same time last year.

November 1 stocks of apples in cold and common storage increased to 6,531,000 bushels from 6,191,000 a year ago, while the holdings of pears advanced to 336,000 bushels from 130,000. Stocks of potatoes increased to 27,466,000 bushels from 21,921,000, onions to 1,243,000 bushels from 1,010,000, carrots to 1,216,000 bushels from 1,048,000, while stocks of cabbages declined to 368,000 bushels from 420,000. Holdings of celery increased to 273,000 crates from 218,000. (16)

Smaller Pack Of Blueberries This year's commercial pack of canned blueberries was smaller than in 1952, according to a special compilation. The pack amounted to 53,493 dozen containers with a net weight of contents of 651,063 pounds as compared with 60,643 dozen containing 1,192,919 pounds. Blueberries quick frozen, not for reprocessing, amounted to 864,159 pounds, up sharply from last year's 233,497 pounds.

Pack Of Canned Corn Smaller Commercial canners packed smaller quantities of corn this year than in 1952, according to a special statement. The pack of corn (cream style, kernel, etc.) amounted to 4,776,560 dozen cans with a net weight of contents of 58,644,706 pounds as compared with 6,589,623 dozen containing 88,637,830 pounds. The pack of corn-on-the-cob amounted to 44,924 dozen cans containing 1,240,580 pounds as compared with 80,808 cans with a net weight of contents of 2,295,143 pounds.

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in October amounted to 7,631,819 gallons as compared with 10,233,208 in the preceding month and 7,139,933 in the corresponding month last year, according to a special statement released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Cold Storage Holdings Of Meat Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on November 1 totalled 67,225,000 pounds as compared with 59,341,000 a month earlier and 71,907,000 at the same time last year. Holdings of frozen meat amounted to 35,180,000 pounds as compared with 31,758,000 on October 1 and 36,407,000 a year ago, and the stocks of fresh meat totalled 19,564,000 pounds as compared with 17,474,000 the month before and 20,680,000 on November 1, 1952. Cured meat stocks were 12,481,000 pounds as compared with 10,109,000 on October 1, and 14,820,000 on November 1 last year. (17)

Stocks Of Frozen Fish Stocks of frozen fish on November 1 amounted to 60,515,000 pounds, up from the preceding month's 59,768,000 pounds, but down from last year's November 1 stocks of 67,570,000 pounds. Cod stocks totalled 6,177,000 pounds (12,698,000 a year ago); haddock, 1,450,000 (1,842,000) pounds; salmon, 15,627,000 (12,322,000) pounds; sea herring, 8,587,000 (10,046,000) pounds; other sea fish, 22,291,000 (21,653,000) pounds; and inland fish, 5,388,000 (9,009,000). (18)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter In Nine Cities Of Canada Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 12 totalled 61,875,000 pounds as compared with 49,351,000 at the same time last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets — in thousands: Quebec, 4,216 (3,088) pounds; Montreal, 29,096 (22,931); Toronto, 12,570 (8,990); Winnipeg, 9,739 (7,505); Regina, 1,037 (826); Saskatoon, 335 (516); Edmonton, 2,433 (2,098); Calgary, 785 (692); and Vancouver, 1,659 (2,705).

(concluded on page 11)

Stocks Of Dairy And Poultry Products On November First

Stocks of creamery butter in storage on November 1 amounted to 91,588,000 pounds, down from the preceding month's 93,900,000 pounds, but up from last year's November 1 holdings of 73,904,000 pounds. Cheese stocks were lower, amounting to 45,077,000 pounds as compared with 47,506,000 on October 1, and 46,562,000 on November 1, 1952. November 1 stocks of evaporated whole milk were down to 61,335,000 pounds from 67,685,000 a month ago and 82,834,000, and holdings of skim milk powder to 14,728,000 pounds from 16,702,000 on October 1, and 19,010,000 on November 1, 1952. Holdings of eggs in cold storage declined to 197,000 cases from the October total of 243,000 cases and last year's November 1 total of 273,000 cases. Poultry meat stocks climbed to 18,657,000 pounds from the preceding month's 12,385,000 pounds and last year's November 1 stocks of 16,636,000 pounds. (19)

Creamery Butter Production Rose Slightly In October

Production of creamery butter in October was moderately higher than in the corresponding month last year, declines in Quebec and Ontario being more than offset by gains in the other provinces. The cumulative output for the first 10 months of the year was eight per cent above that of a year ago. The domestic disappearance for the month was off three per cent from a year earlier, but for the ten months was up four per cent.

Total production of creamery butter in October amounted to 25,480,000 pounds as compared with 25,340,000 a year earlier, bringing the 10-month total to 272,509,000 pounds as compared with 252,073,000. According to preliminary figures, the month's disappearance amounted to 27,792,000 pounds as compared with 28,639,000 a year earlier, while the 10-month total was 235,323,000 pounds as compared with 226,716,000.

Cheddar cheese production declined three per cent in October to 6,795,000 pounds as compared with 6,998,000 a year ago, while the 10-month total advanced five per cent to 64,110,000 pounds from 61,200,000. Production of concentrated milk dropped eight per cent in the month to 33,587,000 pounds from 36,383,000, and the 10-month total fell nine per cent to 392,236,000 pounds from 430,856,000. Ice cream production rose six per cent in October to 1,748,000 gallons from 1,643,000, bringing the 10-month output to 25,674,000 gallons as compared with 24,448,000. (20)

Production And Stocks Of Process Cheese In October

Production of process cheese in October amounted to 4,994,000 pounds as compared with September's revised total of 4,185,000 pounds and last year's October output of 3,833,000 pounds. This brought the cumulative total for the January-October period to 37,105,000 pounds as compared with 34,224,000. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of October totalled 1,230,000 pounds as compared with 1,134,000 a month earlier and 1,237,000 a year ago.

Margarine Production Up Slightly This October

Margarine production in October was narrowly higher than in the corresponding month last year, amounting to 11,190,000 pounds as compared with 11,061,000. The January-October output was down to 85,463,000 pounds from 87,547,000 a year ago. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on November 1 totalled 2,210,000 pounds, up from October's 2,130,000 pounds, but down from last year's November 1 total of 2,621,000 pounds. (21)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Fish Processing

Factory selling value of products of Canada's fish processing industry in 1951 amounted to \$163,010,000. The preceding year's total, which did not include Newfoundland, was \$128,424,000. Excluding Newfoundland, the 1951 value of production was \$148,633,000, an increase of 15.7 per cent. There were 636 establishments in 1951 with 18,706 employees whose salaries and wages totalled \$24,744,000. (22)

(concluded on page 12)

Receipts Of Power Laundries And Dry Cleaning Plants At New High

Business handled by Canada's 1,298 power laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing plants passed the hundred-million dollar mark for the first time in 1952 when receipts rose to \$105,331,000, nine per cent over 1951's \$96,852,000. Receipts of dry cleaning and dyeing plants reached a new peak of \$58,478,000, up 10.7 per cent from 1951's \$52,798,000, and a four-fold rise over 1942's \$14,353,000. Power laundry receipts also reached a new high in 1952 of \$46,853,000, a gain of 6.3 per cent over 1951's \$44,053,000, and more than double 1942 receipts of \$22,396,000. All provinces contributed to the overall increase during 1952. Newfoundland led with a 20 per cent gain, followed by Nova Scotia with a rise of 14.5 per cent. Gains for the other provinces ranged from 7.7 per cent for Ontario to 13.6 per cent for Saskatchewan. (23)

New Records Set By Canada's Lumber Industry During 1951

Production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1951 reached the unprecedented total of 6,948,697,000 feet board measure valued at \$507,650,000. This compares with the previous peak set in 1950 of 6,553,898,000 board feet valued at \$422,481,000. The lumber industry as a whole also attained new high records for all items of principal statistics, topping by sizeable margins the records established in 1950. Gross value of production amounted to \$591,552,000, or 19 per cent above the previous year's \$496,948,000; net value, or value added by manufacture, at \$271,866,000, was 13.6 per cent higher than 1950's \$239,225,000; employment increased by 6.3 per cent from 58,700 to 62,400 persons, and salaries and wages increased 17.4 per cent from \$111,492,000 to \$132,059,000.

The number of mills increased by five per cent from 7,551 to 7,934. Of the active sawmills, 1,931 were located in Quebec, 1,564 in British Columbia, 1,340 in Ontario, 912 in Alberta, 594 in Nova Scotia, 557 in Newfoundland, 418 in New Brunswick, 372 in Saskatchewan, 161 in Manitoba, 78 in Prince Edward Island and seven in Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

British Columbia lead the provinces in the production of lumber in 1951, accounting for over half the entire output. Quebec followed with 17 per cent, Ontario next with 11.8 per cent, with Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories in successive order.

Production of shingles in 1951 totalled 2,982,400 squares as compared with 3,191,600, a decrease of 6.6 per cent. With a drop in average value from \$9.97 to \$9.38 per square, total value fell by 12 per cent from \$31,808,000 to \$27,977,000. Production of railway ties amounted to 6,019,000, or 29.8 per cent more than in the previous year (4,637,000). Total value increased from \$6,803,000 to \$10,689,000 or 57.1 per cent. The year's output of laths amounted to 104,900 M valued at \$1,042,200 as compared with 123,100 M valued at \$1,134,700. (24)

Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries

Value of products manufactured by the non-metallic mineral products group of industries in 1951 aggregated \$334,875,000, an increase of 17 per cent over the preceding year's \$286,541,000. There were 1,042 plants in the industry (1,045 in 1951), employing 31,522 persons (29,603), whose salaries and wages aggregated \$90,764,000 (\$72,380,000).

All but one of the 13 individual industries had increased output values in 1951. These were as follows, with 1950 totals in brackets: abrasive products, \$44,921,000 (\$32,837,000); asbestos products, \$19,637,000 (\$13,819,000); cement, \$43,024,000 (\$38,201,000); concrete products, \$52,441,000 (\$41,197,000); glass and glass products, \$54,913,000 (\$49,659,000); gypsum products, \$18,886,000 (\$17,880,000); lime, \$14,670,000 (\$12,827,000); products from domestic clays, \$23,528,000 (\$21,791,000); products from imported clays, \$16,948,000 (\$15,096,000); salt, \$9,201,000 (\$8,100,000); sand-lime brick, \$1,885,000 (\$1,553,000); stone, \$18,706,000 (\$19,890,000); and miscellaneous, \$16,145,000 (\$13,693,000). (25)

P R I C E S

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u> (1935-1939=100)	<u>October</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>September</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1953</u>
General Index	220.2	221.5	220.7
Vegetable Products	201.1	199.5	196.7
Animal Products	232.8	245.6	246.5
Textile Products	245.3	240.4	239.8
Wood Products	289.5	287.6	286.8
Iron Products	221.2	221.9	222.0
Non-ferrous Metals	168.1	167.1	166.5
Non-metallic Minerals	173.4	179.0	178.7
Chemical Products	176.2	175.3	173.7
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	223.2	222.2	221.9

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>November 12, 1953</u>	<u>November 5, 1953</u>	<u>October 15, 1953</u>
102 Common Stocks	154.2	156.4	151.4
81 Industrials	153.4	155.7	150.1
13 Utilities	149.3	151.5	150.3
8 Banks	174.3	174.5	167.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
27 Stocks	83.8	85.0	82.1
22 Golds	60.3	61.5	59.5
5 Base Metals	137.6	138.7	133.8

S U R V E Y O F P R O D U C T I O N

Net Value of Commodity Production At New Peak The total net value of commodities produced in Canada set a new record in 1951, according to the Bureau's annual survey of production. Total production value for the year was \$12,934,430,000, an advance of 22 per cent over the previous top value of \$10,558,557,000 in 1950.

Canada's manufacturing industries again accounted for well over half the total, contributing \$6,940,947,000 to the net value as compared with \$5,942,058,000 in 1950. Agriculture made the second largest contribution, setting an all-time record of \$2,685,435,000 as compared with \$1,883,036,000 in the preceding year.

Net production value for the construction group also rose to a new peak of \$1,568,-179,000, far above the previous record of \$1,284,065,000 set in 1950. In recent years the construction industry has accounted for about 12 per cent of all commodity production. The mining industry -- fourth position -- added \$770,143,000 to the value of commodities produced in 1951 as compared with \$657,329,000, its proportion of all production value dropping slightly from 6.2 to 6.0.

Net value of production in the forestry industry rose from \$381,326,000 in 1950 to \$484,264,000, with the proportion of all Canadian production value increasing from 3.6 to 3.7. Value added in the electric power industry advanced from \$313,347,000 to \$363,643,000, the proportion of the national total dropping from 3.0 to 2.8.

(concluded on page 14)

Total production value for fisheries and trapping also increased during 1951, the former rising from \$82,191,000 in 1950 to \$102,027,000, and the latter from \$15,204,000 to \$19,792,000.

Ontario remained far in advance of the other provinces in net production value, its contribution rising from \$4,509,499,000 in 1950 to \$5,320,040,000. Value of output in Quebec advanced from \$2,747,805,000 to \$3,285,040,000 in the same comparison, while British Columbia, in third position, increased from \$973,110,000 to \$1,212,254,000. Value of production in Alberta rose from \$707,906,000 to \$945,439,000.

Saskatchewan, in fifth position, recorded a marked advance in output value from \$532,342,000 to \$872,549,000. Totals for the other provinces were: Manitoba, \$558,174,000 (\$476,515,000 in 1950); Nova Scotia, \$299,366,000 (\$260,279,000); New Brunswick, \$258,265,000 (\$222,007,000); Newfoundland, \$130,773,000 (\$83,137,000); Prince Edward Island, \$34,416,000 (\$28,917,000); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$18,114,000 (\$17,041,000). (26)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in Canada declined by 0.2 cents between August 1 and September 1, but an increase of 0.1 hours in the length of the working week raised average weekly earnings slightly above a month earlier, according to an advance statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The latest earnings were 135.8 cents per hour and \$55.31 per week, and the average hours worked 41.1. Larger numbers of seasonal workers in the food-processing groups and shorter hours in automotive plants helped to offset wage increases in oil refineries and the wood and paper products industries. The average weekly wages were 3.6 p.c. higher than at September 1, 1952.

Hourly earnings in mining were slightly higher than a month earlier. Heightened activity was reported in both branches of the construction industry, although average hourly earnings in highway construction fell slightly due to the employment of more casual help. The hours worked were somewhat shorter in the service group and the hourly earnings rose by 0.5 cents.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending
August 1 and September 1, 1953 and September 1, 1952.

	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Sept. 1 1952 No.	Aug. 1 1953 No.	Sept. 1 1953 No.	Sept. 1 1952 ¢	Aug. 1 1953 ¢	Sept. 1 1953 ¢	Sept. 1 1952 \$	Aug. 1 1953 \$	Sept. 1 1953 \$
Manufacturing .	41.6	41.0	41.1	129.5	136.0	135.8	53.87	55.76	55.81
Durable Goods	41.8	41.4	41.4	141.2	147.1	147.2	59.02	60.90	60.94
Non-durable goods	41.4	40.6	40.7	116.8	123.4	123.1	48.36	50.10	50.10
Mining	42.7	42.8	43.0	148.7	152.7	153.4	63.49	65.36	65.96
Electric & Motor Transportation	46.0	43.6	44.3	131.3	136.5	137.0	60.40	59.51	60.69
Construction ..	42.9	43.0	43.5	130.2	142.5	142.0	55.86	61.28	61.77
Service	42.9	42.0	41.8	72.7	77.0	77.3	31.19	32.34	32.31

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- Retail Trade, Sept., 20¢
- 2- Wholesale Trade, Sept., 10¢
- 3- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Aug., 10¢
- 4- M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, Aug., 25¢
- 5- Refined Petroleum Products, July 25¢
- 6- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, Sept., 10¢
- 7- Primary Iron & Steel, June, 20¢
- 8- M: Stoves & Furnaces, Aug., 10¢
- 9- Quarterly Production of Garments, Second Quarter 1953, 25¢
- 10- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 11- November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops & Minor Oilseed Crops;
Area & Condition of Fall-Sown Crops, 10¢
- 12- The Wheat Review, Oct., 10¢
- 13- M: Grain Milling Statistics, Sept., 10¢
- 14- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 15- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, Sept., 25¢
- 16- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, Nov. 1, 10¢
- 17- M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, Nov. 1, 10¢
- 18- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, Nov. 1, 10¢
- 19- M: Margarine Statistics, Oct., 10¢
- 20- Dairy Factory Production, Oct., 10¢
- 21- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, Nov. 1, 10¢
- 22- Fish Processing Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 23- Laundries, Cleaners & Dyers, 1952, 25¢
- 24- The Lumber Industry, 1951, 50¢
- 25- Non-Metallic Mineral Products, General Review, 1951, 25¢
- 26- Survey of Production, 1938-51, 50¢
- Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed Report, Sept. & Nine Months, 50¢
- Trade of Canada: Imports, Detailed Report, July, 50¢
- Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1952-53, 40¢

M = Memorandum

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

The average farm price of Canadian-grown hops declined to 63 cents a pound in 1953 from 70 cents in 1952.

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Seven times as many seal skins were produced in 1951 than in 1950 by Canada's fish processing industry, the number jumping to 272,745 from 38,984.

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Total value of intended new and repair construction in Canada in 1953 is estimated at \$4,359,000,000, about 7% above the 1952 value of \$4,088,000,000 and 184% more than the \$1,607,000,000 spent on construction in 1946.

. . .

Two-thirds of the business done by power laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing plants in Canada is handled in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario, with 41% of all the plants, accounted for 40% of the total receipts in 1952, while Quebec, with 20% of the plants, accounted for 25% of the business.

. . .

Total net general expenditure (excluding debt retirement) of Canada's ten provincial governments increased 40% from \$876,000,000 in 1949 to \$1,233,000,000 in 1952. Over the same period their total net general revenue rose nearly 43% from \$841,000,000 to \$1,221,000,000.

. . .

Sales of radio and music departments in Canadian department stores were 34.7% higher in the first three quarters of 1953. Next largest gains over last year were made by sporting goods and luggage departments (14.9%), photographic equipment and supplies departments (14.7%), furniture departments (10%) and major appliances departments (9.8%).

. . .

In the first half of 1953 mail flown by Canada's airlines weighed 8,346,346 pounds, 626,562 or 8% more than in the first six months of last year.

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The average value of bread produced by Canada's bread and other bakery products industry was 10.7 cents per pound in 1952, a slight increase from the 1951 average of 10.5 cents per pound.

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There were 3,623 Canadian concerns controlled in other countries at the end of 1951. Of these, 2,821 or 78% were controlled in the United States, 641 or 18% in the United Kingdom, and 161 or 4% in other countries.

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During the July-September period this year 6,102,023 pounds of cut tobacco were produced in Canada, 1,793,620 less than in the third quarter of 1952.

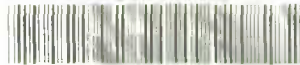
. . .

There was \$938 worth of commodities produced in 1951 for every man, woman and child in Canada. This was 20% more than the 1950 net value of production of \$784 per capita, 85% above the 1946 figure of \$507, and nearly four times the 1938 per capita value of \$247.

. . .

Of the \$1,823,000,000 assets of Canadian life insurance companies in other countries at the end of 1951, securities amounted to \$1,491,000,000, mortgage loans to \$142,000,000, loans on policies to \$85,000,000, cash to \$47,000,000, and all other assets to \$58,000,000. Of the securities, \$1,030,000,000 were held in the U.S., \$345,000,000 in the U.K., \$94,000,000 in other British countries, \$12,000,000 in Latin America, and \$10,000,000 in other countries.

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