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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: August birth registrations were up 5% over last year, set a 4-year high for the month. Deaths were down nearly 3%, marriages 5.5%. Eight-month tally: almost 7% more births, over 3% fewer deaths and marriages... A new Canadian life table shows that babies born today can expect to live much longer than babies born 10 or 20 years ago. The increase in life expectancy, however, has been far greater for girls than for boys. (Pages 2 & 3)

Labour: The number with jobs increased by 10,000 during August in contrast to a year earlier when there was a decrease of 10,000. The month brought more jobs in construction, trade and the services, but no upturn in manufacturing... At mid-August farmers were paying more than last year for steady workers but less for casual help. (Pages 10 & 11)

Manufacturing: Inventories declined slightly during July, were 2% under last year's level. Unfilled orders decreased 2% in the month, were 3% above July last year. Shipments dropped 9% from June, 7% from July last year, were down nearly 5% in the first 7 months... One-fourth fewer radios but 43% more TV sets were sold by Canadian manufacturers in the first 6 months this year... Output of refrigerators was over 9% lower in January-July this year. (Pages 6, 7 & 8)

Mining: The decline in iron ore shipments eased in July, with only 4% less than last year leaving Canadian mines. The sharp drop of earlier months, however, left January-July shipments 21% behind 1953... Slightly less asbestos and slightly more salt was shipped in the first 7 months. (Page 14)

Trade: Canada exported over 5% less, imported under 1% less in August this year, ended the month with an import surplus of \$15,100,000 in contrast to an export surplus of \$1,700,000 last year. (Page 12)

Travel: Nearly 6% fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits during August this year to put the total for the first 8 months over 1% behind last year. (Page 12)

Agriculture: Fur ranchers will pelt 46% fewer foxes but 12% more mink this season than in 1953-54... Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the 1953-54 crop year were exceeded only by the record total of 1952-53. (Pages 4 & 5)

Life Expectancy Greater Than 20 Years Ago

Babies born today can expect to live longer than babies born 20 years ago, but the increase in life expectancy has been far greater for girls than for boys. A new Canadian life table published by the Bureau shows that $3\frac{3}{4}$ years have been added to the expected life span for females since 1931, but only $6\frac{1}{3}$ years for males.

Life expectancy at birth had reached 66.3 years for boys and 70.8 years for girls by 1951. This is a gain for males of 3.3 years since 1941 as compared with a gain of 4.5 years for females. In 1931 the life expectancy for females was slightly over 2 years more than for males. By 1941 the margin had risen to 3.3 years, and by 1951 to 4.5 years.

Canada's life expectancy rates are among the highest in the world, and are quite similar to those of other countries with highly developed public health systems. The sex differential in Canada is also about the same as in

Life Expectancy In Years				these other high-ranking countries. The table at left compares the latest available life expectancy rates of males and females at birth in 20 countries (United States figures are separated as to whites and non-whites). It will be seen that the position of the different countries varies with the sexes. Canada ranks seventh in male life expectancy and fifth in female life expectancy. In both cases the Canadian figures are more than double those of India, where life expectancy at birth is lowest. India is the only one of the 20 countries where male life expectancy is greater than female life expectancy.
	Male		Female	
Holland	69.4	U.S. (whites)	72.4	
Denmark	67.8	Norway	71.7	
Norway	67.8	Holland	71.5	
Sweden	67.1	England	70.9	
Israel	66.7	<u>Canada</u>	70.8	
U.S. (whites)	66.6	Australia	70.6	
<u>Canada</u>	66.3	Denmark	70.1	
Australia	66.1	Israel	70.1	
England	65.8	Sweden	69.7	
Scotland	65.2	Scotland	69.6	
Switzerland	62.7	France	67.4	
Belgium	62.0	Belgium	67.3	
Austria	61.9	Austria	67.0	
France	61.9	Switzerland	67.0	
U.S. (non-whites)	59.2	U.S. (non-whites)	63.2	
Thailand	48.7	Thailand	51.9	
Chile	37.9	Egypt	41.5	
Mexico	37.9	Chile	39.8	
Guatemala	36.0	Mexico	39.8	
Egypt	35.7	Guatemala	37.1	
India	32.5	India	31.7	

appreciably. At one year of age a male Canadian may on the average expect to live an additional 68.3 years and a female 72.3, representing a gain for a male of two full years more than its expectation at birth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ more years for a female.

The increases in life expectancy have been predominantly at the younger ages and particularly in infancy, diminishing with advanced age. For example, since 1931, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years have been added to the life expectancy of a 5-year old male, $1\frac{3}{4}$ years to a 20-year old, almost half a year to a 40-year old and a bare $\frac{1}{4}$ year to a 60-year old as compared with $6\frac{1}{3}$ years for a newborn infant. During

this period life expectancy for a 5-year old female gained over $5\frac{1}{2}$ years; for a 20-year old over $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, $2\frac{2}{3}$ years for a 40-year old and $1\frac{1}{2}$ years for a 60-year old as compared with $8\frac{3}{4}$ years for a newborn female.

Longevity has improved for both sexes but more so for females, and at all ages, whereas there has been only slight improvement for males beyond middle life. Briefly, there has been a rapid decline in the death rate for infants of both sexes, and slower declines with advancing age, so that relatively stationary death rates have been established from about 50 onwards for males and from about 80 for females.

The improvement in life expectancy, particularly among children and adolescents, is due mainly to the substantial reduction in recent years of mortality from infectious diseases. On the other hand diseases associated with middle and old age are much less amenable to control. It is therefore unlikely that improvement in life expectancy in the future will be comparable to that of the last two decades. As roughly 12% of all annual deaths occur among infants, and an additional 70% among persons over 50, any further improvement must come as the result of further declines in mortality from conditions associated with childbirth, early infancy, combatting diseases associated with middle and old age such as heart, artery and kidney diseases and cancer. (1)

Birth Registrations In August At 4-Year High For The Month

Birth registrations in August reached a 4-year high for the month, but both deaths and marriages declined from a year earlier, according to the Bureau's monthly summary.

Births registered in August numbered 37,837, 8% above last year's 34,882. Since April births have been running about 4% above 1953 levels and cumulative registrations for the January-August period rose 6.9% to 287,306 from 268,648 a year ago.

During the past 11 months deaths have been consistently below the previous year. Registrations in August numbered 9,612 as compared with 9,907, and in the January-August period were 82,786 as compared with 85,565, a decrease of 3.2%.

Marriages declined 5.5% in August to 13,255 from 14,048, and were down 2,000 from the July peak of 15,201. Since April marriages have been about 8% below 1953 and January-August registrations dropped 3.2% to 75,946 from 78,431. (2)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Creamery Butter Stocks Up

Creamery butter stocks in nine cities of Canada on September 16 amounted to 70,324,000 pounds, up from last year's corresponding total of 64,668,000 pounds. Holdings follow by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 4,065 (4,791 a year ago); Montreal, 32,486 (29,512); Toronto, 11,496 (12,754); Winnipeg, 15,191 (10,400); Regina, 1,467 (1,182); Saskatoon, 465 (407); Edmonton, 2,948 (2,855); Calgary, 860 (932); and Vancouver, 1,346 (1,835).

MORE

Visible Supplies Of Wheat
Up 25% From Last Year

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on September 1 totalled 365,724,000 bushels, down from 370,011,000 a week earlier but up almost 25% from last year's 292,744,000 bushels. Overseas export clearances during the week ending September 1 totalled 2,261,000 bushels, down from 5,476,000 a year earlier, and cumulative clearances for the month of August fell to 15,953,000 bushels from 26,227,000. (3)

1953-54 Exports Of Oats,
Barley, Rye And Flaxseed

Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the 1953-54 crop year amounted to 182,000,000 bushels, exceeded only by the record 1952-53 total of 196,800,000 bushels. With the exception of barley, exports of each of the four grains in 1953-54 exceeded their 1952-53 levels.

Exports of Canadian barley at 90,000,000 bushels, although considerably below the peak total of 118,900,000 bushels exported during 1952-53, were still the second highest on record and accounted for approximately one-half of the total export movement of coarse grains in 1953-54. Exports of oats increased by some 5,000,000 bushels to a 1953-54 total of 69,900,000 bushels, while rye exports at 16,800,000 bushels were well above the previous record of 11,300,000 set in 1927-28. The 5,200,000 bushels of flaxseed exported during 1953-54 were the highest movement of this crop since 1943-44.

The United States took some 36,900,000 bushels of Canadian barley as against 24,100,000 in the preceding year and replaced Germany as the leading market for Canadian barley. Exports to Japan at 19,700,000 bushels were relatively unchanged from the 1952-53 total of 19,400,000 bushels. Purchases by the United Kingdom, amounting to 19,600,000 bushels, were some 3,600,000 greater than in 1952-53. The Federal Republic of Germany, with imports of 7,000,000 bushels, dropped to fourth place among the leading markets for Canadian barley. Other major markets were: Belgium, 3,200,000 bushels; Switzerland and the Netherlands each 800,000; U.S.S.R., 700,000; and Ireland, 500,000.

The United States remained the leading market for Canadian oats, taking some 65,900,000 bushels of the total 69,900,000. Belgium, with 2,100,000 bushels and the United Kingdom with 1,500,000, accounted for most of the remainder. Altogether, exports of oats went to 13 countries and colonies. In addition to the 69,900,000 bushels exported in the form of grain, the equivalent of another 800,000 bushels were exported as oatmeal and rolled oats to 32 countries and colonies.

Exports of rye at 16,800,000 bushels were almost double the 1952-53 total of 9,000,000 bushels. The United States received some 16,300,000 bushels. Exports of Canadian rye went to six countries in 1953-54. Flaxseed exports, at 5,200,000 bushels, went to nine different countries. Belgium and Japan accounted for the bulk, taking some 1,800,000 and 1,200,000 bushels, respectively. (4)

Shipments Of Prepared
Stock & Poultry Feeds

Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds in this year's January-April period totalled 912,318 tons, up from the preceding year's 611,641 tons. Output of finished feeds rose to 609,056 tons from 385,039, and concentrated feeds increased to 89,659 tons from 89,557. (5)

MORE

September 1 Stocks Of Fish Down 9% From Year Earlier Stocks of fish in cold storage on September 1 amounted to 57,302,000 pounds, down nearly 9% from last year's 62,826,000. Holdings of salmon fell to 6,023,000 pounds from 7,750,000, sea herring to 4,887,000 from 9,912,000, and inland fish to 4,135,000 from 4,172,000. Cod stocks increased to 9,910,000 pounds from 7,921,000, haddock to 4,523,000 from 2,946,000, and other sea fish to 31,959,000 from 30,125,000. (6)

Value Of Fish Marketed Upped In B.C. And P.E.I. Last Year Fishermen in both British Columbia and Prince Edward Island marketed more fish last year than in 1952. Marketed value rose in British Columbia to \$66,259,600 from \$58,098,200, and in Prince Edward Island to \$4,048,900 from \$3,758,700. Most valuable species in British Columbia was salmon, at \$47,936,000 versus \$40,494,900, and in Prince Edward Island was lobster, at \$2,452,000 versus \$2,265,200. (7 & 8)

Production Value Declined 17% In Fish Processing Industry In 1952 Products of Canada's fish processing industry were worth \$134,725,000 in 1952, a drop of 17% from the 1951 peak of \$163,010,000 but still well above all earlier years. Employment was down 23%, but the payroll was only 1% smaller. Cost of raw materials -- mainly fish -- was down 15%. Salmon products -- the main processed item -- were valued at \$30,437,500, a sharp decrease from \$49,417,200, but cod products were worth \$21,226,700, an increase from \$20,431,000. Declines were also registered for herring, halibut, lobsters and sardines. Others showing increases were clams, crabs, haddock, hake, plaice, soles, and tuna. (9)

Fur Ranchers To Pelt Fewer Foxes, More Mink This Year Canadian fur ranchers will pelt 46% fewer foxes but 12% more mink this season than in 1953-54. The 1954-55 pelt production from ranch-raised fox is estimated at 6,800 as compared with 12,700 in the 1953-54 season, and from ranch-raised mink at 696,300 as compared with 623,200.

The higher mink yield will result from anticipated increases of 75% in pastel pelts to 204,600 from 117,100, 32% in other mutation pelts to 94,800 from 67,300, and 28% in silverblu pelts to 139,300 from 109,100. Production of standard mink pelts is forecast at 257,600, a drop of 22% from the 329,700. At the start of this year there were fewer standard and silverblu mink on Canadian fur farms but more pastel and other mutation mink. However, more kits of all kinds except standard were raised this year.

The lower fox yield will result from fewer of both standard and silver and new type pelts. Production of standard silver fox pelts is estimated at 4,400 for 1954-55 as compared with 8,500 in 1953-54, while output of new type fox pelts is forecast at 2,400 as against 4,200. There were fewer foxes of both types on Canadian fur farms at the start of 1954, and fewer pups of both types have been raised this year.

Fur ranchers had a total of 284,000 male and female mink at January 1 as compared with 308,500 at the start of 1953, and have raised 758,600 kits this year as compared with 663,400 last year. Male and female foxes on fur farms numbered 4,600 at the beginning of the year as compared with 7,900 a year ago, and pups raised this year numbered 6,600 as compared with 11,300 in 1953. (10)

Fewer Domestic Electric Refrigerators Produced, Shipped In July & 7 Months

Canadian manufacturers of domestic-type electric refrigerators cut their production in July to 21,033 units from

28,339 in the corresponding month last year and the January-July output was reduced to 168,615 units from 185,376.

The month's shipments were down to 18,744 units from 27,030, and 7-month shipments dropped to 173,513 units from 196,363. Factory stocks at the end of July rose to 37,374 units from 23,604.

July's output of individual electric home and farm freezers (domestic type) amounted to 1,102 units as compared with 1,027 (5,033 in the 7 months as compared with 5,729). Shipments in July were 796 units (750 last year), and 7-month shipments were 4,918 units (5,147). End-of-July stocks were 997 units as compared with 1,036. (11)

More Flywoods, Less Veneers Shipped In July & 7 Months

Smaller amounts of veneers but larger quantities of plywoods were shipped in Canada in July and the first seven months this year. July-end stocks

were higher this year for both veneers and plywoods.

Shipments of veneers dropped to 47,403,000 square feet from 60,319,000 in July, and to 435,355,000 from 541,914,000 in the first seven months. Stocks at the end of July totalled 49,297,000 square feet as compared with 41,551,000 on the same date last year. Shipments of plywoods increased to 71,282,000 square feet from 62,142,000 in July, and to 505,758,000 from 490,913,000 in January-July. July-end stocks amounted to 35,362,000 square feet as against 25,918,000. (12)

Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Cigarettes And Cigars Increased In First Half

Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes and cigars, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased in the first six

months this year as compared with a year earlier. Withdrawals of cut, plug and leaf tobacco were reduced. Withdrawals of cigarettes in the half-year totalled 11,016,925,000 (10,279,551,000 a year ago); cigars, 120,473,000 (110,523,000); cut tobacco, 12,652,000 pounds (14,384,000); plug tobacco, 868,000 pounds (947,000); snuff, 442,000 pounds (431,000); and raw leaf tobacco, 535,000 pounds (555,000).

Quantity of re-dried leaf tobacco taken for manufacture in the January-June period totalled 47,112,426 pounds as compared with 46,674,842 a year earlier. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at the end of June dropped to 185,920,447 pounds from 194,797,173 at the same time last year. (13)

Supplies of Coke 17% Smaller In Half-Year

Supplies of coke available for consumption in the first six months this year were 17% smaller than in the corresponding period last year. The amount was 1,801,496

tons as compared with 2,175,793. Half-year production totalled 1,712,272 tons (2,099,442 a year ago), landed imports amounted to 141,533 tons (166,099), and exports were 52,309 tons (89,748). (14)

MORE

Manufacturers' Inventories Total value of manufacturers' investment in inventory declined very slightly during July to \$3,510,700,000, about \$2,000,000 less than in June. This was 100.8% of the December 1952 value, unchanged from June, and down 2% from the level of July 1953. Inventory held but not owned by reporting manufacturers rose \$2,600,000 during June to \$465,000,000, \$40,000,000 above last year's July level.

Shipments values declined seasonally during July, and continued below 1953 levels. The July index, based on December 1952, was 96.4, 9% below June and 7% below July 1953. Cumulative shipments for the first 7 months were 4.7% below the same period of 1953. Value of unfilled orders, for 900 firms reporting this item, declined 2% during July but were 3% above July 1953.

		Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payment Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods In Process	Finished Products
<u>All Industries</u>		(in millions of dollars)					
July	1953	3574.4	425.1	3999.5	1725.0	1020.2	1254.3
June	1954	3512.7	462.4	3975.1	1587.2	1035.7	1352.2
July	1954	3510.7	465.0	3975.7		(not available)	
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>							
July	1953	2076.2	61.8	2138.0	939.9	415.2	782.9
June	1954	2038.6	60.8	2099.4	868.3	396.7	834.4
July	1954	2041.0	59.8	2100.8		(not available)	
<u>Capital Goods</u>							
July	1953	476.2	316.2	792.4	225.6	406.6	158.2
June	1954	459.8	361.1	820.9	192.9	455.1	172.9
July	1954	447.3	361.6	808.9		(not available)	
<u>Producers' Goods</u>							
July	1953	701.8	2.3	704.1	376.6	123.4	204.1
June	1954	676.9	2.9	679.8	331.0	119.5	229.3
July	1954	682.1	2.8	684.9		(not available)	
<u>Construction Goods</u>							
July	1953	320.2	44.8	365.0	182.9	73.0	109.1
June	1954	337.4	37.6	375.2	195.0	64.4	115.6
July	1954	340.3	40.8	381.1		(not available)	

Indexes of Shipments

(Dec. 1952=100)

		All Industries	Consumers' Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods
July	1953	103.6	102.2	92.6	99.2	159.6
June	1954	106.2	105.2	90.9	103.2	163.2
July	1954	96.4	94.7	79.8	94.2	159.5

Indexes of Outstanding Orders

(Dec. 1952=100)

		All Industries	Textile	Wood & Paper	Iron & Steel	Transport Equipment	Electrical Apparatus
July	1953	80.0	73.6	68.1	90.9	66.0	124.5
June	1954	84.0	57.0	84.2	63.2	72.7	114.1
July	1954	82.7	54.8	78.1	61.7	71.6	112.9

MORE

43% More TV Sets But 25% Fewer Radios Sold In First Half Year

Canadian factories sold over 43% more television sets but more than one-fourth less radios in the first 6 months this year than in the first-half of 1953. Radios sold numbered 226,014 versus 301,652, and the retail value was down to \$16,988,211 from \$26,766,640. TV sets sold numbered 180,562 versus 126,044, and the retail value was up to \$64,888,371 from \$52,423,468 (since September 1949 a total of 757,267 Canadian-made sets have been sold for \$309,769,223).

More TV sets were sold in the first 6 months this year in all parts of Canada except the Toronto, Hamilton-Niagara and Windsor areas. Sales of sets in the Atlantic Provinces increased to 6,092 from 75 in the first-half of 1953, in Quebec to 61,900 from 35,935, in the Prairies to 10,109 from 481, and in British Columbia to 18,531 from 8,703. Sales in Toronto declined to 39,188 sets from 41,026, in the Hamilton-Niagara area to 10,390 from 16,247 and in Windsor to 6,341 from 8,478, but increased in Ottawa and eastern Ontario to 11,925 from 9,671, and in other parts of Ontario to 16,086 from 5,428. Fewer radios were sold in the first 6 months of this year in all parts of the country. Sales of sets in the Atlantic Provinces fell to 20,121 from 20,728 in the first-half of 1953, in Quebec to 44,428 from 49,537, in Ontario to 99,496 from 165,264, in Manitoba to 14,803 from 15,281, in Saskatchewan to 10,736 from 11,702, in Alberta to 21,164 from 22,131, and in British Columbia to 15,266 from 17,009.

Fewer radio and television sets were imported into Canada in the first 6 months this year. Imports of TV sets dropped to 7,030 valued at \$812,935 from 8,105 valued at \$1,094,084 in the first-half of 1953, while imports of radios dropped more sharply to 4,714 worth \$456,042 from 11,374 worth \$481,595. (15)

Manufacturing Industries Of Quebec

Gross value of products shipped by Quebec's manufacturing industries in 1952 climbed to a new high of \$5,176,235,000 from the preceding year's \$4,916,157,000. There were 12,024 plants in operation during the year as compared with 11,861, their employees numbered 429,698 as compared with 417,182 and salary and wage payments aggregated \$1,125,945,000 as compared with \$1,005,602,000.

Pulp and paper occupies the premier position among the manufacturing industries of Quebec, accounting for about 10% of the gross value of the province's manufacturing output and for about 44% of the Canadian total for this industry. Other large industries in which Quebec predominates are: tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 93.5% of the Canadian total; women's factory clothing, 68.2%; synthetic textiles and silk, 62.9%; cotton yarn cloth, 62.4%; leather footwear, 60%; men's factory clothing, 56.5%; miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies, 48.3%; railway rolling stock, 47.8%

Quebec also predominates in a large number of smaller industries. The candle industry contributed 98.2% of the all-Canada total; men's clothing contractors, 92.4%; women's clothing contractors, 86.9%; cotton thread, 81%; oiled and waterproofed clothing, 78.5%; children's clothing, 77.6%; dyeing and finishing of textiles, 75%; oilcloth, linoleum and coated fabrics, 74.1%; artificial flowers and feathers, 73.6%; lasts, trees and shoe findings 71.7%; and embroidery, pleating and hemstitching, 70.5%. (16)

1953 Biggest Year In History
For Canadian Corset Industry

Canada's corset industry had the biggest year in its history in 1953 and factory shipments were worth \$22,028,653, an increase of 11% over the 1952 value of \$19,888,593 and about two-and-a-half times the 1945 value of \$9,-214,536.

Shipments of corsets and girdles increased to 187,611 dozen from 175,253 dozen in 1952, and the value rose to \$7,246,611 from \$6,553,900. Average price per dozen was \$38.63 in 1953, an advance of \$1.23 per dozen over the preceding year. Shipments of bandeaux and brassieres rose sharply to 835,800 dozen from 677,547 dozen, and the value increased to \$10,954,222 from \$9,803,069. Bandeaux and brassieres accounted for about one-half the total value of the industry's shipments in 1953, and corsets and girdles for about one-third. Other products included combination garments, underwear, surgical belts and garters.

Employment in the industry increased by 10% to 3,639, the payroll by 15% to \$6,556,311, and material costs by 11% to \$8,852,984. The corset industry is confined to Quebec and Ontario, the former province -- with 23 of the plants -- accounting for 65% of the production and 61% of the employees. Five establishments with factory shipments in excess of \$1,000,000 accounted for 45% of the industry's employment and 48% of its shipments. Ten establishments with shipments averaging between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 accounted for 30% of the employment and 29% of the shipments. Imports of corsets, girdles and brassieres were valued at \$1,320,398 in 1953 as compared with \$1,191,606 in the preceding year, while exports were worth \$45,619 as against \$24,628. (17)

Miscellaneous Textiles Industries

Value of factory shipments was higher in 1952 than in the preceding year for all four sections of the miscellaneous textiles group of industries. In the oilcloth, linoleum and coated fabrics industry the value of shipments rose to \$30,545,392 from \$29,381,734; embroidery, pleating, hemstitching, etc. to \$8,915,278 from \$8,021,248; fabric auto accessories to \$7,817,461 from \$6,843,973; and miscellaneous textile goods to \$40,260,735 from \$35,555,916. (18)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Power Output
Up In July & 7 Months

Central electric stations across Canada produced 5,-478,355,000 kilowatt hours of electric power in July to bring output in the first seven months of 1954 to 39,286,471,000 kilowatt hours. Last year July output was 5,180,727,000 kilowatt hours and production in the first seven months totalled 38,634,980,000 kilowatt hours.

July production was higher this year in all provinces, and seven-month output was down only in Quebec. Provincial production in July in thousands of kilowatt hours, with 1953 figures bracketed: Newfoundland, 17,337 (16,-975), Prince Edward Island 2,641 (2,486), Nova Scotia 87,009 (90,655), New Brunswick 74,292 (61,649), Quebec 2,799,071 (2,736,539), Ontario 1,652,417 (1,491,852), Manitoba 211,191 (197,437), Saskatchewan 98,496 (91,266), Alberta 113,337 (101,569), British Columbia 422,564 (400,299). (19)

Stability In The Employment
Situation Indicated In August

Signs of stability were becoming evident in the over-all employment situation in August, according to the monthly joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Employment in construction and in trade and services gained strength, although manufacturing employment showed no indication of an upturn.

Reflecting this the number of persons with jobs, though slightly lower than last year, increased about 10,000 during the month ending August 21. Last year it decreased about 10,000. As was the case in August last year, the level of unemployment showed no change during the month. However, while total labour requirements were only slightly under those of 1953, the labour force increased about 27,000 over last year's, thus making the labour supply situation much easier.

This year 68 labour market areas, comprising 68% of the labour force, were in the balanced category compared with 86 areas comprising 83% of the labour force last year; 38 areas, accounting for 29% of the labour force, were in the moderate surplus category this year compared with 14 areas comprising 10% last year; 2 areas, accounting for 3% of the labour force were in the substantial surplus category this year whereas last year there were no areas in this category.

The Bureau's monthly labour force survey placed Canada's civilian labour force at 5,569,000 in the week ended August 21 as compared with 5,556,000 a month earlier and 5,507,000 a year ago. Persons at work 35 hours or more numbered 4,748,000 as compared with 4,584,000 in July (when larger numbers were on vacation) and 4,820,000 at the same time last year. Working less than 35 hours were 318,000 persons as compared with 307,000 in July and 273,000 a year ago. Without jobs and seeking work were 174,000 persons as against 172,000 in July and 92,000 last year.

Of the 318,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the August survey week, 175,000 or 3.1% of the labour force were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 143,000 or 2.6% of the labour force included 35,000 on short time, 29,000 off work because of bad weather, 18,000 who were ill, 33,000 who were on vacation, and 28,000 with other reasons. The 329,000 or 5.9% who had jobs but did not work during the survey week included 42,000 who were ill and 250,000 on vacation.

Another set of figures -- applications on file at offices of the National Employment service -- also provides information on the current employment situation. Such applications numbered 254,800 at August 19, a decrease of 8,700 from the total for July 22 and an increase of 90,000 over August 20, 1953.

All regions except Ontario shared in the reduction from the preceding month. The largest decrease was registered in the Quebec region (7,200) followed by the Prairie region (4,200), Pacific (3,400) and Atlantic (3,100). The increase in the Ontario region amounted to 9,100.

As compared with a year earlier, Ontario and Quebec had the largest increases (52,200 and 21,400, respectively), smaller increases being recorded in the Prairie region (9,500), Atlantic (4,600), and the Pacific (2,200).

Industrial Employment At July 1 Seasonally
Above June But Down From A Year Earlier

June, the gain approximating the postwar average for the time of year. The index was 3% lower than at July 1, 1953 and was also fractionally below the July 1, 1952 figure. With these exceptions it was the highest on record for July 1.

Industrial employment was seasonally higher at the beginning of July when the index rose 2.3% from

Weekly wages and salaries were greater by 3.2% than in the week of June 1 when the disbursements had been reduced by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The payroll index was lower by 0.6% than at the same date in 1953 but was otherwise a maximum for the beginning of July. Average weekly earnings rose by 52 cents in the month and were \$1.37 above July 1, 1953.

The general employment index for July 1 stood at 111.5 as compared with 109.0 a month earlier and 114.9 at the same time last year, and the payrolls index was 153.5 as compared with 148.9 at the beginning of June and 154.5 a year ago. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$58.94 as compared with \$58.42 at June 1 and \$57.57 last year.

Following the seasonal pattern for the time of year there was general improvement in industrial employment as compared with June in all provinces, all major industrial divisions and in most of the groups. Exceptions were clothing and transportation equipment manufacturing, in which staffs declined 0.6% and 4.2%, respectively. The losses in the former were seasonal. Within the latter, the largest reductions were in the motor vehicle parts and accessories industries. The most marked expansion was in forestry (15.8%), foods and beverages (6.9%), construction (6.4%), transportation, storage and communication (2.4%), and service (5.5%).

Employment indexes for the major industrial groups were as follows: forestry, chiefly logging, 89.4 (77.2 at June 1, and 93.6 at July 1, 1953); mining, 111.3 (108.7, 113.7); manufacturing, 108.7 (107.7, 114.7); construction, 117.1 (110.0, 127.5); transportation, storage, communication, 111.4 (108.8, 114.5); public utility operation, 119.7 (116.0, 117.1); trade, 114.5 (113.2, 112.0); finance, insurance and real estate, 127.3 (126.6, 120.1); and service, 117.2 (111.1, 111.1). (20)

Farmers Paid More For Steady, Less For
Casual Workers At Mid-August This Year

the middle of August this year. Average annual wages were higher than at August 15 last year in both eastern and western Canada, while average hourly, daily and monthly wages were lower in all provinces except the Maritimes and British Columbia.

Canadian farmers were paying higher annual wages but lower hourly, daily and monthly wages for male help at

Wages of male farm help with board provided averaged 70¢ per hour, \$5.10 per day, \$106 per month and \$1,085 per year at mid-August this year as compared with 74¢ per hour, \$5.50 per day, \$107 per month, and \$1,060 per year at August 15 last year. Without board, wages of male farm help averaged 83¢ per hour, \$6.40 per day, \$139 per month, and \$1,510 per year at August 15 as compared with 86¢ per hour, \$6.80 per day, \$140 per month, and \$1,460 per year in 1953. (21)

Small Decrease In Foreign
Vehicle Entries In August

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in August declined 5.7% from a year earlier and January-August entries fell 1.4%. The month's total was 515,130 as compared with 546,185, bringing 8-month entries to 1,828,785 as compared with 1,854,896.

August entries were lower in all provinces except New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta, and January-August entries were down in all except the Prairie Provinces. Entries into the Yukon were higher both in the month and cumulative period.

Entries into Ontario in August fell to 329,130 from 355,617, Quebec to 77,208 from 81,507, British Columbia to 51,616 from 53,902, Saskatchewan to 3,246 from 3,728, and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by ship) to 713 from 755. Entries into New Brunswick rose to 30,335 from 30,248, Alberta to 12,122 from 11,812, Manitoba to 9,429 from 7,489, and the Yukon to 1,331 from 1,127.

January-August entries: Ontario, 1,134,159 (1,158,219 in 1953); Quebec, 284,203 (290,179); British Columbia, 203,548 (206,157); New Brunswick, 112,324 (112,333); Alberta, 37,702 (37,468); Manitoba, 34,881 (29,110); Saskatchewan, 15,103 (14,793); Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by ship) 2,010 (2,164); and the Yukon Territory, 4,855 (4,473). (22)

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

Foreign Commodity Trade
Slightly Down In August

Canada's foreign commodity trade was slightly lower in value in August than in the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures. The decrease in the value of exports in August was at a reduced rate from the declines earlier in the year, and imports were almost the same value as in August last year in contrast to appreciable declines in earlier months. There was again an import balance in August as in most previous months this year.

Total exports in August amounted to \$328,100,000, down 5.4% from last year's \$346,900,000. Commodity imports had an estimated value of \$343,200,000, less than 1% below last year's \$345,200,000. The estimated import surplus was \$15,100,000 in contrast to an export surplus of \$1,700,000 a year earlier.

In the January-August period exports aggregated \$2,529,400,000, a decrease of 8.5% from last year's \$2,764,900,000, while imports were down 7.7% to \$2,737,900,000 from \$2,967,200,000. The cumulative import surplus rose slightly to \$208,500,000 from \$202,300,000.

Exports to the United States in August were moderately lower at \$196,000,000 as compared with \$199,900,000, but estimated imports rose to \$248,000,000 from \$244,700,000, and the import surplus climbed to \$52,000,000 from \$44,800,000. January-August exports aggregated \$1,535,700,000, down from \$1,622,200,000, and imports were cut to \$1,994,400,000 from \$2,203,700,000, and the import surplus fell to \$458,700,000 from \$581,500,000.

MORE

Exports to the United Kingdom in August were reduced to \$58,700,000 from \$67,200,000 a year earlier, and with estimated imports down to \$31,300,000 from \$38,400,000, the export surplus was slightly smaller at \$27,400,000 as compared with \$28,800,000. January-August exports dropped to \$401,600,000 from \$464,300,000, estimated imports to \$271,100,000 from \$305,100,000, and the export surplus moved down to \$130,500,000 from \$159,200,000.

August exports to other Commonwealth countries were slightly higher at \$18,700,000 as compared with \$17,900,000, but 8-month exports were down to \$129,800,000 from \$161,800,000. Estimated imports were valued at \$17,300,000 in August, up from \$14,700,000, and the January-August total rose to \$114,200,000 from \$109,000,000.

Exports to all other countries in August dropped to \$54,700,000 from \$61,900,000, and January-August shipments fell to \$462,300,000 from \$516,600,000. Estimated imports were slightly lower in August at \$46,600,000 as compared with \$47,400,000, but January-August imports were up to \$358,200,000 from \$349,400,000.

The figures for August and the January-August period 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. Those for exports are based on final figures, which will be issued in detail shortly.

	August		January-August	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
<u>Exports: (Domestic & Foreign)</u>	(millions of dollars)			
United Kingdom	67.2	58.7	464.3	401.6
Other Commonwealth countries .	17.9	18.7	161.8	129.8
United States	199.9	196.0	1,622.2	1,535.7
Other foreign countries	61.9	54.7	516.6	462.3
Totals	<u>346.9</u>	<u>328.1</u>	<u>2,764.9</u>	<u>2,529.4</u>
	August		January-August	
	1953	1954**	1953	1954**
<u>Imports:</u>				
United Kingdom	38.4	31.3	305.1	271.1
Other Commonwealth countries .	14.7	17.3	109.0	114.2
United States	244.7	248.0	2,203.7	1,994.4
Other foreign countries	47.4	46.6	349.4	358.2
	<u>345.2</u>	<u>343.2</u>	<u>2,967.2</u>	<u>2,737.9</u>

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

Volume I Of The Foreign
Trade Of Canada Released

Volume I of the trade of Canada for 1953 has been released by the Bureau. It contains summary statistics, analytical tables and data on trade with each country by principal commodities. This volume, which is part of a set of 3 annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, may be obtained from the Queen's Printer at \$2 a copy. (23)

Iron Ore Shipments Reduced 4% In July Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines were 4% smaller this July than last year, and January-July shipments were down more than 21%. Month-end stocks were up steeply from a year earlier. July shipments totalled 830,099 tons as against 864,373, bringing 7-month shipments to 2,586,146 tons as compared with 3,289,867. End-of-July stocks were 1,403,163 tons as compared with 506,094 last year. (24)

Salt Shipments Up In July Producers shipped 41,730 tons of dry common salt in July, slightly above last year's corresponding total of 38,580 tons. This brought January-July shipments to 272,240 tons as compared with 271,833 a year earlier. End-of-July stocks held by producers rose to 22,848 tons from 19,381 last year. (25)

Asbestos Shipments Declined In July Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines declined in July to 70,383 tons from 73,076 in the corresponding month last year and the cumulative total for the January-July period dropped to 505,206 tons from 531,553. July's exports were cut to 66,026 tons from 83,719 but 7-month exports rose to 478,869 tons from 436,116. (26)

TRANSPORT

Railway Car Loadings Down 5.7% In First Week Of September Railway car loadings in the first week of September totalled 64,770 cars, down 5.7% from last year's 68,703 cars. This brought cumulative loadings for the first 33 weeks of 1953 to 2,458,432 cars, down 9.5% from the 2,716,497 cars loaded in the same span of 1953. Receipts from connections in the first September week declined 10.1% to 24,905 cars from 27,700, and cumulative receipts dropped 13.4% to 979,414 cars from 1,130,372.

In the first week of September grain loadings declined to 5,967 cars from 7,734 in the same 1953 week. Also moving in reduced volume were: iron ore at 1,130 cars (1,508 last year); gasoline, 2,454 cars (2,763); automobiles, trucks and parts, 825 cars (1,383); miscellaneous carloads, 4,039 cars (4,426); and L.C.L. merchandise, 12,096 cars (13,869). Commodities showing increases were: coal at 4,438 cars (4,007); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 3,050 cars (2,580); and pulpwood, 3,849 cars (3,355). (27)

More Coastal Cargo Unloaded Last Year Coastwise cargo unloaded at Canadian ports in 1953 amounted to 32,467,480 tons, a gain of 1,597,614 or 5.2% over the 1952 total of 30,869,866 tons. The number of vessel arrivals in coastwise service totalled 88,675 with an aggregate registered net tonnage of 67,417,391 tons as compared with 79,722 vessels of 56,776,504 tons in the preceding year. Departures numbered 86,000 with a net tonnage of 62,022,657 as against 81,639 of 57,876,563 net tons. Of the arrivals, 44,793 or 50.5% arrived with cargo to be unloaded, while the remainder 43,882 arrived in ballast. Of the departures, 44,142 or 51.3% were cleared with cargo. (28)

Department Store Sales Increased 3.2% In Week Department store sales rose 3.2% during the week ending September 11 as compared with a year earlier. Sales were up 18.7% in British Columbia, 6.5% in Quebec and 2.6% in Ontario, but were down 10.3% in Saskatchewan, 10.1% in Alberta and 1.8% in Manitoba. There was no change in the Atlantic Provinces.

Final figures for July show that Canadian stores increased their sales close to 2% over a year earlier, and that end-of-June inventories were valued 4% higher than at the same time last year. July's sales valued at \$67,512,000 as compared with \$66,225,000, and inventories totalled \$238,100,000 as compared with \$228,198,000.

Radio and music departments had the largest increase in sales in July (91.5%). Sales of major appliance departments rose 10.5%, food and kindred products 7.1%, hardware and housewares 3.1%, and home furnishings 2.5%. Sales of men's furnishings departments declined 7%, linens and domestics 6.5%, furniture 3.3%, and ladies' apparel and accessories 0.8%. British Columbia led the provinces in size of sales gain (19.5%). The rise in Saskatchewan was 3%, Alberta 2.8%, and the Atlantic Provinces 1%. Sales in Ontario were down 4.3%, Manitoba 3.1%, and Quebec 2%. (29)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>September 16</u>	<u>September 9</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>August 19</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	190.8	187.6	187.8
Industrials	192.7	189.2	188.6
Utilities	173.0	169.1	171.8
Banks	213.6	214.4	216.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	96.9	96.6	96.1
Gold	68.4	68.8	67.4
Base Metals	162.3	160.4	161.9

Wholesale Price Indexes

	<u>August 1953</u>	<u>July 1954</u> (1935 - 1939 = 100)	<u>August 1954</u>
<u>General Index</u>	222.2	217.4	215.8
Vegetable Products	201.9	196.6	197.1
Animal Products	247.8	239.9	229.7
Textile Products	237.9	231.2	230.8
Wood Products	288.4	287.4	287.6
Iron Products	220.6	211.8	211.5
Non-ferrous Metals	168.2	167.8	167.3
Non-metallic Minerals	178.9	176.4	175.8
Chemical Products	176.0	176.7	176.7
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	222.1	217.1	216.8

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

- 1- R: Canadian Life Table, 1951, 25¢
- 2- Vital Statistics, August, 10¢
- 3- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, September 1, 10¢
- 4- Coarse Grains Quarterly, August, 25¢
- 5- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, January-April, 1954, 25¢
- 6- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, September, 20¢
- 7- Fisheries of Canada: British Columbia, 1953, 25¢
- 8- Fisheries of Canada: Prince Edward Island, 1953, 25¢
- 9- The Fish Processing Industry, 1952, 25¢
- 10- M: Anticipated Pelt Production of Fur Farms, Season 1954-55, 10¢
- 11- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, July, 10¢
- 12- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, July, 20¢
- 13- Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, June, 25¢
- 14- Coal & Coke Statistics, June, 25¢
- 15- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, June, 10¢
- 16- Manufacturing Industries of Quebec, Section C, 1952, 25¢
- 17- The Corset Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 18- Miscellaneous Textile Industries, 1952, 25¢
- 19- M: Central Electric Stations, July, 10¢
- 20- Employment & Payrolls, July, 20¢
- 21- M: Farm Wages, August, 10¢
- 22- M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, August, 10¢
- 23- Volume I of the Trade of Canada, 1953, Summary & Analytical Tables, \$2
- 24- M: Iron Ore, July, 10¢
- 25- M: Salt, July, 10¢
- 26- M: Asbestos, July, 10¢
- 27- M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 28- Shipping Report, 1953, Section 3, 50¢
- 29- Department Store Sales & Stocks, July, 10¢
- M: Principal Taxes & Rates, Federal, Provincial & Selected Municipal Governments, 1954, 25¢
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, July, 20¢
(Summarized in Bulletin of September 17)
- New Residential Construction, July, 25¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of September 17)
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, June, 25¢
- M - Memorandum

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, 1954

Candles: Quebec firms make over 98% of the candles produced in Canada.

Life expectancy at birth had reached 70 years, 9 months and 18 days for girls and 66 years, 3 months and 18 days for boys by 1951, an increase of 8 years and 9 months or over 14% for females and 6 years and 4 months or 10.5% for males since 1931.

Bakeries produced \$138,450,000 worth of bread and other products in the first 6 months this year, \$9,476,000 worth or 7% more than in the first half of 1953.

Retail sales were lower in the second quarter this year than in 1953, but the decline was greater for credit than for cash sales. Installment sales were down 7.4% to \$370,800,000, charge sales 2.7% to \$583,800,000, and cash sales only 0.3% to \$2,128,100,000.

Coastwise cargo unloaded at Canadian ports last year totalled 32,467,500 tons, 1,587,600 or 5% more than in the preceding year.

Fish: More catfish but less dogfish were processed in 1952 than in 1951. The value of catfish fillets rose by \$122,600 or 51% to \$382,000, while dogfish livers and liver oil fell by \$120,600 or 37% to \$207,600.

Television: Canadian factories sold close to 757,300 TV sets in the 58 months from September 1949 to June this year. Total retail value at list prices: almost \$310,000,000.

Commercial failures under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts soared to 1,210 in the first 6 months of 1954, 65% above 1953's first-half total of 733. Insolvencies in Quebec rose to 896 from 541, in Ontario to 192 from 112, in the four western provinces to 98 from 65, and in the Atlantic Provinces to 24 from 15.

Accidents: 451 Canadians were killed and another 10,508 were injured in 59,250 motor vehicle accidents reported in the first quarter of 1954.

Manufacturing: 26.9% of the firms in Canada in 1952 were incorporated companies as compared with 33.4% of the total in 1946. Individually owned concerns represented 44.9 as against 47.3%, partnerships 15.4 as against 16%, and cooperatives 2.8 as against 3.3% six years earlier.

Cancer killed 354,355 Canadians in the 29 years 1924-52, while tuberculosis struck down 179,920 or about half as many.

Fur ranchers are expected to pelt 6,800 foxes and 696,300 mink in the 1954-55 season. This will be 5,900 or 46% fewer foxes and 73,100 or 12% more mink than in 1953-54.

Coke: About 1,801,500 tons were available in Canada in the first half of this year, 374,300 tons or 17% less than in 1953.

Witch: Five times as much was processed in 1952 as in 1951. Output of fillets jumped to 620,000 pounds from 121,000, and the value climbed to \$226,700 from \$41,400.

Cigarettes: Sales of excise revenue stamps indicate that 11,016,925,000 cigarettes were withdrawn from bond in Canada in the first 6 months this year, 737,374,000 or over 7% more than in the first half of 1953.

Farmers in western Canada were paying average annual wages of \$1,160 with board or \$1,510 without board to male help at August 15 this year, \$45 and \$135 more respectively than on the same date in 1953. In eastern Canada the with-board average was up only \$5 over last year at \$1,020 and the without-board average was \$15 higher at \$1,450.

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