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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Trade: Larger shipments of wood pulp, newsprint, nickel and several other commodities were more than offset by substantial drops in wheat, other grains and wheat flour, and Canada's domestic exports to all countries in August were nearly 6% below a year earlier. January-August tally: a drop of almost 9%... Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in the first 7 months resulted in a capital inflow of \$58,000,000 in contrast with a net outflow of \$26,000,000 last year. (Pages 10 & 11)

Production: Canada's industrial production was about 3% lower in July and the first 7 months this year. Responsible for the July drop was a reduction of nearly 6% in manufacturing output, mainly in durable goods. Mineral production was close to 9% above last year's July level, and output of electricity and gas was 6% higher. (Page 3)

Minerals: 9% less coal was mined and 17% less imported in August this year. In the first 8 months production was off 6% and landed imports were down by nearly a quarter... Outputs of copper and nickel were appreciably higher in July and the first 7 months this year. (Page 4)

Manufacturing: The slump in pig iron and steel continued in July and production was down by about one-fourth in the first 7 months... Factory sales of batteries were up over 14% in January-July, but 7-month shipments of washing machines, steel wire and fencing were down. (Pages 4 & 5)

Food: More eggs, milk, soft drinks, margarine, shortening and lard were produced in August than in the same month last year... About 25% more sows are expected to farrow in the June-November period this year than in the same 6 months last year. (Pages 7, 8 & 9)

Merchandising: Department store sales rose more than 5% above last year's level in August... Retail sales were virtually unchanged from a year earlier in July, were down a moderate 1.3% in the first 7 months... Second-quarter retail cash sales were down slightly from last year, but instalment sales were off more than 7% and charge sales nearly 3%. (Pages 2 & 3)

Accidents: 10,959 persons were killed or injured in motor vehicle accidents in Canada in the first-quarter this year. Of the 59,250 accidents reported, 396 caused 451 fatalities, 8,093 brought injury to 10,508, and 50,761 resulted in property damage only. (Page 12)

Bigger Dip In Credit Than In Cash Sales In Second Quarter

Canadians did a little less cash buying and quite a bit less credit buying in the nation's retail stores in the second quarter this year. Instalment sales were 7.4% below last year's second-quarter level and charge sales were down 2.7%, while cash sales were off a slight 0.3%. The quarterly report on retail consumer credit places cash sales at \$2,128,100,000 as compared with \$2,135,500,000 last year, charge sales at \$583,800,000 as compared with \$599,800,000, and instalment sales at \$370,800,000 as compared with \$400,600,000.

In the second quarter this year cash sales accounted for 69 cents of the average retail consumer dollar as compared with 68.1 cents in the same 1953 period. Instalment sales accounted for 12 cents as compared with 12.8 cents, and charge sales for 19 cents as compared with 19.1 cents.

Cash sales were lower than a year ago in all but three of the 13 trades listed in the Bureau's quarterly report. Department store sales increased 1.9%, independent grocery and combination food store sales rose 4.1%, and sales of garages and filling stations by 3.2%. Men's clothing stores showed the largest percentage decline (10.8%), and motor vehicle dealers the largest absolute decline (\$25,300,000).

Only three of the 13 trades showed increased charge sales -- department stores (7.8%), men's clothing stores (5.3%), and fuel dealers (6.5%). Motor vehicle dealers showed the largest absolute decline (\$11,100,000), while the largest percentage decline (9%) was shown by independent grocery and combination food stores.

Hardware stores reported the largest proportionate decline of 15.6% in instalment sales, but motor vehicle dealers showed the largest absolute decrease of \$26,200,000. Only three of the stores extending this form of credit had increases -- department stores with a gain of 10.6%, men's clothing stores with a rise of 3.8%, and jewellery stores with an advance of 4.9%.

Customers' accounts receivable at the end of June aggregated \$739,100,000, up 8.9% from \$678,900,000 last year. Charge receivables increases to \$462,000,000 from \$436,100,000, and instalment receivables rose to \$277,100,000 from \$242,800,000. The condition whereby accounts receivable increase despite a decline in credit sales may result from a lowering of down-payment, extension of repayment periods, or refinancing of old accounts. (1)

Department Store Sales Decreased 5.8% In Week

Department store sales declined by 5.8% during the week ending September 18 as compared with a year earlier. Sales were down 6.7% in the Atlantic Provinces, 14.2% in Ontario, 4.9% in Manitoba and 1.8% in Saskatchewan. There were increases of 2.5% in Quebec and 3.7% in British Columbia. Results for Alberta are not available.

August rose 5.4% over last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales advanced 14.5% in British Columbia, 10.2% in Quebec, 3% in Ontario, 1.6% in Manitoba, and 0.7% in both Alberta and the Atlantic Provinces. Sales were off 1.7% in Saskatchewan.

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Retail Sales Steady In July Sales of Canadian retailers in July are estimated at \$1,044,401,000, virtually unchanged from \$1,045,304,000 a year earlier. Cumulative sales for the January-July period were down a moderate 1.3% at \$6,734,559,000 with small declines in all months except March, when there was a slight rise of 0.4%.

The July decrease was due to reduced sales in the three Prairie Provinces which more than counterbalanced increases in the rest of Canada. In the January-July period moderate increases in Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces were more than offset by decreases in other areas.

Grocery and combination store sales rose 11.5% in July as compared with a year earlier, variety stores 7.6%, meat stores 6%, tobacco stores 5.6%, women's clothing stores 4.4%, general stores 4%, drug stores 3.7%, family clothing stores 2.9%, furniture stores 2.1%, department stores 1.9%, and garages and filling stations 0.2%. Fuel dealers had the largest percentage decreases in sales (11.7%), men's clothing the next largest (9.5%), followed by motor vehicle dealers (9.4%) and jewellery stores (7%).

In the cumulative period sales were higher for 8 trades, grocery and combination stores and fuel dealers leading with increases of 6% each. Sales of meat stores rose 3.7%, variety stores 3%, department stores 2.6%, drug stores 0.8%, and general stores 0.2%. Motor vehicle dealers had the largest decrease (8.8%), followed by men's clothing stores (6.9%), lumber and building material dealers (6.1%), furniture stores (4.5%), shoe stores (4.1%), family clothing stores (3.1%) and hardware stores (3%). (2)

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

### Industrial Production Was Off 3% In July & 7 Months

Canadian industrial output as measured by the composite index of industrial production was about 3% lower in July and the first 7 months this year, the preliminary index for July standing at 239.8 as compared with 247.0 a year earlier.

Responsible for the July drop was a reduction of nearly 6% in manufacturing output. Mineral production, on the other hand, was close to 9% above last year's July level, and output of electricity and gas was 6% higher.

The main decline in manufacturing was in durable goods, the volume of which was down almost 11% from July last year. Wood products showed a slight increase, but production of transportation equipment and electrical apparatus was far below 1953 levels. Output of non-metallic minerals showed a moderate gain, but iron and steel products were substantially lower and non-ferrous metals showed a slight decline.

Production of non-durable goods was reduced over 1% this July. Output of textiles and clothing continued well below 1953 levels, and output of rubber goods also dropped sharply. Production of foods and beverages and chemicals showed little change from July last year, while paper products, printing and publishing, and petroleum and coal recorded advances.

Less Coal Mined, Imported  
In August, First 8 Months

Production and imports of coal continued to decline in August. Output from Canadian mines was 782,000 tons, according to preliminary figures, a drop of 9% from last year's August output of 832,470. Landed imports totalled 2,257,134 tons, 17% under last year's 2,708,973.

This brought Canadian production in the first 8 months of 1954 to 9,066,005 tons, down 6% from 9,641,807 from last year, and landed imports to 11,275,391 tons, off nearly a quarter from 14,937,508. Eight-month production was down in Nova Scotia (to 3,746,444 tons from 3,818,009), Alberta (to 2,868,966 from 3,356,039) and British Columbia and the Yukon (to 822,194 from 953,667), but more coal was mined in New Brunswick (508,125 tons versus 491,996) and Saskatchewan (1,120,276 versus 1,022,096).

Landed imports in January-July were up in Newfoundland (to 34,328 tons from 24,911), Saskatchewan (to 403 from 373), and British Columbia and the Yukon (to 25,330 from 15,331), but down in Nova Scotia (to 21,026 from 21,160), New Brunswick (to 159 from 7,669), Quebec (to 1,910,519 from 2,463,739), Ontario (to 9,253,850 from 12,373,997) and Manitoba (to 29,776 from 30,328). (3)

Copper And Nickel Output  
Higher In July, 7 Months

Production of both copper and nickel increased in July and the January-July period as compared with a year earlier. July's output of copper climbed to 26,552 tons from 22,801, boosting the 7-month total to 171,267 tons from 158,169. The month's nickel output rose to 12,770 tons from 11,751, and January-July production advanced to 90,206 tons from 82,045. (4)

## MANUFACTURING

14% More Batteries Sold In  
First Seven Months Of 1954

More batteries for cars, trucks, trains, telephone switchboards and all other purposes except farm lighting plants were sold by Canadian manufacturers in January-July this year than in the first 7 months of 1953. Total dollar sales were up more than 14% to \$12,324,000 from \$10,781,000.

July sales of batteries for passenger cars and light trucks were down from last year, but gains in earlier months raised the January-July total to 906,363 from 876,564 and the factory selling value to \$8,636,415 from \$8,159,047. Sales of other batteries for ignition of internal combustion engines were nearly 50% higher this July and the 7-month value of \$43,961 was more than double last year's \$21,739.

Less than half as many cells for farm lighting plants were sold in July this year and 7-month sales were down to 12,697 worth \$143,786 from 16,779 worth \$153,757. More than three times as many cells for railway service were sold this July and January-July sales were close to twice last year's at 17,833 worth \$791,793 against 9,341 worth \$384,627. Sales of batteries for telephone switchboards, direct motive power and all other purposes were substantially higher this year in both July and the first 7 months, the January-July value amounting to \$2,390,506 versus \$1,754,956. Fewer parts and supplies were sold this July, but the 7-month volume was up to \$317,551 from \$306,414. (5)

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Output Of Pig Iron And Steel Continued To Decline In July The slump in pig iron and steel continued in July. Pig iron output was 174,403 tons, a 36% drop from 272,958 in July last year, and steel ingot production totalled 255,328 tons, a decrease of 19% from 315,203. Production of steel castings was also sharply reduced at 5,126 tons versus 8,182.

In the first 7 months of this year pig iron production totalled 1,312,475 tons, one-fourth less than the 1,760,542 tons produced in January-July last year. Output of steel ingots was 24% lower at 1,810,425 tons versus 2,381,481, and production of steel castings was down to 53,270 tons from 65,310. (6)

Less Steel Wire Shipped In July Canadian manufacturers shipped 8,557 tons of steel wire in July, a decrease from the 8,884 tons shipped in the same month last year. Shipments of wire fencing were down to 1,268 tons from 1,567 and of wire rope to 2,001 tons from 2,442, but shipments of nails, tacks and staples were increased to 7,961 tons from 6,795. (7)

Fewer Domestic Washing Machines Produced In July; Factory Stocks Up Canadian manufacturers turned out fewer domestic washing machines in July than in the corresponding month last year, but end-of-July factory stocks were larger. The month's output was cut to 11,570 units from 18,429 a year ago, and January-July production dropped to 121,110 units from 152,784. Month-end factory stocks rose to 28,886 units from 28,217. (8)

Fewer Water-Tank Heaters Sold In First Six Months Fewer domestic water-tank heaters of all types were made and shipped in the first 6 months this year. Production of electric models dropped to 117,598 from 135,927 in the first-half of 1953, and shipments were off to 117,094 from 126,559. Output of gas models decreased to 19,390 from 22,026, and shipments fell to 18,806 from 21,847. Production of coal, wood or oil models dropped to 679 from 892, and shipments to 699 from 802.

Gypsum Wallboard, Lath Shipments Up In August August shipments of gypsum wallboard increased to 22,638,567 square feet this year from 19,682,325 last year, and 8-month shipments were up to 173,586,076 square feet from 158,047,684. Shipments of gypsum lath in August climbed to 40,147,967 square feet from 28,096,691, and were up to 207,359,161 from 177,780,786 in January-August.

Production of gypsum sheathing was lower in August at 747,816 square feet versus 822,656 last year, and in the first 8 months was off to 4,430,925 square feet from 4,503,249. Production of gypsum block and tile amounted to 13,234 square feet in August as compared with 24,827 a year earlier, but in the first 8 months was up to 86,490 square feet from 58,338. Output of gypsum plasters rose to 28,666 tons from 24,179 in August, and to 168,990 tons from 155,175 in the 8 months.

August-end stocks of wallboard were up to 7,317,561 square feet from 3,997,336 a year earlier, lath to 4,073,025 square feet from 2,472,059, block and tile to 174,705 square feet from 108,141, and plasters to 1,154 tons from 893, but stocks of sheathing were down to 563,807 square feet from 768,479. (9)

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More Bath Tubs, Fewer Sinks Shipped In July

More bath tubs but fewer flat rim and roll rim sinks and wash basins were shipped from Canadian factories this July. Bath tubs increased to 14,907 from 14,497 in July last year, while flat rim and roll rim sinks decreased to 13,732 from 15,746 and wash basins to 12,669 from 13,674. Sink and drainboard combinations were down to 1,197 from 1,954 and laundry trays to 2,439 from 2,450.

Fewer Milk Bottle Caps, More Soda Straws, More Paper Cups

Canada's paper goods plants turned out fewer milk bottle caps but more soda straws and drinking cups in 1952 than in 1951. They also made more visiting cards, envelopes and filing folders, but fewer loose leaf binders and counter cheque books. All told, the 25,162 firms in the paper-using industries produced \$352,261,134 worth of products in 1952, over three times as much as in 1942 and more than ten times as much as in 1932. This was a new record -- the 14th in a row -- and compared with a \$351,944,692 output in 1951.

The group's products range from adding machine and cash register rolls to wrapping paper -- both of which were manufactured in greater quantity in 1952 than in 1951. Output of waxed paper, toilet paper and writing paper also increased, but production of paper bags of all kinds decreased. More folding boxes were made, but fewer corrugated boxes and boxes of other types. There were more gummed labels produced, but less gummed tape; more paper napkins and doilies, but fewer paper towels. Production of paper patterns, blueprints and photostats increased, as did the output of scribblers, note books and exercise books, but fewer shipping and merchandise tags were made. (10)

Products Of Petroleum & Coal

Gross factory value of products manufactured by the petroleum and coal products group of industries was \$780,436,000, up 10% from \$709,550,000 in 1951. The number of plants increased to 101 from 82, the employees to 16,905 from 15,598, and salaries and wages to \$63,573,173 from \$51,947,890. The cost of materials used climbed to \$519,629,241 from \$497,982,695. (11)

Production Of Talc And Soapstone Up Last Year

Talc and soapstone shipped by Canadian producers in 1953 amounted to 27,408 tons valued at \$285,755 as compared with 25,032 worth \$280,612 in 1952. Imports totalled 11,867 tons worth \$372,628 as compared with 8,749 tons valued at \$276,496, and exports amounted to 2,937 worth \$38,193 as compared with 3,435 tons valued at \$44,925.

Ground talc is used chiefly in the paint, roofing, paper, rubber, insecticide and ceramic industries. It is used also in foundry facings, bleaching fillers for textiles, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, soaps and cleansers, plaster, polishes, plastics and for rice polishing. Soapstone is used extensively in the form of sawn blocks and bricks for lining the alkali recovery furnaces and kilns of kraft pulp and paper mills. It is also used for brick and slab liners for fireboxes, stoves and ovens, and for switchboard panels and laboratory benches. Considerable quantities of soapstone quarry and sawing waste are ground and used as low-grade talc in the rubber, roofing, foundry and other trades. Compact, massive talc, sawn into square pencils and slices, is an important material for steelmakers' crayons. (12)



Creamery Butter Stocks In Nine Canadian Cities Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 23 totalled 70,826,000 pounds, slightly above the revised September 16 holdings of 69,661,000 pounds. Stocks by cities, with September 16 figures in brackets were (in thousands): Quebec, 3,991 (4,065) pounds; Montreal, 33,186 (32,486); Toronto, 11,983 (11,496); Winnipeg, 14,565 (14,528); Regina, 1,449 (1,467); Saskatoon, 526 (465); Edmonton, 2,856 (2,948); Calgary, 883 (860); and Vancouver, 1,387 (1,346).

More Eggs Laid In August & 8 Months Egg production was estimated at 26,237,000 dozen in August, up from 23,484,000 dozen in the same month last year. Output in the first 8 months rose to 256,635,000 dozen from 234,250,000 dozen. Production was higher in August and the first 8 months this year in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where the January-August output was off to 23,580,000 dozen from 24,659,000 dozen.

Eight-month production in Prince Edward Island increased to 5,292,000 dozen from 4,985,000 dozen, Nova Scotia to 10,084,000 dozen from 8,905,000 dozen, New Brunswick to 6,308,000 dozen from 5,650,000 dozen, Quebec to 44,075,000 dozen from 35,761,000 dozen, Ontario to 98,162,000 dozen from 91,162,000 dozen, Manitoba to 21,440,000 dozen from 20,490,000 dozen, Alberta to 27,620,000 dozen from 24,946,000 dozen, and British Columbia to 20,074,000 dozen from 17,692,000 dozen.

Producers sold 21,295,000 dozen eggs for market this August, bringing the 8-month total to 204,410,000 dozen as compared with 189,289,000 dozen in January-August last year. The number used for food by producers was 4,287,000 dozen in August, which brought the total for the first 8 months to 36,027,000 dozen from 35,993,000 dozen in January-August last year. (13)

Milk Production Up 4% In August Farm milk production reached 1,789,000,000 pounds in August, about 4% more than in the same month last year, according to a preliminary estimate. More complete figures now place July production at 1,955,589,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 5% over last year's July output of 1,867,595,000 pounds.

Dairy factories used 1,188,532,000 pounds of milk in August, almost 5% more than the 1,134,885,000 pounds used a year earlier. Over one-fifth more was used to make cheddar cheese (129,800,000 pounds versus 107,822,000), and nearly 4% more to make creamery butter (907,475,000 pounds versus 857,370,000). Slightly less milk was used this August in the manufacture of concentrated milk products (88,221,000 pounds versus 88,504,000) and ice cream (63,036,000 pounds versus 63,189,000). In the first 8 months of this year dairy factories used 6,836,543,000 pounds of milk, over 3% more than the 6,615,215,000 pounds used in January-August last year. Over 8% more was used in cheddar cheese, more than 3% more in creamery butter, and 3% more in concentrated milk products, but slightly less in ice cream. (14)

Large Increase In Landings Of Fish In Newfoundland In August Fishermen of Newfoundland caught 119,868,000 pounds of fish in August worth \$2,685,000, up sharply from last year's August catch of 79,624,000 pounds valued at \$1,775,000, according to a special statement.

Increase Of 25% In Number Of Sows  
Expected To Farrow In June-November

Sows expected to farrow in the June-November period will exceed last year's total by 25%, according to the Bureau's September 1 sample survey. This compares with a 27% increase forecast earlier on the basis of the June 1 live stock survey.

Larger increases than previously reported are shown for the Maritimes and Quebec. The increase indicated for Manitoba remains unchanged, while that for all other provinces is revised downward. The net result is practically no change from the previous forecast for the fall pig crop in the East which is still expected to exceed that of last year by about 22%. For the western provinces the indicated increase over last year is reduced from 35% to 29%.

These estimates also indicate that 49% of the expected farrowings during this period took place in the summer quarter -- June-August -- with 51% anticipated during the September-November quarter.

Estimates Of Sows Farrowed And To Farrow  
during six months, June-November, 1953 and 1954

	Sows Farrowed June-Nov. 1953 1/ '000	Sows Farrowed June-Aug. 1954 2/ '000	Sows to Farrow Sept.-Nov. 1954 2/ '000	Total to Farrow June-Nov. 1954 2/ '000	1954 as % of 1953 %
Maritime Provinces	18.6	10	13	23	124
Quebec	97.0	62	61	123	127
Ontario	161.0	91	101	192	119
Total, East	276.6	163	175	338	122
Manitoba	26.0	19	14	33	127
Saskatchewan	34.0	22	18	40	118
Alberta	120.0	75	84	159	132
British Columbia	3.9	3	2	5	128
Total, West	183.9	119	118	237	129
Total, Canada 3/	460.5	282	293	575	125

1/ Based on Live Stock Survey of December 1, 1953.

2/ Based on Quarterly Pig Survey, September 1, 1954.

3/ Not including Newfoundland.

Soft Drink Output Up In  
August, Off In 8 Months

Production of carbonated beverages was slightly higher in August than in the same month last year, but output in the first 8 months of 1954 was lower than in 1953. August production amounted to 10,566,324 gallons as compared with 10,438,799 last year, and January-August output totalled 69,515,974 gallons as compared with 69,926,407. (15)

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Production Of Oils And Fats Increased In August

Larger quantities of oils and fats were produced in August than in the corresponding month last year. Margarine production increased to 8,293,000 pounds from 7,207,000, shortening to 12,358,000 pounds from 11,463,000, refined coconut, salad and cooking oils to 4,008,000 pounds from 2,726,000, lard to 5,940,000 pounds from 5,452,000, and tallow to 9,899,000 pounds from 9,588,000. (16)

Sugar Supply Down In July

Production of refined beet and cane sugar dropped to 83,188,000 pounds in July from 91,181,000 a year earlier and with July 1 stocks lower than last year total supply was down to 274,324,000 pounds from 290,262,000. July sales were slightly lower this year at 150,313,000 pounds versus 150,476,000, and July-end stocks were reduced to 123,956,000 pounds from 139,383,000.

During the month manufacturers received 125,806,000 pounds of raw cane sugar as compared with 124,122,000 in July last year, but sharply lower July 1 stocks reduced total supply to 193,731,000 pounds from 203,897,000. July meltings and sales were off to 88,776,000 pounds this year from 97,769,000 last year, and July-end stocks were 104,955,000 pounds as against 106,127,000. (17)

Visible Supplies Of Wheat 20% Larger Than Last Year

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on September 15 amounted to 349,907,000 bushels, down 2.6% from the September 8 total of 359,005,000, but 20% above last year's 291,557,000 bushels. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week climbed to 7,547,000 bushels from 4,792,000 a year earlier, but cumulative clearances from the start of the crop year dropped to 27,960,000 bushels from 35,463,000. (18)

Value Of Bakery Production Rose Over 7% In First Half

Bakeries across Canada produced \$138,449,876 worth of bread and other products in the first 6 months this year, \$9,526,442 worth or over 7% more than in January-June last year and \$15,686,249 worth or 13% more than in the first half of 1952. Production value was higher than in 1953 in all parts of the country.

Ontario bakeries increased their output by \$5,838,021 or 11% in the first half to \$60,219,950, and British Columbia bakeries by \$1,298,536 or 11% to \$12,997,684. In the Atlantic Provinces bakery production value rose by \$407,671 or 5% to \$8,610,238, in Quebec by \$1,306,612 or 4% to \$37,697,638, and in the Prairie Provinces by \$525,672 or 3% to \$18,924,366.

More bread was baked in the first 6 months this year in bakeries in all regions, total output increasing to 732,535,563 pounds from 721,685,968 in 1953. However, this was less than the 1952 first-half output of 735,642,244 pounds. The bread was valued at \$85,448,704, up from \$79,055,657 a year earlier and \$77,917,338 in the first 6 months of 1952. The value of cakes, doughnuts and other bakery products was higher than in the first half of last year in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces, where the decline was slight. The total value of \$53,001,172 compared with \$49,917,777 in January-June last year and \$44,846,289 in the first half of 1952.

Decline In Wheat Outweighed  
Other Gains In August Exports

Increased shipments of a number of commodities, including planks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint paper, aluminum and products, copper and products, and nickel, were more than offset by substantial declines in wheat, other grains, and wheat flour, and Canada's domestic exports to all countries in August declined 5.8% from a year earlier. The decrease in the January-August period was 8.8%. Prices averaged 3.4% lower in August and volume declined 2.5%.

Domestic exports in August were valued at \$322,700,000 as compared with \$342,600,000 in the same month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the January-August period to \$2,487,400,000 as compared with \$2,729,300,000. Re-exports of foreign produce in August were valued at \$5,360,000 as compared with \$4,304,000, and in the 8 months aggregated \$41,976,000 as compared with \$35,565,000. Geographically there were reduced shipments in August to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Europe, but increases to Latin America and the rest of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Largest decline among the individual commodities in August was in wheat, which dropped sharply to \$29,485,000 from \$60,082,000 a year earlier. Other grains were cut to \$8,278,000 from \$21,008,000, and wheat flour to \$6,482,000 from \$7,715,000. In the January-August period wheat exports dropped to \$288,767,000 from \$402,903,000, other grains to \$74,703,000 from \$120,581,000, and wheat flour to \$61,588,000 from \$70,384,000.

August exports of newsprint paper climbed to \$54,818,000 from \$49,399,000, wood pulp to \$23,246,000 from \$21,421,000, and planks and boards to \$37,981,000 from \$26,478,000. January-August exports of newsprint rose to \$414,014,000 from \$400,498,000, wood pulp to \$177,049,000 from \$161,898,000, and planks and boards to \$203,308,000 from \$190,165,000.

Exports of aluminum and products rose in August to \$15,496,000 from \$14,204,000, and in the eight months to \$123,404,000 from \$116,899,000. Nickel increased in the month to \$16,185,000 from \$13,879,000, and in the January-August period to \$121,394,000 from \$108,988,000. The month's exports of copper advanced to \$11,568,000 from \$7,134,000, but 8-month shipments were down to \$87,706,000 from \$89,257,000.

Among other major commodities there were increases both in August and the 8-month period in fish and fishery products, farm implements and machinery, and precious metals (except gold). Zinc, asbestos and alcoholic beverage exports were up in value in August but were down in January-August.

Domestic exports to the United States in August fell to \$191,611,000 from \$196,529,000, gains in the wood and paper and non-ferrous metals groups being more than offset by declines in the other groups. In the 8-month period the value fell to \$1,502,995,000 from \$1,593,707,000, decreases occurring in all groups except animals and animal products. Exports to the United Kingdom in August were cut to \$58,410,000 from \$66,775,000, and the January-August value fell to \$398,250,000 from \$461,907,000. Largest decrease occurred in the agricultural and vegetable products group, both in the month and cumulative period. The wood and paper and non-ferrous metals groups showed substantial increases.

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Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth were slightly higher in August at \$18,540,000 as compared with \$17,738,000, but were down in the January-August period at \$128,756,000 as compared with \$160,219,000. Exports were lower in both periods to the Union of South Africa and India, but higher to Australia and New Zealand. August's exports to Pakistan were higher but there was a sharp decrease in the 8 months.

Exports to Latin American countries in August were moderately higher at \$13,673,000 as compared with \$11,535,000, but January-August shipments were down to \$126,011,000 from \$127,198,000. Exports were larger both in August and the 8 months to Columbia and Cuba, higher in August but lower in the cumulative period to Mexico and Venezuela, and lower in August but higher in the 8 months to Brazil.

Total exports to European countries in August dropped to \$27,773,000 from \$31,373,000, and 8-month shipments were down to \$199,594,000 from \$254,-221,000. Smaller shipments went to Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy and Switzerland in both periods, but there were increased exports to France and Norway. Exports were larger in August to the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands, but smaller in the 8-month period. Exports to all other countries in August dropped to \$11,421,000 from \$17,709,000, but there was a small gain in the 8-month period to \$123,555,000 from \$121,652,000. Exports to Japan were sharply lower in August but cumulative exports were larger. (19)

Sales And Purchases Of Securities  
Between Canada And Other Countries

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in July resulted in a sales balance or capital

import of \$6,600,000, down from the exceptional balance of \$20,900,000 in June. Net inflows of \$58,000,000 in the first seven months of 1954 contrast with the net outflow of \$26,000,000 in the same period of 1953.

The change from June was dominated by transactions with the United States, a net capital outflow of \$4,300,000 in July having replaced the net import of \$10,400,000 in June. The rising value of the Canadian dollar on the exchange market may have been a factor influencing this development. While net sales of Canadian stocks rose some \$3,000,000 to a total of \$10,000,000, net repatriation of Canadian bonds increased by \$12,000,000, reflecting a growth of repurchases of government guaranteed and provincial bonds and the absence of large sales of municipal and corporate issues which occurred in June. In July, Canadians, on balance, bought \$3,000,000 of United States stocks in contrast to the previous month during which Canadians reduced their holdings by an equivalent amount.

During July, the net inflows of capital from security trading with the United Kingdom and with other countries (excluding the United States) totalled \$1,900,000 and \$8,900,000, respectively. As in June, the balance with other countries was influenced by the temporary employment in Government of Canada obligations of funds raised in Canada by a non-resident borrower. Net sales of Canadian stocks to all residents of the United States totalled \$17,000,000 in June and July in contrast to \$19,000,000 in the preceding five months. These figures include security purchases in Canada by new investment companies formed in Canada by United States interests. (20)

451 Killed, 10,508 Injured In Motor Vehicle Accidents In First Quarter

There were 10,959 persons killed or injured in motor vehicle accidents in Canada in the first quarter this year.

Of the 59,250 accidents reported, 396 caused 451 fatalities, 8,093 brought injuries to 10,508 and 50,761 resulted in property damage only. Regulations covering the reporting of accidents vary in different parts of the country. In Quebec and the Northwest Territories all accidents causing property damage of \$25 and over must be reported to the police. In Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island (except the City of Charlottetown, where all accidents must be reported), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia the figure is \$50 and over. In Alberta and the Yukon it is \$75 and over, and in Saskatchewan \$100 and over.

Fewer accidents were reported in the first quarter this year than in 1953 in Saskatchewan (1,944 versus 2,235), Alberta (3,936 versus 4,289), British Columbia (4,963 versus 5,333) and the Territories (86 versus 99). More were reported in Newfoundland (735 versus 511), Prince Edward Island (289 versus 202), Nova Scotia (2,540 versus 2,001), New Brunswick (1,664 versus 1,185), Ontario (17,633 versus 14,526) and Manitoba (3,275 versus 2,943). There were 22,185 reported in Quebec in the first quarter this year, but figures for last year are not available. Apart from Quebec, accidents reported rose to 37,065 from 33,324 in 1953.

Fatalities were fewer this year in Newfoundland (2 as against 6), Saskatchewan (5 as against 11) and British Columbia (27 as against 32), unchanged in Prince Edward Island (2), Alberta (38) and the Territories (none), and higher in Nova Scotia (20 as against 19), New Brunswick (23 as against 15), Ontario (201 as against 172) and Manitoba (17 as against 9). Quebec deaths numbered 116 in the first quarter this year.

Excluding Quebec, the number killed increased to 335 from 305 last year. The number injured was down in Prince Edward Island (to 36 from 37), Saskatchewan (to 422 from 444), Alberta (to 733 from 848) and British Columbia (to 1,223 from 1,581), was unchanged in Newfoundland (85) and the Territories (27), and was up in Nova Scotia (to 450 from 439), New Brunswick (to 288 from 253), Ontario (to 4,563 from 4,552) and Manitoba (to 518 from 463). The number injured in Quebec in the first quarter this year was 2,163. Excluding Quebec, the number injured was down slightly to 8,345 from 8,729 in 1953. (21)

## PRICES

Security Price Indexes

	<u>September 23</u>	<u>September 16</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>August 26</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	191.8	190.8	186.8
Industrials .....	194.0	192.7	188.1
Utilities .....	171.9	173.0	168.2
Banks .....	215.9	213.6	216.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks .....	97.1	96.9	95.1
Gold .....	68.6	68.4	67.5
Base Metals .....	162.3	162.3	158.3



Federal Government Payroll Up In June Federal government departmental branches and services employed 181,129 persons in June, 3,210 more than in May and 11,335 more than in June last year. Their earnings aggregated \$43,998,275, a slight increase from \$43,328,735 in May and moderately above the June 1953 total of \$38,240,859.

Classified civil servants numbered 140,465 as compared with 139,450 in May and 131,482 in June last year, and their earnings totalled \$35,895,810 as against \$35,614,242 and \$30,950,340. Prevailing rate employees, casual employees, and ship's crews numbered 40,664 as compared with 38,469 and 38,312 in June last year, and their earnings totalled \$8,102,465 as against \$7,714,493 and \$7,290,519. (22)

Crown Concerns Employed Fewer In June This Year There were 145,434 persons working for 22 Crown corporations in June, 3,026 more than in May but 6,861 less than in June last year. Their earnings totalled \$40,074,807, an increase of \$1,968,123 over the preceding month and a decrease of \$1,595,160 as compared with June last year.

The 22 Federal government enterprises are Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited; Bank of Canada; Canadian Arsenals, Limited; Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Canadian Commercial Corporation; Canadian National Railways; Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited; Canadian Overseas Telecommunication; Canadian Wheat Board; Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Crown Assets Disposal Corporation; Defence Construction, Limited; Eldorado Mining and Refining, Limited; Export Credits Insurance Corporation; Hudson Bay Railway; Industrial Development Bank; National Harbours Board; Northern Transportation Co., Limited; Northwest Territories Power Commission; Polymer Corporation Limited; Prince Edward Island Car Ferry; and Trans-Canada Air Lines. (22)

## TRANSPORT

Railway Carloadings Fell 5% In Second Week Of September Railway carloadings in the second week of September totalled 79,884 cars, down nearly 5% from last year's 83,808 cars, and loadings from the beginning of the year dropped over 9% to 2,538,316 cars from 2,800,305. Revenue cars received from connections were down more steeply, falling 26.5% in the week to 23,506 cars from 31,998, and nearly 14% in the cumulative period to 1,002,920 cars from 1,162,370.

Loadings of grain declined in the second September week to 8,411 cars from 9,131 a year ago; sand, gravel and crushed stone to 4,764 cars from 5,125; other mine products to 2,292 cars from 2,569; automobiles, trucks and parts to 1,002 cars from 1,483; and L.C.L. merchandise to 14,282 cars from 17,033.

Among the increases were: grain products to 2,904 cars from 2,677; non-ferrous ores and concentrates to 3,357 from 2,809 cars; lumber, timber and plywood to 4,779 cars from 4,287; and newsprint to 2,674 cars from 2,336. (23)

MORE

Railways' Operating Income  
Down Sharply In First Half

Operating income of the 16 largest Canadian railways continued below last year's level in June and totalled only \$5,534,589 in the first 6 months, a sharp reduction from \$16,076,985 in 1953. Operating revenues were off to \$504,314,778 from \$551,600,660, reducing net operating revenue to \$23,680,579 from \$39,026,409. June revenues were almost 11% lower at \$93,439,516 as against \$104,795,349, while operating expenses were down 9% at \$86,814,183 against \$95,438,741. June net operating revenue was down \$2,731,275 to \$6,625,333, and operating income by \$1,642,223 to \$4,354,936.

The 16 railways carried a total of 13,094,381 revenue tons of freight this June, 2,223,067 tons or 14.5% less than in June last year, and revenue ton miles were 17.5% lower. Revenue passengers carried totalled 2,282,942, a drop of 26,622 or 1%, but revenue passenger miles showed a slight increase. (24)

Railway Freight Down 17.5% In May

Canadian railways transported 11,202,094 tons of revenue freight this May, a decrease of 17.5% from last year's 13,578,972 tons. Loadings in Canada dropped to 8,552,076 tons from 10,496,689, and receipts from connections to 2,650,018 from 3,082,283.

All main categories of freight were moved in smaller volume this May. Agricultural products fell to 2,112,327 tons from 3,716,475, animal products to 152,336 from 157,635, mine products to 4,008,638 from 4,306,830, forest products to 937,711 from 1,134,889, manufactures and miscellaneous to 3,789,961 from 4,037,300, and L.C.L. freight to 201,121 from 225,843.

Loadings were lower than a year ago in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Quebec. Totals follow: Newfoundland, 95,249 tons (110,257 last year); Prince Edward Island, 40,679 (34,625); Nova Scotia, 745,452 (803,959); New Brunswick, 346,578 (355,443); Quebec, 2,184,998 (2,216,954); Ontario, 4,577,558 (5,554,715); Manitoba, 535,171 (784,980); Saskatchewan, 952,585 (1,733,033); Alberta, 771,164 (986,509); and British Columbia, 952,660 (998,497). (25)

Airlines Operated  
In The Red In May

Higher expenses and the first drop in revenues in several years had Canadian airlines operating \$71,046 in the red in May in contrast to a year earlier when May operations yielded an income of \$347,783. An 8% increase in revenue from unit toll transportation was outweighed by reductions of 29% in revenue from bulk transportation and 55% in revenue from other flying services to put total operating revenues at \$8,307,339, nearly 3% below last year's \$8,534,458. Aircraft operation and maintenance costs were about 2% lower but all other expense accounts were higher, total operating expenses increasing over 2% to \$8,378,385 from \$8,186,675.

In the first five months of this year a decline in bulk transportation revenue was more than offset by increases in all other revenue accounts and total operating revenues advanced to \$37,497,159 from \$35,731,016 in 1953. All expense accounts increased and the rise in total operating expenses to \$40,215,319 from \$36,518,152 was sharper than the gain in revenues. The result was a jump in the January-May operating deficit to \$2,718,160 this year from \$787,136 last year.

(26)



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

- 1- Retail Consumer Credit, Second Quarter, 25¢
  - 2- Retail Trade, July, 20¢
  - 3- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, August, 10¢
  - 4- M: Copper & Nickel Production, July, 10¢
  - 5- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July, 10¢
  - 6- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, July, 10¢
  - 7- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, July, 10¢
  - 8- M: Domestic Washing Machines, July, 10¢
  - 9- M: Gypsum Products, August, 10¢
  - 10- General Review of the Paper-Using Industries, 1952, 25¢
  - 11- Products of Petroleum & Coal, General Review, 1952, 25¢
  - 12- Talc & Soapstone Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 13- M: Production of Eggs, August, 10¢
  - 14- The Dairy Review, August, 20¢
  - 15- M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, August, 10¢
  - 16- M: Oils & Fats, August, 10¢
  - 17- M: Sugar Situation, July, 10¢
  - 18- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
  - 19- Domestic Exports, Summary, August, 20¢
  - Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed, July & 7 Months, 50¢
  - Trade of Canada: Imports, Detailed, June & Six Months, 50¢
  - 20- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, July, 10¢
  - 21- M: Motor Vehicle Accidents, First Quarter, 25¢
  - 22- M: Federal Government Employment, June, 10¢
  - The Labour Force, August, 20¢ -- Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin dated September 24, 1954.
  - 23- M: Railway Carloadings, Weekly, September 14, 10¢
  - 24- M: Railway Operating Statistics, June, 15¢
  - 25- M: Railway Freight Traffic, May, 10¢
  - 26- Civil Aviation, May, 15¢
- M - Memorandum
- 

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

Telegrams: Last year newspapermen in Canada wired 61,010,460 words, about 1,607,040 more than in 1952.

Venetian blinds made of wood had a factory value of \$4,207,413 in 1952, \$491,189 or 13% more than in 1951.

Soda Straws: 734,445,000 were made in 1952, some 83,769,000 or 13% more than in 1951. Average factory price per thousand rose to 56¢ from 55¢.

Gold mines across Canada turned out 2,092,000 fine ounces in the first 6 months this year, 5% less than in the first half of 1953 when 2,204,000 fine ounces were mined.

Scribblers: About \$2,939,000 worth of scribblers, note books and exercise books were made in 1952, some \$257,000 worth or 10% more than in the preceding year.

Railways: With operating revenues down almost 11% from last year and operating expenses off less than 9%, operating income of Canada's 16 largest railways tumbled over 65% in the first 6 months this year to \$5,534,589 from \$16,076,985 in 1953.

The corset industry is confined to Quebec and Ontario. Quebec occupies the dominant position with 23 of the 42 plants and 61% of the 3,639 employees, and last year accounted for 65% of the \$22,029,000 worth of products shipped by the industry.

Wooden laths were once widely used as a base for plastering, but in recent years have been replaced by other materials. Since the peak of 1,378,366,000 in 1926, production has gradually declined and in 1952 amounted to only 111,596,000. Usually a by-product from what would otherwise be sawmill waste, laths are now used mainly in packaging tobacco leaves.

Seals: Fishermen in British Columbia caught 54 last year, 26 more than in the preceding year.

Manufacturing: From 1939 to 1952 factory shipments in Alberta rose by 493% as compared with an increase of 389% for Canada as a whole.

Heaters: 137,667 domestic water-tank heaters were manufactured in the first 6 months this year, 21,178 or 13% fewer than in 1953.

Railway Ties: Over 47% of the 9,407,000 sawn in 1952 were jack pine or lodgepole pine, nearly 27% Douglas fir, and the balance mainly hemlock, spruce, maple, tamarack or larch, white pine and white birch.

Money transfers handled by telegraph and cable companies in Canada reached a new peak of \$21,555,387 last year, 10.5% more than in 1952 and over twice as much as in 1946.

Bakeries across Canada baked \$138,449,876 worth of bread and other products in the first 6 months this year, \$9,526,442 or over 7% more than in January-June last year and \$15,686,249 worth or 13% more than in the first-half of 1953.

Wooden cabinets for phonographs and television and radio receiving sets made in 1952 numbered 175,603, about one-fifth fewer than the 219,009 turned out in 1951. Factory value was over 18% lower at \$4,972,905 versus \$6,094,193.

Life expectancy has increased greatly over the past decade. 90 out of every 100,000 males and 171 out of every 100,000 females born today can expect to reach 100 years of age. Only 50 out of every 100,000 males and 114 out of every 100,000 females born 10 years ago could expect to live that long.



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