D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
OTHAWA - CANADA
Friday, October 8, 1954
$\$ 2.00$ a year
Vol, 22 - No. 40

HIGHLIGHTSOPTHIS ISSEE
Construction: With greater activety reporteci in most provences cind year, the value of construction in Canada is expected to top the 1953 poak by 5\%. The shift from engineering to building construction is continuing, and institutional building -- mainly hospitals and schools -- is expected to show the largest increase. Average employment in the industry is expected to exceed half a million this year for the first time.
(Page 2)

Prices: Consumer prices averaged $0.2 \%$ lower at the start of September than at the beginning of August. Declines in food prices outweighed advances in rents and homeowership costs. Household operation costs were unchanged, while prices of clothing and other comodities and services were downslight1y... Wholesale prices dipped $0.7 \%$ during August, but registered no net change in September... Farm operating and living costs were slightly higher in August than in April, but moderately lower than in August last year.
(Pages 13, 14 \& 15)

Banking: With a $10.5 \%$ increase in August, the value of cheques cashed in the first 8 months was more than $6 \%$ higher than in 1953.
(Page 3)

Food: Nine-city stocks of creamery butter, cheddar chesse and cold storage eggs were higher on October 1 than on the same date last year... 3\% more fluid milk, 2 more fluid cream was sold this July... More cherries but loss peas were packed by food processors this year then in 1953... 27\% more wheat flour was milled this August... The August sea-fish catch was over 10\% larger, nearly $21 \%$ more valuable this year.
(Pages 8 \& 9)

Transport: The decliue in rai!way car loadings from last year's level continued in the week ending Soptember 21 with a drop of nearly 9\%...Over $14 \%$ less freight moved through Canadian canals this August... O1l-pipe ine deliveries rose $8 \%$ in July, 20\% in the first 7 months this year. (Pages 10 \& 11)

Labour: There were about 1\% more claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of dugust than at the close of July... Industrial employment, payrolls and average weokly earnings were slightly higher at the start of August than a month earlier.
(Page 11)

Manufacturing: More asphalt shingles and floor tiles, rigid insulating board and hard board was produced in August than in the same month last year. July output of Portland cement was higher this year, but there were de= creases in coke, paints and leather.
(Pages 5 \& 6)

New Feak Value For Construction In Canada Anticipated This Year

The value of construction to be put in place in Canada this year is estimated at a new peak total of $\$ 4,830,000,000,5 \%$ above the previous high of $\$ 4,595,000,000$ reached in 1953, according to the annual report on construction released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The rise over 1953 -- for which the report gives preliminary figures of actual results -is the smallest in the postowar years. The value of new construction is expected to be boosted to $\$ 3,866,000,000$ from $\$ 3,646,000,000$, and the value of alterations and repairs to $\$ 964,000,000$ from $\$ 949,000,000$.

The estimates for this year show a continuance of the shift from ongineering to building construction which started in 1953. The value of all building construction for 1954 is placed at $\$ 2,914,000,000$, accounting for $60.3 \%$ of the estimated total as compared with an actual $\$ 2,732,000,000$ or $59.5 \%$ of the total last year. The value of all engineering is estimated at $\$ 1,916,000,000$ or $39.7 \%$ of the 1954 total as compared with $\$ 1,863,000,000$ or $40.5 \%$ of the total in 1953.

The largest single increase (25.6\%) in the building construction category is expected to be recorded by institutional building which is estimated at $\$ 422,000,000$ for 1954 as compared with $\$ 336,000,000$ in 1953. Hospitals and schools account for $\$ 59,000,000$ and $\$ 22,000,000$, respectively, of this increase. Hesidential building is estimated at $\$ 1,347,000,000(\$ 1,299,000,000$ in 1953), industrial at $\$ 472,000,000(\$ 497,000,000)$; and commercial at $\$ 575,000,000$ ( $513,000,000$ ).

In engineering it is anticipated that gas and ofl facilities will register the largest increase in 1954 (to an estimated total of $\$ 349,000,000$ from $\$ 281$, 000,000 ), followed by waterworks and sewage systems (to $\$ 139,000,000$ from $\$ 119,000,000$ ) and marine construction (to $\$ 68,000,000$ from $\$ 59,000,000$ ). Relatively little change is anticipated in olectric power construction, which is estimated at $\$ 415,000,000$ as compared with $\$ 414,000,000$. All other principal types of engineering construction are expected to decline: dams and irrigation to $\$ 35,000,000$ from $\$ 61,000,000$; railway, telephone and telegraph to $\$ 308,000,-$ 000 from $\$ 314,000,000$; and road, highway and bridge construction to $\$ 564,000$, 000 from \$572,000,000.

Regional figures indicate a continuation this year throughout Canada of the increases recorded in earlier post-war years in the total value of construction. For Ontario this year's construction value is estimated at $\$ 1,-$ $710,601,000(\$ 1,640,786,000$ in 1953); Quebec, $\$ 1,185,868,000(\$ 1,077,965,000)$; Alberta, $\$ 617,249,000(\$ 58,253,000)$; British Columbia, $\$ 502,629,000$ ( $\$ 563,-$ 819,000); Saskatchewan, $\$ 245,767,000(\$ 221,409,000)$; Manitoba, $\$ 220,637,000$ (\$218,307,000); Nova Scotia, $\$ 154,799,000(\$ 137,672,000)$; New Brunswiok, \$107,$750,000(\$ 95,755,000)$; Newfoundland, $\$ 70,252,000(\$ 68,277,000)$; and Prince Edwand Island, $\$ 14,528,000(\$ 12,950,000)$ 。

Average employment in Canada' construotion industry is expected to excoed half a million persons this year for the first time. It is estimated that the everage number employed during 1954 will reach 508,178 as compared with 493,778 in 1953. Total salaries and wages are expected to approximate $\$ 1,664,770,000$ as compared with $\$ 1,593,343,000$ a year earlier. (1)

Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres Up $10.5 \%$ In August, $60.1 \%$ In 8 Months

Cheques cashed in clearing centres in August rose $10.5 \%$ from a year earlier and the cumulative total for the Jan- uary-August period rose 6.1\%. There were increases in August in eastern Canada but declines in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. In the 8month period the Prairie total was lower but those for other areas were higher.

Debits in August for Ganada as a whole totalled $\$ 11,568,015,000$ as compared with $\$ 10,464,626,000$ a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the January-August period to $\$ 98,708,146,000$ as compared with $\$ 93,010,389, \ldots$ 000.

Eight-month totals by economic areas follow (in thousands): Atlantic Frovinces, $\$ 2,893,031$ ( $\$ 2,759,963$ last year); Quebec, $\$ 28,473,541$ ( $\$ 25,470,-$ 955); Ontario, $\$ 44,090,094$ ( $\$ 41,014,161$ ); Prairie Provinces, $\$ 15,483,096$ ( $\$ 16,158,361$ ); and British Columbia, $\$ 7,768,385$ ( $\$ 7,546,950$ ). (2)

ENTERTAINMENT
Fewer Went To The Movies. But Theatre Take Was Highest In History Last Year

Paid admissions to regular motion picture theatres in Canada dropped to $241,182,726$ last year from 247,732,717 in 1952, but receipts passed the hundred-million dollar mark for the first time, according to an advance statement. The number of theatres in operation increased to 1,906 from 1,843 and receipts (exclusive of taxes) rose to $\$ 100,889,361$ from $\$ 98,851,349$. Amusement taxes collected totalled $\$ 12,760,235$ as against $\$ 12,308,148$. The average admission price (including amusement tax) wes 476, up from 45 in the preceding year.

The number of regular theatres increased in 1953 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where there was no change, and Ontario, where the number decreased. There were more paid admissions than in 1952 in all provinces except Newfoundland, Quebec and Ontario, and receipts were higher in all provinces except Ontario. Drive-in theatres increased to 174 in 1953 from 104 in 1952 and their paid admissions numbered 11,134,788 as against $8,379,586$. Receipts (exclusive of taxes) rose to $\$ 5,862,920$ from $\$ 4,409,426$, and amusement taxes collected increased to $\$ 685,389$ from $\$ 540,390$.

Comrunity enterprises numbered 669 last year as compared with 657 in 1952 and their paid admissions totalled 5,647,668 as against 5,363,564. Receipts advanced to $\$ 1,851,685$ from $\$ 1,702,824$ and amusement taxes collected to $\$ 105,057$ from $\$ 96,314$. Halls serviced by itinerant operators decreased to 805 from 812 and the number of paid admissions to $1,381,655$ from 1,487,420. Receipts fell to $\$ 468,562$ from $\$ 495,584$, but amusement taxes collected advanced. to $\$ 31,859$ from $\$ 30,446$.

All told, motion pictures were exhibited comercially in 3,554 theatres and halls in Canada last year as compared with 3,416 in 1952. The total number paying to see the shows decreased to $259,346,837$ from $262,963,287$, but the amount they paid (including taxes) rose to an all-time high of $\$ 122,655,068$ from $\$ 118,434,481$.

Silver \& Lead Output In July Above Last Year, Zinc Lower

Production of primary silver and lead increased this July while output of primary zinc was lower than a year earlier. Primary silver output amounted to $2,714,576$ fine ounces versus 2,353,542 in July last year, bringing January-July production to 17,543,479 fine ounces as against 17,661,903. Production of primary lead increased to 19,164 tons from last year's low July output of 11,969 , and cumulative output to the end of July was up to 129,240 tons from 112,604 . Primary zinc output in July was 31,955 tons, down from 33,968 tons a year earlier, and 7 -month output was 204,234 tons versus 236,899 . (3)

Gold Production Ur Again In July Production of gold increased in July for the third month in a row, rising to 380,953 fine ounces from 368,334 a year ago. June's output was up to 377,347 fine ounces from 362,321 last year, and May's advanced to 383,615 fine ounces from 368,597 . Gains in these 3 months were not large enough to offset declines in the Januarymapril period and output for the first 7 months of the year was under last year's at 2,473,039 fine ounces versus 2,572,371.

Production was higher both in the month and 7 months in the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories but lower in Newfoundiand and Nova Scotia. In Quebec, Ontario and the Yukon there were increases in the month but decreases in the cunulative period, while British Columbia's output was lower in July but higher in the 7 -month period. January-July output by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 6,305 fine ounces ( 6,755 a year ago); Quebec, 620,518 ( 670,247 ); Ontario, $1,354,726$ ( $1,424,456$ ); Prairie Provinces, 140,741 ( 128,986 ); British Columbia, 161,494 (158,234); Yukon, 14,750 (16,141); and Northwest Territories, $174,487(167,552)$. (4)

## COMMUNICATIONS

Fewer Telegrams Sent Canada's telegraph and cable companies boosted their By Canadians In 1953
1952. Gross revenues reached a new high of $\$ 36,920$, 384, an increase of $11.6 \%$ over 1952 's $\$ 33,093,843$, and operating expenses rose $7.4 \%$ to $\$ 33,953,296$ from $\$ 31,617,256$. Net operating revenue increased to $\$ 2,967,188$ from $\$ 1,476,687$.

During the year the number of telegrams transmitted declined slightly to $21,222,706$ from $21,614,196$ in 1952. Telegrams sent numbered 19,041,216 as against $19,513,250$ and telegrams received from the United States totalled $2,181,490$ as compared with $2,100,946$. Cablegrams transmitted numbered $2,042,921$ as against $1,934,433$, a rise of $5.6 \%$. Money transfers reached a new peak of $\$ 21,555,387$, up $10.5 \%$ from 1952 's $\$ 19,514,490$.

Employment in the industry rose to 11,618 from 11,272 the year before and total salaries increased to $\$ 33,774,830$ from $\$ 29,817,720$. A net of 51 offices were added to the 5,256 reported in 1952, bringing the total to 5,307. Wire mileage at 450,835 miles was up from 437,581, but cable mileage dropped to 1,291 from 1,979. Pole line mileage was practically unchanged at 52,727. (5)

Froduction \& Shipments of Rigid Insulating Board Rose In Aueust

Production and domestic shipnents of rigid insulating board increased in August and the first eight months this year as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted to $26,204,721$ square feet as compared with $23,475,449$, bringing the 8 -month total to $196,303,107$ square feet as compared with $177,483,185$. August's domestic shipments totalled $30,723,856$ square ieet as compared with $24,289,984$, and in the 8 months aggregated $186,043,564$ square feet as compared with $172,778,902$. (6)

Floor Tiles \& Hard Board Production and domestic shipnents of asphalt floor tiles moved up in August from a year ago but January-August totals were lower. The month's output amounted to $1,615,925$ square feet ( $1,513,713$ last year), bringing the cumulative output to $10,872,-$ 853 square feet (11,806,189). Domestic shiproents in August were 1,772,133 square feet $(1,489,774)$, and in the 8 months aggregated $10,357,377$ square feet (11,384,904).

Production of hard board in August amounted to 12,128,189 square feet (12,040,866), and 8-month production totalled 96,791,854 square feet (110,971,286). The month's domestic shipments were 8,422,741 square feet (9,285,235), bringing the 8 -month total to $72,486,914$ square feet $(80,940,573)$. (7)

Asphalt Roofing Production of asphalt shingles increased in August and the first 8 months of 1954 as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted to 349,854 squares as compared with 311,764 , bringing January-August output to 1,865,784 squares as compared with 1,798, 490.

Production of smooth surfaced rolls in August amounted to 118,751 squares as compared with 84,263 last year, and of mineral surfaced rolls to 112,974 squares as compared with 97,897. Eight-month production of smooth surfaced rolls amounted to 673,655 squares as against 703,079 , and mineral surfaced rolls totalled 575,747 squares compared with 590,450 . (8)

## Paint Sales Lower In July

Sales of latex emulaion paints by Canadian manufacturers were higher in value in July and the first 7 months this year as compared with last, but sales values were lower for other types of paints. Total sales of paints by principal manufacturers in July were valued at $\$ 9,248,355$ as compared with $\$ 10,418,598$ a year earlier, bringing January-July sales to $\$ 65,314,832$ as compared with $\$ 69,774,669$. (9)

Smaller Supplies of Coke Available For Consumption

Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada were smaller in July and the first 7 months this year than last. July's total amounted to 283,604 tons as compared with 389,324 , bringing the aggregate for the January-July period to $2,085,100$ tons as compared with $2,565,117$.

Production in July amounted to 274,804 tons (376,769 a year ago) and in the January-July period aggregated $1,987,076$ tons (2,476,211). July's landed imports were 16,984 tons $(25,399)$ and the 7 -month total was 158,517 tons (191,498). Exports in July were 8,184 tons $(12,844)$ and in the 7 months were 60,493 tons ( 102,592 ). (10)

Portiand Coment Shipmente Increased In July. 7 Mionths

Shipmente of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers continued to rise in July, the month's total amounting to $2,548,091$ barrels as compared with $2,182,668$. This brought cumulative shipments for the JanuaryJuly period to $13,096,143$ barrels as compared with $12,614,856$. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of July were moderately lower at 839,402 barrels as compared with 860,353 at the same time last year. (Il)

Shiprents of Steel Shapes off In June And Half Year

Canadian steel mills shipped 230,340 tons of primary shapes in June as compared with 277,707
tons in the same month last year. Producers' interchange amounted to 132,720 tons, up from 130,635 tons a year earlier.

Shipments of primary steel shapes in the first 6 months this year totalled $1,337,403$ tons as compared with $1,671,131$ tons in the first half of 1953. Producers' interchange in the first half amounted to 637,223 tons, down from 739,530 tons last year.

June shipments of primary shapes of carbon steel were off to 223,896 tons from 262,206 last year, and in January-June totalled 1,290,148 tons as against 1,582,480. Shipments of primary shapes of alloy steel were reduced in June to 6,444 tons from 15,501 a year earlier, and in the first 6 months totalled 47,255 tons as against 88,651 . (12)

Leather Production
Decined In July
Production of leather was lower in July than in the corresponding month last year. The month's output of
cattle sole leather amounted to 754,456 equare feet (1,075,069 a year ago); upper leather, $2,651,490(2,974,261)$; and glove and garment leather, 285,345 square feet $(368,421)$. Production of calf and $k 1 p$ skin upper leather amounted to 326,398 square feet $(561,484)$.

End-of-July stocks of cattle hides totalled 580,978 (429,177 last year); calf and kip skins, 563,225 (364,560); goat and kid skins, 9,475 (31,905); horse hides, 15,123 ( 11,443 ); and sheep and lamb skins, 32,613 dozen ( 26,865 dozen). (13)

Cotton \& Jute Bag Industry
Factory value of products shipped by Canada's cotton and jute bag industry in 1952 grossed $\$ 25,322,000$, a drop of $16 \%$ from the preceding year's $\$ 30,196,000$. There were 34 plante in operation in both years, their employees numbered 1,196 as compared with 1,199, salary and wage payments aggregated $\$ 2,678,000$ as compared with $\$ 2,527,000$, and materials cost $\$ 21,611,000$ as compared with $\$ 26,-$ 955,000.

Shipmente of jute bags increased in number to $5,658,500$ dozen from 5,547,200 in 1952 but their value declined to $\$ 2,315,000$ from $\$ 16,326,000$. Cotton bags rose in number to $3,770,900$ dozen from $3,479,100$ and their value climbed to $\$ 10,566,000$ from $\$ 10,092,000$. The value of bags repaired fell to $\$ 1,061,-$ 100 from $\$ 2,584,700$.

Consumption of jute fabric amounted to $88,036,000$ yards costing $\$ 10,-$ 067,000 as compared with $87,985,000$ yards costing $\$ 14,569,000$ a year earlier. Cotton fabric consumption increased to $42,168,000$ yards valued at $\$ 9,450$, , 000 as compared with $36,566,000$ yards valued at $\$ 8,515,000$. (14)

Wood Products At New Record Value In 1952

Products of Cenada's wood-using industries reached an all-time high gross value of $\$ 599,606,383$ in 1952, an increase of nearly $7 \%$ from $\$ 561,825,023$ in the pre- ceding year and the 14 th new record in a row. The number of establishrents increased $3.5 \%$ to 4,184 from 4,042 , and the cost of materials used rose over $7 \%$ to $\$ 319,472,678$ from $\$ 297,655,231$. Employment increased to 69,537 from 68,864 , while the payrolic rose $8.5 \%$ to $\$ 163,890,274$ from $\$ 151,003,467$ and fuel and electricity costs over $8 \%$ to $\$ 7,304,011$ from $\$ 6,757,290$.

Compared with 1938, there were $162 \%$ more plants in the wood-using industries in 1952 and they employed over twice as many. The payroll was over six times as great, while the cost of materials and supplies used was over eight times as great and the cost of fue? and electricity close to five times as great. The gross value of products was up 674\%。

Comparison of production value figures show increases in 1952 over 1951 for apple, flour, sugar, whiskey and beer barrels, for kegs, casks, baskets, crates, egg cases, and berry, butter and f1sh boxes, but decreases for fish barrels and for apple, cheese, cigar and meat boxes. Values were higher for prefabricated houses, doors, sash and other millwork, but lower for hardwood flooring. They were down for breakfast room, kitchen, and living-room furniture, and up for bedroom and dining-room furniture. Output values of furniture for churches and public buildings were larger, and those for store and office furniture other than desks were smaller. Increases were recorded, among numerous other iterns, for axe and tool handles, hockey sticks, ladders, snow fencing, venetian blinds and washboards, and decreases for broom and mop handles, clothes pins, garment hangers and mirror frames.

Ontario plants produced $36.5 \%$ of the total wood products in 1952, Quebec firms nearly 27\%, British Columbia concerns over 20\%, Alberta manufacturers almost $6 \%$ and Manitoba establishments more than 4\%. Next in order for the remaining 6.4\% were New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. (15)

Sawmi11 Products Worth Nearly $4 \%$ Less In 1952

Products of 8,283 active Canadian sammils in 1952 were valued at $\$ 568,023,148$, almost $4 \%$ belcw the $\$ 591,551,749$ worth turned out by 7,934 sawmills in 1951. Cost of materials and supplies used by the lumber industry declined more than $4 \%$ to $\$ 299,506,832$ in 1952 from $\$ 313,174,713$ in 1951. Employment decreased by more than $2 \%$ to 60,931 from 62,415 , but the payroll was nearly $3 \%$ higher at $\$ 135,540,707$ against $\$ 132,058,607$.

Production of saw lumber amounted to $6,807,594,000$ feet board measure, $2 \%$ below the record 1951 volume of $6,948,697,000$ feet. The value was nearly $5 \%$ lower at $\$ 483,195,323$ versus $\$ 50 \%, 650,241$. Output of shingles dropped to $2,424,818$ squares worth $\$ 19,269,747$ from $2,982,362$ squares worth $\$ 27,977,418$, but production of railway ties rose sharply to $9,407,090$ worth $\$ 18,516,170$ from $6,018,964$ worth $\$ 10,689,031$. Of the other principal products of the industry, the value of box shooks and pickets decreased, but the value of hardwood squares, flatted mine timbers, staves, laths and heading increased. (16)

Manufacturing Incustries Of The Prairie Provinces

The gross value of products shipped by the manufacturing industries of the Prairie Provinces in 195* climbed to $\$ 1,351,380,000$ from $\$ 1,260,440,000$ in the preceding year. In line with the larger value of shipments the number of establishments rose to 4,703 from $4: 603$, their employees to 86,437 from 81,587 and sala:y and wage payments to $\$ 224$ 165,000 fram $\$ 195,597,000$.

Maniteiba continued to be the leading manufacturing province but Albert's rise of $13.1 \%$ in value of shipmerts as compared with a year earlier outstripped Manitobe 's 4 . $1 \%$ br a wide margin. Saskatchewan's increase was 3.2\%. The value of shipments fram Mariteba plants was $\$ 574,037,000$ as compared with $\$ 551.346,-$ 000 in 1951, Alberta"s $\$ 518,411,000$ as compared with $\$ 458,281,000$, and Saskatchewan"s $\$ 258,932,000$ as compared with $\$ 250,813,000$.

Considering the Prairie Provinces as a unit, slaughtering and meat packing had the largest valize of shipments in 1952, amounting to $\$ 258.537,000$, followed by petroleus products with $\$ 156,596,000$, flour mills $\$ 112,509,000$, butter and cheese $\$ 8$ ? $137 \%, 000$ and rallway rolling-stock $\$ 53,516,000$. These ife indistries accounted for about 50\% of the total production of the Prairie Provinces. (17)

## FOOD \& AGRICULTURE

Landines And Value of
Sea-Fish Up In Aumust

Canada"s sea-fishermen landed $10.3 \%$ more fish this August and the catch was worth $20.7 \%$ more than in the correspending month last year. Landings weighed in at $261,453,000$ pounds as compared with $236,962,000$, and the walue was $\$ 23,824,000$ as corapared with $\$ 11,453,000$.

In the January August period landings of sea fish rose to $1,251,657,000$ pounds from 1, $101,000,0(n)$ and the value climbed to $\$ 56,419,000$ from $855,479,000$.

East coast ifshermen landed $206,173,000$ pounds of sea-fish in August, 19.9\% more than the $171,994,000$ pounds landed last year, and the value was $17.2 \%$ higher at $\$ 6,229,000$ as compared with $\$ 5,228,000$. During the 8 month period the oatch amounted to $975,080,000$ larger by 6\% than last year ${ }^{18} 919,540,000$, and the value increased 4.2 多 to $\$ 36,666,000$ from $\$ 35,226,000$.

In Quebec landings and landed values were lower than those of last year both in August and the January-August period. Throughout the Atlantic Provinces the lobster fishory appears to be somewhat less rewarding to the fishormen thia yoar but the ood oatch is higher than in 1953, partioularis in New foundland.

On the Pacifio coast, where tendermen were on strike for a woek, landings of 11 sh in Auguat dropped to $55,280,000$ pound fram $64,968,000$ a year ago, but the value roes to $\$ 7,695,000$ from $\$ 6,225,000$. Cumulative landing of all apecies in the Jenuary August period advanced to $276,577,000$ pound from 181,460,000 p but the value was down to $\$ 19,753,000$ from $\$ 20,253,000$. (18)

## Stocks of Creamery Butter. Cheddar Cheese Increased

Stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese and cold storage eggs in nine cities of Canada were higher or October 1. than at the same time last year, accozding to the Domintion Bureail of Statiztics. Creanery butter stocks were $71,631,000$ pounds as compared with $65,587,000$, cheddar cheese stocks totalled $23,741,000$ pounds as compared with $19,187,000$, and cold storage eggs amounted to 65,000 cases as compared with 14,000.

Creamery butter stocks by cities were as follows on Cotober 1 (in thousands) ; Quebec, 4,126 pounds (5,016); Montreal, 33,712 (30,278); Toronto, 12,084 (12,874); Winnipeg, 14,773 (10,273); Regina, 1,480 (1,208); Saskatoon, 500 (504); Edmonton, 2,828 (2,712); Calgary, 923 (902); and Vancouver, 1,205 ( 1,820 ).

Fluid Milk Sales Un 38 In July And 7 Months

Fluid milk saies increased $3 \%$ in Juiy and the first 7 montha this year as compared with a year earlier, and fluid cream sales rose $2 \%$ in July and were unchanged in the 7-month period. July's sales of milk amounted to an estimated $134,200,000$ quarts, bringing January-July sales to $953,738,000$. Fluid cream sales, expressed in terms of butter fat are estimated at 2,629,000 pounds in July and 17,385,000 in the 7-month period. (19)

Wheat-Fiour Production Increased $27 \%$ In August

Production of wheat flour rose $27 \%$ in August to 1,812,296 barrels from last year's 1,423,562, but de- clined slightly from the 10-year average for the month of 1,867,083 barrels. The month's exports dropped to 751,126 barrels from 885,116. Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in August rose to 8,059,773 bushels from 6,345,014 a year ago, and month-end stocks in mill bins were down to $3,286,568$ bushels from $3,584,646$. (20)

## Visible Supplies of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on September 22 totalled 341,974,000 bushels, moderately below September 15 stocks of $349,907,000$ bushels, but up $13.8 \%$ from last year's $300,-$ 499,000 bushels. Overseas export clearances during the week ending September 22 jumped to $6,455,000$ bushels from 2,694,000 a year earlier, but cumulative clearances from August 1 to September 22 were down to $34,415,000$ bushels from 38,157,000. (21)

## Larger Pack of Cherries In 1954

Canadian canning companies packed larger quantities of cherries this year than last, according to a special compilation. The year's pack amounted to 441,632 dozen containers with a net weight of contents of $8,846,776$ pounds as compared with 435,581 dozen containing $6,322,865$ pounds in 1953. The amount processed other than by canning was $8,881,143$ pounds, almost double last year's $4,561,135$. Processors used 17,534,700 pounds of cherries in 1954, sharply above 1953 's $10,528,961$ pounds.

Smaller Pack of Peas This Your
The commercia pack of canned peas was slightly smaller this year than last, according to a special compilation. The pack amounted to 7,313,009 dozen containers with a net weight of contents of $100,103,454$ pounds as compared with $7,333,759$ dozen containing $100,173,054$ pounds in 1953. The amount quick frozen was 11,606,851 pounds as compared with 12,288,123. Processors used $83,963,634$ pounds as compared with $85,399,347$ in 1953.

Railway Ckiloading Off By $8.8 \%$ In Week

Rajlway carloadings declined $8.8 \%$ in the week ending September 21 to 77,455 cars from last year's corresponding total of 84,950 cars, and receipts from connections dropped $14.9 \%$ to 26,751 cars from $31,423$.

From the beginning of the year to September 21 loadings in Canada aggregated $2,63.5,788$ cars, $9.3 \%$ below last year's $2,885,255$, and receipts from connections deciined $13.8 \%$ to $1,029,564$ cars from $1,193,793$.

Comnodities loaded in smaller volume in the week ending September 21 were: grain, 8,168 cars ( 8,933 last year); vegetables, 457 (948); coal, 6,030 (6,545) ; iron ore, $1,137(1,690)$; sand, gravel and crashed stone, $4,661(5,148)$; auto mobiles, trucks and parts, 698 ( 1,636 ); miscellaneous carloads, 4,939 (5,530); and L.C.L., $14,285(16,254)$ 。

Comodities carried in larger volume in the third week of September were: grain products, 3,055 cars (2,641 a year earlier); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, $3,531(2,723)$ and $\log 3$, posta, poles and piling, 1,178 (818). (22)

Pipe-Line Deistrecier of Oil Pipe-line deliveries of oil in July increased Un $8 \%$ In Iuly, $20 \%$ In ? Months $8 \%$ to $14,724,204$ barrels from $13,579,517$ in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total. for the January-July period to $98,221,193$ barrels, up $20 \%$ from last year's 82,034,770 barrels.

Deliveries in the 7-month period, with a year earlier ingures in brackets: British Columbia, 7,229,544 barrels (nil); Alberta, 9,491,131 (9,509,718); Saskatchewan, $7,787,306(8,069,390)$; Manitoba, $23,208,729$ (19,109,107): Ontario, $18,545,494(14,036,319)$; and Quebec, $31,958,989(31,310,236)$. (23)

Q11 Pipe Line Mifeage Canada had 3.794 miles of ofl pipe Inne at the end of Increased $52 \%$ In 2953 last year, 1,294 miles or $52 \%$ more than at the olose of 1952. The number of pumping stations was increased by 12 to 45 during the year, and the flow of oil wae stepped up to $151,653,187$ berrels from 108,8i8,688 is 1952.

The opening of the 718-mile Trans Mountain pipe inne across the Rockies from Edmonton to Vancouver brought British Columbia Into the pipe line picture with 464 miles of line at the end of 1953. Alberta lines increased by 385 miles to 1,317 during the year, Saskatchewan lines by 96 miles to 592, Manitoba lines by 138 ailes to 416 , and Ontario lines by 211 miles to 801. Quebeo miloage was unchanged from 1952 at 204 , but the sapacities of both the Montreal and the Trane-Northern 11 nes wers increased during the year.

Total capital of incorporinted pipe ine ompanies was more than doubled last year to $\$ 281,304,085$ fram $\$ 126,867,214$ in $195 \%$, and investment in property. plant and equipment increased to $\$ 243,819,010$ from $\$ 114,129,951$. Operating revenues rose $35 \%$ to $\$ 27,076,790$ from $\$ 20,064,187$, and operating expenses increased to $\$ 15,278,923$ from $\$ 10,283,467$. Operating income advanced $21 \%$ to $\$ 1,1,797,867$ from $\$ 9,780,720$ s but lower tax payments increased net income $72 \%$ to $\$ 5,866,036$ fromil $\$ 3,403,949$. (24)

Canal Freicht Traffic L. $3 \%$ Lower In Aurust

Volume of freight transported through Canads's 10 canals in August amounted to 3,934,734 tons, 656,591 tors or $14.3 \%$ iess than in the corresponding month 1ast year. The drop was due mainiy to reduced shipments of wheat and other grains through the Canedian lock at Saul Ste. Marie and soft coal and iron ore through the Welland Canad. Freight traffic was lighter on all canals except the Richelieu, Rideau and Prent.

The movement of freight through Canadian and United States locks of the Seill t Ste. Marie canals in August was cut to $12,903,734$ tons from 19,101,971 a year earlier, with iron ore and crude petroleum accounting for a large part of the drop. Total freight moved on the Welland declined to 2,240,200 tons from 2,705,756. On the St. Lawrence system freight movement was slightly lower at 1,304,378 tons versus 1,308.217. (25)

EMPLOYMENI \& EARNINGS

Indugtrial Employment At Start of August Up From July 1 But Off From Fear Earliex

Industrial employment showed a further though slight improvement at the beginning of August and the Bureau's advance index rose $0.4 \%$ to 112.1 from 111.7 a month earlier. There was, however,
a decline of $3 \%$ frow last year's August 1 figure of 115.6 . At the same time the payrolls index moved up to 115.0 from 154.0 a month earlier but was down slightly from 115.3 last year. Weekly wages and salaries rose on average to $\$ 59.11$ from $\$ 58.98$ at the beginning of July and $\$ 57.52$ a jear ago.
maployment mounted from the July 1 level in all provinces except Ontario where there was a reduction of 0.96 , which was largely due to curtailment of operations in manufacturing. On the whole, the largest advances were in the western provinces, a gain of $4.5 \%$ in Alberta being most noteworthy. The improvement in Quebec was slight. Employment in manufacturing in Canada as a whole declined $0.8 \%$ from a month eariler and there were small reduction in forestry and trade. There was considerable expansion in construction, and the remaining nonmanufacturing industries showed a moderately upward movement. (26)

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit increased in August to 1iz, 659 from 106,269 in the preceding month and 74,052 in the corresponding month last year. At the same time ordinary claimants on the live wemployment insurance register rose to 191,258 from 188 , 913 a month earlier and 111.287 a year ago, and the number of new beneficiaries increased to 77,150 from 72,203 in July and 49,268 in August last year. A total of $\$ 12,066,717$ was paid in compensation for 3,921,598 days during August as against $\$ 12,760,098$ and $4,157,128$ days during July and $\% 6,408,827$ and 2,138,224 deys during August 1952.

Number of initial and renewal claims filed in each province in August with corresponding figures for 1953 bracketed: Newfoundland, 1,106 (1,194); Prince Edward Island, 254 (224); Nova Scotia, 5,911 ( 4,031 ); New Brunswick, 3,276 (2,789); Quebec, $29,916(25,530)$; Ontario, 54,421 ( 24,937 ); Manitoba, 3,195 (1,941); Saskatchewan, 1,213 (572); Alberta, 4,888 (2,430); and British Columbia, 10,479 ( $10,4,05$ ). (27)

> Indugtricil mannoymatia Faycolls And Weekiy Fhrmatna Sot Beromp In 1263

Induetrial omployment, psyroils and per capita weokly earnings reached new high positions during 1953, according to the Bureau's annual review of mployment and pagrolls. Tho goaeral employment km dex fur 1953 stood at 113.4 a. oompared with 111.6 in 1952, payroils at 151.5 as compared with 140.3 , and average weekly wages and aalaries at $\$ 57.30$ ad cam pared with \$54.13.

Whilo falriy widely distributed increases were recorded in infistrelai om ployment during 2.953, contrections were indicated in a larger دumber of areas and industries thars dus secentily preceding jears. The lovel of aciitity in the Maritires and Gueber wa. lower than in 1952. The gains is nost of the prow vincee showicg oxphision were moderate, with Aiberte and Newfoundiand showing the largest inciauses.


#### Abstract

Three of the industrial divisions morestry, mining and construction reported cirtallment in employment, the reduction in the latter takiag place in road work. Several factirs adversely affectod the riaing division, notebly laboummanagement draputed in the gold fielde of Octario and Quebec. A sutstantial decinne was indioated in logging operations, continutog the raiavourabie movement in 1952. There was iftle general chaage in transportatium, storage and scmunication and Pinance, insuramee real estate duriag 1953. The trenk in the remaiting industrial divisiow and in most of their component groups was moderately upward. Manufacturing showed an imnsease of 3.*\%, rainiag the index to an a11-time high.


Employment indexes for the provincea follows Nowfoundlana, 120.9 (130.2 in 1952); Prince Edward Island, 116.4 (123.2); Nova Scotia, 10i.e (104.0); New Brunswick, 101.0 (109.5): Quabeo, 112.8 (213.4) \& Ontar10, 114.7 (112.0), Mando. toba, $107.2(166.0)$; Sankatchowan, 116.0 (1i1.4); ilverta, 125.5 (120.8); and Britioh Columbia, 108.4 (106.7).

Payrolit indexes for the prorincess Newfrundland, 209.5 (178.3) P Prince Maward InLand, 253.6 (145.2); Nova Scotia, 131.5 (126.9); New Brunew1.0ky 131.0 (131.6): queben, 149.9 (iL1.8); Ontar10, 153.6 (141.8) ; Manıtobe, 137.9 (128.4) Saskatrhowas, 152.6 ( 236.4 ) ; Alborta, 269.3 (149.3); and Eritish Colvmbia, 150.2 (139.0).

Averagn weekiy wages and sularie日s Nowfoundland, $\$ 55.54$ ( $\$ 51,00$ in 1952) ; Prince Edward Ielana, $\$ 44,53(6,40.08)$; Nova Scot1a, 848.45 ( 445.88 ) : New Brunswick, $\$ 48.99(\$ 46.04)$; (\$veluec, $\$ 54.55$ ( $\$ 51.66$ ); Ontar10, $\$ 59.38(\$ 56.36)$ ) Maniticka, $\$ 54.97$ ( $\$ 51.73$ ) ; Saskatchewan, $\$ 54.54$ ( $\$ 50.90$ ) ; Alberta, \$58. B7 ( $\$: . .90$ ) : Ex 1tinh Cozumbia, $\$ 63.34$ ( $\$ 59.46$ ). (28)

MERCHANDISINO

## Denartment stora-saist Increaked low In inedr

Department atore salos rose $0.7 \%$ during the week onding September 25 as compared with the corresponding weak Iast your. There wer sales advances of ato is Quaboc,



Consumer price Index Dropped $0.2 \%$ In August

The consumer price index declined $0.2 \%$ from 117.0 to 116.8 tetween August 2 and September 1 . Foous noved down $0.5 \%$ from 114.4 to 113.8 as uecreases were reproted for a range of items, notably coifee, pork, 2 nil and practically all fresh fruits and vegetables. Butter, eggs and a number oi c.nnm foods were slightly higher.

Advances in rents and homeownership resulted in a rise of $0.2 \%$ in the shelter index from 127.0 to 127.2 . Price decreases for men's hats, work socks, overalls, and slacks and women's hosiery principally responsible for a decline of $0.1 \%$ in clothing from 109.6 to 109.5 .

Household operation was unchanged at 117.2 as increases for dishes, glassware, wool blankets, coal and shoe repairs offset decreases for several items of furniture, electric stoves and refrigerators, saucepans, paper goods and laundry services.

The index for other commodities and services moved from 117.7 to 117.6 following scattered decreases in automobile operation which outweighed slight advances in radios and local transportation fares. (29)

Consumer Frice Indexes $(1949=100)$
Other
Total
Inciex Food Shelter Clothing Operation \& Services

| September 1,1954 | $\ldots$ | 116.8 | 113.8 | 127.2 | 109.5 | 117.2 | 117.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| August | 2,1954 | $\ldots$ | 117.0 | 114.4 | 127.0 | 109.6 | 117.2 |
| September 1,1953 | $\ldots$ | 116.2 | 114.0 | 12.4 .0 | 110.4 | 117.4 | 115.7 |

Wholesale Prices Reflected No Net Change In September

The price index for 30 industrial materiuls at wholesale registered no net change between the weeks of sugust 27 and September 24 and the Bureau's index remained at 222.7. However, price changes were general as increases for linseed oil, zinc, lead, raw rubber, raw cotton, fir timber, white lead, steel sheets and tin offset decreases for African sisal, beef hides, hogs, cottonseed oil, raw wool, unbleached and bleached sulphite pulp, iron ore, wheat and copper.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets continued to decline during September as the composite index changed from 206.9 for the week of August 27 to 202.5 for the week of September 24 . Both animal and field products declined $2.1 \%$ as the former moved from 249.0 to 243.7 and the latter from 164.7 to 161.3.

Changes in potatoes, hogs and lambs were the main contributing factors as their prices fell sharply. Eastern corn and rye, western steers and eggs, and raw wool also registered weakness. Western rye and calves, and eastern eggs recorded substantial increases, followed by lesser changes for eastern barley, oats, wheat, cheese milk and western flax. (29)

Wholesale Frice Index Dioned 0. If in iugust

Canada's general wholesale price index difped $0.7 \%$ to 215.8 fromi 217.4 between July and iugusi, showing a slightly greater rate of decline than in earlier months of the year. There was a decrease of $1.4 \%$ from the beginning of the year and a drop of $2.9 \%$ from a year ago. Five of the 8 major groups -- notably animal products -- contributed to the downturn as compared with July, while vegetable products and wood products recorded fractional gains and chemical products showed no change.

The sub-group index for animal products moved down $4.3 \%$ to 229.7 from 239.9 in July as lower quotations were registered for livestock, mainiy hogs and lambs, fresh mates, cured meats, eggs, fowl, lard and hicies. small advances were recorded in milk products and fishery products. Reflecting slightiy lower prices for copper, gold, tin and silver which outweighed an increase in lead, the non-ferrous metals group index declined $0.3 \%$ to 167.3 from 167.8. Lower prices for gasoline, imported crude oil, crude sulphur and united States anthracite coal were responsible for a aecrease of $0.3 \%$ in the non-metallic minerals index to 175.8 from 176.4.

Influenced by declines in worsted and wool cloth and raw cotton, the textile products index eased $0.2 \%$ to 230.8 from 231.2. The iron and its proaucts index receded $0.1 \%$ to 211.5 from 211.8 due to a price decrease in the hardware sub-group.

Mixed tendencies in the vegetable products group resulted in a net increase of 0.38 in the index to 197.1 from 196.6. Increases in grains, onions, milled coreal foods, feods, imported fresh fruits and canned vegetables combined to outweigh decreases in coffee beans, cocoa butter, raw rubber, potatoes, dried fruits, vegetable oils, canned fruits, raw sugar and hay.

Small advances in fir lumber and timber and export cedar ehingles outweighed declines in newsprint and woodpulp to move the wood products index up $0.2 \%$ to 287.6 from 287.4. In the chamical products group an increuse in shellac beianced a decilne in industrial gases to hold the index unchanged at 176.7 .

Farm Product Frices Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets doclined 38 as the ind ex moved to 207.9 from 214.4. Woakness in animel products was responsible and the index for this sorios moved down $5.3 \%$ to 248.2 from 262.1 , mainly reflecting lower livestock prices. Hog prices returned to earlier levola and lamb prices receded from seasonal highs. Eggs, foultry and eastern choese milk aiso contributed to the decilne. Field products, on the other hand, moved up $0.6 \%$ to 167.6 from 166.6 ks in= creases in grains and eastern potstoes slightly outweighed decreases in hay and western potatoes.

## Builiding Material Prices

Downward movements in both the residential and nonresidential building materials price indexes f'ollowed lower prices for coppor wire, certain electrical fixtures and wood screws. In the residential builaing materials index these decines were partially offset by small advances in fir timber, spruce scanting and shollac and the incex remuined practically unchanged at 278.0 as compared with 278.2 in July. No sub-group gains were recorded in the index for non-residential building materials which receded $0.8 \%$ to 120.2 from 121.2. (30)

September 30
Investors ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Price Index
Total Common Stocks
Industrials
tilities ...................... 170.3
Banks ......................... 215.0
Mining Stock Price Index
Total :'inine Stocks
Colds ........................ 67.5

Base Metils ................ 161.3
189.8
191.8
96.0
67.5

Sentember 23 September 2 (1935-39=100)

| 191.8 | 187.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 194.0 | 189.4 |
| 171.9 | 167.7 |
| 215.9 | 216.0 |

97.1
95.5
68.6
$162.3 \quad 157.7$

Price Indexes of Comnodities and Services Used By Farmers Up In August From April

Both farm operating costs and farm living costs, as measured by the Bureau's price incex numbers of comodities and services usud $b_{j}$ farmers, were slightly higher on average in Canada in August than April this year but were lower than in August last year.

Inclusive of farm living costs, the all-Canada composite price index for commodities and services used by farmers (based on 1935-39 equals 100) stood at 225.0 in August, up $0.2 \%$ from 224.5 in hpril and down $1.4 \%$ from 228.1 in August last year. Exclusive of living costs, the all-Canada composite index advanced $0.3 \%$ to 238.7 in hugust from 238.0 in April and declined $2.0 \%$ from 243.5 a year earlier.

The composite regional indexes for Eastern and Western Canada showed similar trends to the national indexes, both in comparisons with hpril and august last year, but with variations in the degree of change. Farm wage rates registered a moderate seusonal advance from April to hugust but remained below last year's august levels. The all-Canada index moved up $2.8 \%$ from 450.8 to 463.2 between Apr11 and August, the Eustern wage-rate series rising $3.5 \%$ to 433.8 and the Western series $1.9 \%$ to 505.1. The all-Canada index stood at 475.8 in Auguet last year.

Farm operating equipment and muterials moved down $1.1 \%$ from 204.1 in April to 201.9 in August, which comires with 206.3 in August 1953. Subgroups contributing to this year's wril-august decline weres binder twine, which dropped $20.5 \%$; feed, $1.6 \%$; hardware, $1.4 \%$; and gasoline, oil and grease, $0.7 \%$. Seed advanced $3.5 \%$, due entirely to higher quotations in the western Canada sertes, and small yercentage increases occurred for farm machinery and building matorials. Compounced fortilizor romainod unchanged.

Narrow fluctuations occurred among group price indexes of furm family living costs. The all-cianada incex rose $0.2 \%$ from 204.2 to 204.5 between April and August, leaving it 0.28 below luat yoar's August level of 204.9 . Increases from april to Augubt for food and heulth maintenance offset recesions for fuel, household equipment and clothing, while the index for miscellaneous items wite unchanged. Reflecting diverse trends in the household equipment and fuel groups, the Eastern sertes advanced $0.3 \%$ to 202.1 in August, while the western series was unchanged at 206.9. Both were down from August last year. (31)

Fewer Caseu, Mo Visits handled By Victorian Order Of Nurses Last Year

Home nursing and health counseling sorvices were rendered by the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada to 124,164 cases last year, 5,303 fower than in 1952, but a larger proportion of chronic or long-term illness cases increased the number of visits by 12,115 to $911,-$ 414.

Normal maternity and newborn cases accounted for 64,238 or $51.7 \%$ of the total in 1953 as compared with 67,694 or $52.3 \%$ of the cases in 1952. Medical and surgical cases represented 49,410 or $39.8 \%$ as compared with 53,359 or $41.2 \%$, and other health instruction cases 10,516 or $8.5 \%$ as compared with 8,414 or $6.5 \%$

The maternity and newborn cases, however, accounted for only 194,747 or $21.4 \%$ of the visits last year as compared with 218,356 or $4.2 \%$ in 1952 , while the medical and surgical accounted for 621,807 or $68.2 \%$ of the total as compared with 593,283 or $66 \%$. Other visits numbered 94,860 or $10.4 \%$ of the total in 1953 as compared with 87,560 or $908 \%$ in 1952.

Slightly less than 70\% of the visits in both years were for nursing care and just under $30 \%$ were for health instruction, other visits accounting for less than 3\%. For every health instruction visit in medical and surgical cases 21 nursing care visits were made last year, while for maternity and newborn cases the ratio of nursing care visits to health instruction visits was one to three. For maternity cases alone the ratio was one to 15.

Diseases of the respiratory system, mainiy of a short term nature, accounted for $13.9 \%$ of the medical and surgical cases last year as compared with $16.5 \%$ of the total in 1952. Infective and parasitic diseases other than tuberculosis also accounted for a smaller proportion of the total in 1953 - 3.6 as against $4.7 \%$ in 1952.

On the other hand, diseases of the digestive system accounted for 12.3 versus $11.1 \%$, heart disease for 8 versus $7 \%$, anaemias for 7.1 versus $6.5 \%$, cancer for 5.9 versus $5.5 \%$, disease of the central nervous system for 5.7 versus $5.6 \%$, and diabetes for 3.9 versus $3.5 \%$.

Diabetes accounted for the largest percentage of visits in 1953 (12.2 against $10.9 \%$ in 1952), followed by anaemias ( 11.8 versus $11.6 \%$ ), hourt diseuse ( 11.2 versus $10 \%$ ), disease of the central nervous aystem ( 11.1 versus 10.68 ), cancer ( 8.9 versus 9.48 ), arthritis and rheumatism ( $5.9 \%$ in both years), and disease of the circuiatory systom ( 5.6 versus $5.2 \%$ ).

Most of the home nursing services are provided to the oldor age groups and to females. Over tilico as many females as malus received nursing cure as medical und surgical cases last year, females accounting for $71 \%$ of the cases and more than $74 \%$ of the visits. Persons 45 years of age and over accounted for $62.5 \%$ of the cases und $82.5 \%$ of the viaits. Persoms of 65 years of age and over accounted for $43 \%$ of the cases and $59 \%$ of the visits. Compured with 1952, a larger proportion of the medical and surgical were in the older ags groups last year. In 1952 porsons of 65 yours of age and over uccounted so\% less than $40 \%$ of the cases and less than $58 \%$ of the visits. (32)
（Publications numbered similarly to reviews to indicate source of latter）
1－Construction in Canacia，193え－34， $40 ¢$
2－Cheques Cashed in Clearing Certres，August， 10 q
3－M：Silver，liead \＆Zlac Production，July， 10 \＆
4－M：Gold Prodrection，July，10\％
5－Telegrepk \＆Caivle Stailsties．1953．254
6－M：Rigさd Insuleting Board Industry，August， 10 q
7－Ms Hard Board．Augusts $20 \%$
8－M：Asphalt Rooftag，August，loq
9－M：Sales of Paints，Varnishes \＆Lacquers，July，10\＆
10－Coal \＆Coke Statiotios，July， 254
11－M：Cement \＆Cement Producte，July， $10 \&$
12－Primary Iron \＆Steel，June， 254
13－Ma Statistics of Hides，Skins \＆Leather，July， 10 q
14－Cotton \＆Jute Bag Induatry，1953， 254
15－General Review of the Wood－Using Industries，1952， 254
16－The Lumber Industry，1952， $50 \%$
17－Manufacturing Industries of Canada，1952，Section E：Prairie Provinces，25q
18－Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics，August，25y
19－M：Fluid Milk Sales，July， 104
20－Ma Grain Milling Sratiscichy eupust， 10 q
21－Ms Grain Stacistics Weakly， 10,
22－Ms Car Loadings on Canadian Railways， $10 \not 0$
23－Ms Pipe Lines（Oil）Statistics，July， $10 \%$
24－Pipe Lines（Oil）Statistics，1953，254
25－M：Sumnary of Cenal Statistics，August， 10 ，
26－Advance Sumary of Employment \＆Weekly Earnings，August 1， $10 \%$
27－Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act， August， 258
28－Annual Review of Employment \＆Payrolls，1953，25q
29－Price Movements，September， $10 \not 4$
30－Prices \＆Price Indexes，August，20q
31－Price Index Numbers of Commodities \＆Services Used By Farmers，August，10申
32－Home Nursing Services，1953，50q
－－－Financial Statistics o：Municipal Governments，1952，25\＆
－－－Canadian Statistical Review，September， 354
－－－Quarterly Builetin of Agricultural Statiatics，April－June， $25 \phi$
－－－Trade of Canada：Articies Imported from Each Country，Six Months Ended Jure，1954，504
－－－Inventories，Shipmanis \＆Orciers in Manufacturing Industries，July， 254 －Sumarized in Bulletin of September 24.
M－Memorandum

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

Teachers in suty schools across Canada last year averaged 14 years of teaching experience, 3.7 years less then in 1946.

Fistaries: There were 36 sailing vessels of 10 to 40 tons in Canada's fishing fleot in 1946, but by 1952 all vessels of 10 tons or more were powered by gasoline or diesel engines.

Drive $\pm n$ theatres increased by 70 last year to $17 / 4$ and their paid admissions rose by $2,755,202$ or almost ore-tinird to 11,134,788. Recelpts, includiry taxes, climbed to $\$ 6$, 548,209 from $\$ 4,949,816$ in 1952.

Mnnufacturipge Five industries -slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum proiucts, flour mil1s, buttor and chesse, and railway rolling soock -- account for about half of the totiai manufacturing production of the Freinis Frovinces.

Q12 pive 11 ine miance in Canada wae i.creased by 1,294 miles or $52 \%$ dur10g 1952, totalled 3,794 miles at the and of the year. Main addition wie the 718-mile Trans Mountain pipe Iing across the Rooklen from Edmonton to Vanouver.

Hotele in Canada operated at an average of 58\% of sapacity during 1952, the peroentage of room oooupanoy raigine from $49 \%$ in Quebec to $65 \%$ in British Columbia and Alberta. Among oltias, the percentage was highest in Halifax at 85\% and lowent in Sherbrooke at 54\%.

Shipe and vespela exported by Canada last yoar wore valued at $\$ 19,992,000$ E.iriost a dozen timon the \$1,882,000 worth imported. Experts were about $72 \%$ more valuabla in 1953 as in 1952 and nearly twice megreat as in 1951 , while imports ware lese than half as groat as in 1952 and over $37 \%$ less valuatlo ther in 1951.

Cherries: Processors used 17,354,700 pounds this year, 7,205,739 or almost $70 \%$ more than in 1953.

Commnications: The number of telegreph and cablo offices in Canada was increased by 51 to 5,307 last year.

Labour: Average weekly wages and salaries in Conadian iniustry increased almost $6 \%$ last year to an all-time peak of $\$ 57.30$ from $\$ 54.13$ in 1952.

Home Nursing: About 7 out of every 10 visits made by the Victorian Order of Nurses last year were to fomale patients, and about 3 out of every 5 visits were to persons of 65 years of age and over.

Construction in Canada was valued at an all-tine paak of $\$ 4,595,000,000$ last year, $9.5 \%$ more than in 1952, and this year is expeoted to reach $\$ 4,830,000,000$, nearily two and a haif times the 1947 value of $\$ 2$, 016,000,000.

Ralimay Tles: 9,407,090 were produoed in 1952, over 366 more than the $6,018,964$ samm in 2951. Avarage sawmill price rose to $\$ 1.96$ frow $\$ 1.77$ per tio, and the total value olimbed over $73 \%$ to $\$ 18,516,170$ from 410,689,031.

Life expectancy at birth is 70.8 years for females but mor than 64\% of the giris bom today oan expeot to Iive beyond this age. In oompar1son, about $56 \%$ of the girin born a deoade ago and only helf of those boms 20 years arrilor could expeot to reaoh their 71st birthday. Near1y $62 \%$ of the boys borm toden oan expeot to live longer than 66.3 yenre -- the male I1fe expeotancy at b1rth. About 58\% of those born 10 yoars earlier and $55 \%$ of the boys born two decades ago could expect to survive to 67 years of age.

