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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: Canada's population reached 15,313,000 at the start of September, an increase of 118,000 since June 1 and 420,000 since September 1 last year. The gain since June was the largest for any quarter on record... More babies were born in 1953 than in any other year in Canada's history, but the birth rate fell short of the 1947 peak. More Canadians went to the altar in 1953 than in any year since 1946, but the marriage rate was the second lowest since 1938. On the other hand, the death rate fell to an all-time low last year, and the natural increase rate was the highest on record. (Page 2)

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Construction: More new housing units were started and completed this August and more were under construction at the end of the month than on the same date last year. The 8-month tally showed starts up to 71,567 from 69,463 last year, and completions up to 57,673 from 53,764. (Page 9)

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Labour: Employment reached the highest level since the start of the year in September, but while the number without jobs and seeking work was less than in August, it was nearly twice as great as in September last year... Industrial employment showed a slight improvement at the beginning of August as compared with a month earlier, but was down 3% from August 1 last year. Average weekly wages and salaries rose to \$59.12 from \$58.98 at the start of July and \$57.52 at the beginning of August last year. (Pages 4 & 5)

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Manufacturing: Investment in inventory declined 1% during August and was 4.5% lower than a year earlier. The value of shipments was slightly higher than in July but was 1% less than in August last year... Production of steel ingots continued to decline in August, reaching the lowest level this year, 29% under the output of a year earlier. Production was down by one-fourth in the first 8 months... Shipments of motor vehicles from Canadian factories fell in August to the lowest level since January and February 1949, were about 25% below both August 1953 and 1952. January-August shipments were down 19% from last year's peak but were only slightly under the 1952 level. (Pages 10, 11 & 13)

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Merchandising: Sales of wholesalers in nine trades averaged nearly 3% higher this August. There were increases in fruit and vegetables, drugs, tobacco and confectionery, hardware, groceries, and auto parts and equipment but decreases in clothing, dry goods, and footwear... Department store sales averaged over 23% higher than in 1953 in the week ending October 9, regional increases ranging from 12% in Saskatchewan to nearly 50% in Manitoba... Sales of new motor vehicles continued to decline in August but the drop was the smallest this year. The month's sales were down 5.5%, putting the January-August total nearly 17% below last year. (Pages 14 & 15)

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Record Quarterly Gain  
In Canada's Population

Canada's population rose by 118,000 in the three months from June 1 this year, bringing the total to 15,313,000 at September 1, according to the Bureau's quarterly estimate. This compares with an estimated 14,893,000 at the same date last year, making an increase of 420,000 in the 12 months.

The estimated gain in the months of June to August this year is the largest numerically for any quarter since the Bureau began the issue of quarterly figures in 1951. It compares with a previous quarterly peak of 114,000 for the March 1 - June 1 period of 1952, and with 113,000 for the June 1 - September 1 quarter of 1951 and 104,000 and 112,000 for the corresponding 1952 and 1953 periods respectively.

The quarter's increase was equivalent to an annual rate of 3.1%, which has been exceeded only in the corresponding 1951 quarter and the March 1 - June 1 quarter of 1952, in both of which the increase was equal to 3.2%. The aggregate gain of 420,000 in the twelve months ending September 1 was at the rate of 2.8%, and compares with increases of 359,000 or 2.5% in the previous twelve months and 412,000 or 2.9% in the twelve months ending September 1, 1952.

The Bureau's quarterly estimates do not give any breakdown of population changes by provinces. This is presented only in the annual estimate for the June 1 Census date.

New Records Set For Death Rate,  
Other Health Indicators In 1953

Canada's position as one of the world's healthiest nations was confirmed by the Bureau's 1953 official report of vital statistics, yardstick of the nation's health. Previous records toppled as new marks were set last year for the rates for deaths, infant mortality, natural increase and other health indicators. Only two important rates fell short of past records -- the marriage rate and the birth rate, which reached post-war peaks in 1946 and 1947 following the return of armed forces from overseas.

The new death rate, an all-time low of 8.6 per 1,000 population, puts Canada well ahead of the United States (9.6), United Kingdom (11.4), France (12.3), and an impressive list of other European and Commonwealth countries including Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand. Only two European countries have lower death rates -- the Netherlands (7.3) and Norway (8.3). Among provinces the lowest rates were recorded by Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the highest by British Columbia and Ontario (see table on the following page).

Cardiovascular diseases, including arteriosclerosis, hypertension, heart disease and vascular lesions killed nearly half (44%) of the 127,381 Canadians who died during the year. Cancer held second place with 19,120 deaths, followed by accidents with 8,642, of which 3,121 were motor vehicle accidents. In contrast, the death rate for tuberculosis dropped sharply to a new low of 12.3 per 100,000, about half the rate of two years ago and less than a quarter of the 1943 rate. Coincident with the 1953 epidemic, poliomyelitis accounted for 481 deaths as compared with 311 in the preceding year.

Although they represented less than 51% of the population, males accounted for nearly 58% of the deaths last year, outnumbering females -- who have a longer life expectancy -- in all age groups except 85 years and over. About 40% of the

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men and 35% of the women who died were under 60, while 23% of the women and only 16% of the men were over 80. Close to 19% of all deaths were persons over 80 years old, 10% were persons between one and 40 years, and 12% were infants under one year.

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 Marriage, Birth, Death & Natural Increase Rates  
 Per Thousand Population In 1953

	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Natural Increase</u>
Nfld.	7.2	33.4	7.1	26.3
P.E.I.	6.1	25.8	8.7	17.1
N.S.	8.1	27.6	8.8	18.8
N.B.	7.9	30.7	8.7	22.0
Que.	8.4	30.2	8.1	22.1
Ont.	9.4	26.5	9.2	17.3
Man.	9.0	26.3	8.7	17.6
Sask.	8.3	27.5	7.8	19.7
Alta.	10.1	31.3	7.6	23.7
B.C.	9.2	25.8	9.9	15.9
Canada	8.9	28.2	8.6	19.6

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The infant mortality rate, generally looked on as a sensitive indicator of community health status, fell to a record low of 35 per 1,000 live births after having remained stationary at 38 for the past two years. This compares with rates of 28.5 in the United States, 28.6 in the United Kingdom, 23.8 in Australia and 21.8 in New Zealand. British Columbia had the lowest rate of 27 in 1953, followed by Ontario and Prince Edward Island with rates of 28. Newfoundland had the highest rate of 47, followed by New Brunswick and Quebec with rates

of 45. For the country as a whole the two-thirds reduction in the infant mortality rate since 1921 has meant a saving of 335,000 lives. All told, nearly 15,000 infants died in 1953 before reaching their first birthday, mostly from immaturity, congenital malformations and injury at birth, and of these about 8,900 did not survive the first 4 weeks of life. If the 1921 rate of 102 had applied in 1953 an additional 27,000 infants would have died in that year.

More Canadians went to the altar in 1953 than in any year since 1946 when returning war veterans boosted the number of marriages to the all-time peak of 137,155. Last year's total of 130,837 was 2,536 more than in 1952, but the rate per 1,000 population was unchanged at 8.9, the lowest figure (except for 1944's 8.5) since 1938. Marriages set a new record last year only in Alberta, where the number passed the 10,000 mark for the first time. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had slightly fewer weddings than in 1952, while other provinces had slightly more.

Since the war Canada has sustained a birth rate measurably higher than most other countries of comparable development. Last year it rose to 28.2 from 27.9 in 1952, and compared with 24.8 in New Zealand, 24.5 in the United States, 23.3 in Australia, 15.7 in the United Kingdom, and rates of less than 20 in most European countries. Although the 1953 birth rate did not match the post-war peak of 28.9 in 1947 the number of babies born was the largest in the country's history, totalling 416,825 or one every 75 seconds.

Every province except New Brunswick had more births last year than in 1952, and all except the four Atlantic Provinces established new records. Quebec, which has had more births than any other province since records were first kept, lost its leading position for the first time to Ontario, total births for the

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two provinces being respectively 128,719 and 129,771. The Quebec birth rate, though remaining high, dropped slightly during the year and was exceeded by the rates for Newfoundland, Alberta (which climbed to second from fourth place in 1952) and New Brunswick.

Over 289,000 persons were added to the population in 1953 by natural increase (the excess of births over deaths), the rate per 1,000 population reaching a new high of 19.6. With high post-war birth rates and steadily declining mortality, the natural addition to the population has increased without interruption every year but one (1948) since 1937 and the annual growth is now  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the figure of 15 years ago. Over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million persons have been added to the population by natural increase since 1921, or an annual average of about 140,000 in the twenties, 125,500 in the thirties, 204,000 in the forties, and 273,000 since 1950. (1)

#### EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

##### Employment Maintained In Most Parts Of Canada In September

Employment was maintained in most of Canada during September, although there were indications that the usual seasonal peak in labour demand had been reached during the month, according to the monthly joint statement by the Department of Labour and the Bureau. This annual peak in employment occurred somewhat later this year than last. The high level of fall construction activity and the larger than usual increase in logging employment during the month were important factors affecting the situation.

Coincident with the seasonal easing in labour demand was the withdrawal from the labour force of students and other short-term workers. The extent both of this withdrawal and of the decline in the number of jobs available was less than a year ago. There were more people leaving the labour force during the month ending September 18 than the decline in the number of jobs available, the result being a lower level of unemployment than in August. This development in turn was reflected in an improvement in local labour markets.

The Bureau's monthly labour force survey placed Canada's civilian labour force at 5,483,000 in the week of September 18 as compared with 5,569,000 a month earlier and 5,398,000 at the same time last year. Persons at work 35 hours or more numbered 4,820,000, up from 4,748,000 in August, but down from 4,896,000 a year ago. The number who worked less than 35 hours rose to 344,000 from 318,000 a month earlier and 279,000 a year ago. Without jobs and seeking work were 167,000 (3% of the labour force), down from 174,000 in August but up from last year's 84,000.

Of the 344,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the September survey week, 192,000 were regular part-time workers -- up from August's 175,000 and last year's 169,000. The remaining 152,000 persons usually work 35 hours or more, a rise from 143,000 in August and 110,000 a year ago. Of the latter, those on short time numbered 27,000, down from 35,000 in August but up from 25,000 last year, and the number off work because of bad weather totalled 63,000, up from 29,000 in August and 11,000 last year. Illness reduced the work-week of 21,000 persons as compared with 18,000 in August and 24,000 at the same time last year.

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Persons with jobs but not at work in the survey week totalled 152,000, down sharply from August's 329,000 but up from last year's total of 139,000. The number on vacation was 70,000, steeply below the August total of 250,000 but above last year's 59,000, and the number ill was 43,000, slightly above August's 42,000, but down from the 54,000-total for September, 1953.

Another set of figures -- applications on file at offices of the National Employment Service -- also provides information on the current employment situation. Such applications numbered 243,500 at September 16, a decrease of 11,300 from the mid-August total and an increase of 31,500 over last year's September total.

Industrial Employment Slightly  
Higher At Beginning Of August

Industrial employment showed a further though slight improvement at the beginning of August and the Bureau's index rose 0.4% to 112.1 from 111.7 a month earlier. There was, however, a decline of 3% from last year's August 1 figure of 115.6. The payrolls index moved up to 155.0 from 153.9 at the beginning of July but declined from last year's 155.3. Weekly wages and salaries rose on average to \$59.12 from \$58.98 a month earlier and \$57.52 a year ago. The changes in employment in the major industrial divisions at August 1 as compared with July largely followed the seasonal pattern established in recent years. Manufacturing, in which the post-war midsummer indexes have risen and fallen in an equal number of years, showed a decline of 0.8%, slightly exceeding the reduction at August 1 last year when the index was 6% above its present position. The loss as compared with July 1 took place in plants producing durable manufactured goods, there being little change on the whole in the non-durable group.

There was a below-average contraction in the staffs of logging camps, the decrease being the smallest in many years. The latest index was higher than at August 1 in either 1953 or 1952. Employment in trade diminished by 0.6% in the month. The drop, which approximated the average, took place in retail trade, wholesale establishments showing the increase in personnel customary at the time of year. The gain in mining was the largest for midsummer since 1949, while that of 5.2% in construction, which was the greatest shown by any industrial division at August 1 was rather below average. The increases in transportation, storage and communication, public utility operation, finance, insurance and real estate and the service industries did not materially differ from the seasonal average. (2)

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing fell by half a cent to 141.1 cents at August 1 as compared with a month earlier, the average working week fractionally longer, and the weekly earnings fell by 6 cents to \$57.20, according to advance figures. In the durable goods division of manufacturing the averages of hours and earnings showed no general change in the month. Reduced activity was reported by several divisions of the transportation equipment industry and by the iron and steel and electrical apparatus groups. Average hourly earnings fell by 0.6 cents in the non-durable goods division, due largely to changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners, with increased employment of seasonal help in fruit and vegetable canning, and longer hours worked in leather products and women's clothing factories.

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In mining as a whole, the averages of hours and earnings fell insignificantly at August 1, as lower bonuses in metal mines were partially offset by increased operations in oil and natural gas production. Increases in wage rates were reported by some electric and motor transportation companies and the hourly earnings in that industry rose by 1.6 cents to 142.3 cents at August 1.

Increases employment of unskilled workers in construction contributed to a decline in average hourly earnings in that industry from 147.5 cents at July 1 to 145.6 cents in the month under review; the average working week was rather longer and weekly earnings rose slightly. (3)

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Creamery Butter Stocks In Nine Cities Of Canada Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 14 totalled 72,918,000 pounds, 11.8% above last year's corresponding holdings of 65,214,000 pounds. Stocks were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 4,090 pounds (4,855); Montreal, 34,828 (30,154); Toronto, 11,878 (12,851); Winnipeg, 15,129 (10,312); Regina, 1,436 (1,207); Saskatoon, 502 (437); Edmonton, 2,646 (2,698); Calgary, 909 (918); and Vancouver, 1,510 (1,782).

Larger Stocks Of Frozen Fruit And Vegetables This October Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives and vegetables, frozen and in brine were larger at the beginning of October than at the same time last year. Holdings of fruit were 35,884,000 pounds as compared with 33,752,000, and the stocks of vegetables amounted to 24,300,000 pounds as compared with 23,149,000. (4)

Wheat Supplies And Exports Of Four Major Exporting Countries Supplies of wheat remaining on or about September 1 in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and carry-over at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,148,400,000 bushels, some 5.5% greater than the 2,036,500,000 bushels a year earlier.

Estimated supplies in each of the four countries on September 1 with a year earlier figures in brackets, were as follows: United States, 1,167,000,000 bushels (1,067,800,000); Canada, 792,800,000 (820,100,000); Australia, 115,700,000 (56,600,000); and Argentina, 72,900,000 (92,000,000).

The 1954 Canadian crop, estimated at 377,900,000 bushels on the basis of conditions at September 1 is now taken into account in these calculations. However, due to adverse harvesting conditions in the West, a further substantial reduction may be anticipated in the size of the current Canadian wheat crop.

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from these four countries in August amounted to 54,200,000 bushels, down 15.4% from last year's 64,100,000. Exports from Canada declined to 19,200,000 bushels from 28,700,000, and from the United States to 18,700,000 bushels from 20,500,000. Argentina's exports rose to 10,700,000 bushels from 9,900,000, and Australia's to 5,600,000 bushels from 5,000,000. (5)

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Visible Supplies Of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on September 29 totalled 335,487,000 bushels, slightly below September 22 stocks of 341,974,000, but up 9.5% from last year's 306,406,000 bushels. Overseas export clearances rose during the week to 5,537,000 bushels from 5,066,000 a year earlier, but cumulative clearances from the start of the crop year declined to 39,952,000 bushels from 43,223,000. (6)

Cold Storage Stocks Of Fish Increased Cold storage stocks of fish were larger on October 1, totalling 65,884,000 pounds as compared with 62,747,000 a year earlier. Cod stocks were 13,004,000 pounds (7,540,000 last year); haddock, 5,276,000 (1,850,000); salmon, 9,583,000 (10,671,000); sea herring, 4,900,000 (10,205,000); other sea fish, 28,673,000 (27,728,000); and inland fish, 4,448,000 (4,753,000). (7)

Meat Stocks Lower On October 1 Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs and cold storage warehouses were lower on October 1, falling to 52,281,000 pounds from 61,259,000 a year ago. Frozen meat stocks were down to 20,947,000 pounds from 32,700,000, and fresh meat to 18,029,000 pounds from 18,246,000. Stocks of cured meat were up to 13,305,000 pounds from 10,313,000. (8)

## TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings Lower In Week Railway carloadings in the first week of October totalled 77,254 cars, a drop of 8% from last year's 84,016 cars. At the same time receipts from connections fell 11.5% to 27,605 cars from 31,204. From the beginning of the year to October 7 loadings in Canada declined 9.3% to 2,799,419 cars from 3,085,888, and receipts from connections fell 13.7% to 1,092,234 cars from 1,265,257.

Commodities carried in fewer cars in the first week of October were: grain, 7,095 cars (8,988 a year ago); vegetables, 453 (831); coal, 6,233 (7,009); iron ore, 1,504 (1,904); automobiles, trucks and parts, 433 (1,521); and merchandise, L.C.L., 14,575 (15,930). Largest increase was in non-ferrous ores and concentrates to 3,631 cars from 3,209. (9)

Gross Receipts Of Express Companies At Peak In 1953 Gross receipts of express companies in 1953 climbed to a new high total of \$74,296,948, up 5.9% from the previous peak of \$70,185,114 in 1952. Higher receipts were accompanied by a 10.8% rise in expenditure to \$49,569,842 from \$44,744,018. Express privileges decreased to \$23,584,806 in 1953 from \$24,428,739, and net revenues increased to \$1,142,300 from \$1,012,357. The amount of financial paper issued during 1953 dropped to \$165,006,300 from \$166,285,205 in 1952 and \$169,347,028 in 1951.

Full-time employees numbered 12,119 in 1953 compared with 10,849, up 1,270 or 11.7%. Salaries and wages rose to \$37,331,438 from \$32,438,322, or by 15.1%. The average salary for full-time employees were \$3,080 in 1953 as compared with \$2,990 in 1952, an increase of 3%. (10)

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C.N.R. And C.P.R. Did Record  
Volume Of Business Last Year

Canada's two major railways made and spent more money in 1953 than in any other year in history, according to the Bureau's annual reports on the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. Operating revenues of the Canadian National Railways climbed to \$696,622,000 from \$675,219,000 in 1952 and operating expenses to \$659,049,000 from \$634,853,000, while operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company rose to \$509,314,000 from \$492,982,000 and operating expenses to \$456,652,000 from \$438,344,000.

Both lines transported less freight and fewer passengers than in 1952, but while passenger revenues declined freight revenues and reached new records. Revenue freight carried by the C.P.R. dropped to 59,257,000 tons from 61,505,000 and revenue ton miles to 27,456,000,000 from 28,943,000,000, while freight revenue increased to \$392,574,000 from \$379,697,000. Revenue freight carried by the C.N.R. decreased to 86,523,000 tons from 90,054,000 and revenue ton miles to 36,678,000,000 from 48,430,000,000, while freight revenue rose to \$553,618,000 from \$536,723,000. C.P.R. passengers numbered 9,427,000 (the smallest number since 1941) versus 9,868,000 in 1952, while passenger miles fell to 1,321,000,000 from 1,377,000,000 and passenger revenue to \$37,210,000 from \$38,958,000. C.N.R. passengers numbered 18,081,000 (except for 1950, the smallest number since 1941) versus 18,833,000 in 1952, passenger miles falling to 1,539,000,000 from 1,635,000,000 and passenger revenue to \$45,916,000 from \$48,466,000.

The average number of tons of freight per loaded car mile decreased last year on both the C.N.R. (to 30.04 from 30.64) and the C.P.R. (to 32.86 from 33.21), and the average haul of revenue freight fell to 423.9 miles from 426.8 on the C.N.R. and to 463.3 miles from 470.6 on the C.P.R. Average revenue per ton mile increased to 1.509 cents from 1.397 on the C.N.R. and to 1.430 cents from 1.312 on the C.P.R., while the average revenue per ton of freight rose to \$6.40 from \$5.96 (C.N.R.) and to \$6.62 from \$6.17 (C.P.R.).

The average number of passengers per passenger train mile dropped on both systems last year (to 61.70 from 64.04 on the C.N.R. and to 64.00 from 66.83 on the C.P.R.) and except for 1950 were the lowest since 1940. The average journey of C.N.R. passengers fell from 86.8 miles in 1952 to 85.1 (except for 1950, the shortest since 1936), but the average trip of C.P.R. passengers rose from 139.57 miles to 140.13 (the highest except for the war years 1941-45). Average revenue per passenger mile decreased to 2.817 cents from 2.829 on the C.P.R., but increased to 2.984 cents from 2.964 on the C.N.R. Average revenue per passenger fell to \$2.54 from \$2.57 on the C.N.R., but was unchanged at \$3.95 on the C.P.R.

The average number of miles of road operated by the C.N.R. declined to 24,153 last year from 24,190 in 1952, but C.P.R. mileage showed a net gain of one mile to 17,018. The C.P.R. had the highest operating revenue per mile of road operated (\$29,928 versus the C.N.R.'s \$28,842), but the C.N.R. had the highest average operating expenses per mile of road operated (\$27,287 versus the C.P.R.'s \$26,833). Both railways employed fewer persons in 1953 than in 1952, the C.N.R. staff decreasing to 126,477 from 127,930 and the C.P.R. staff to 83,411 from 83,848. Payroll increased on both lines, the C.N.R.'s to \$447,744,000 from \$405,541,000 and the C.P.R.'s to \$281,151,000 from \$269,327,000. (11 & 12)



Starts And Completions Of New Dwelling Units Rose In August

With increases in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and Newfoundland more than offsetting declines in the Maritimes and Quebec, starts on the construction of new dwelling units in August climbed to 10,978 units from 10,883 in the same month last year. This raised the number of starts in the January-August period to 71,567 units from 69,463 a year earlier.

Completions were up in August in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, but down in Newfoundland and the Prairie Provinces, and the national total rose to 7,718 units from 7,445. In the January-August period completions rose to 57,673 units from 53,764. The number of units in various stages of construction at the end of August was 72,150, up slightly from last year's 71,522. There were increases in Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, but decreases in the Maritimes, and the Prairie Provinces.

Starts by areas in August: Newfoundland, 312 (306 last year); Maritime Provinces, 330 (657); Quebec, 2,756 (3,122); Ontario, 4,375 (4,114); Prairie Provinces, 2,445 (1,978); and British Columbia, 760 (706). August completions: Newfoundland, 117 (165 last year); Maritime Provinces, 250 (210); Quebec, 2,205 (2,055); Ontario, 3,290 (2,603); Prairie Provinces, 1,189 (1,775); and British Columbia, 667 (637).

Number of new dwelling units under construction in the different regions at the end of August: Newfoundland, 3,137 (2,985 last year); Maritime Provinces, 3,105 (4,190); Quebec, 18,016 (17,710); Ontario, 27,572 (26,158); Prairie Provinces, 13,690 (14,480); and British Columbia, 6,630 (5,999). (13)

## M I N E R A L S

First-Half Production Boosts For 9 Of 16 Leading Minerals

Nine of Canada's 16 leading minerals were produced in greater quantity or value in the first 6 months this year than in the first half of 1953, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Petroleum and natural gas output continued to soar, but for most other minerals changes from last year were moderate to slight.

To flow of petroleum from Alberta and other Canadian fields was stepped up to 42,232,615 barrels from 33,391,423 in the first half of 1953, and natural gas output climbed to 65,107,621,000 cubic feet from 52,376,435,000. Also showing production gains in the first 6 months this year were cement (to 10,568,303 barrels from 10,437,674), clay products (to \$13,690,920 from \$12,844,654), copper (to 144,715 tons from 135,368), gypsum (to 1,597,779 tons from 1,490,277), lead (to 110,076 tons from 100,635), lime (to 609,366 tons from 607,607) and nickel (to 77,436 tons from 70,294).

First-half output was reduced this year for asbestos (to 434,823 tons from 458,209), coal (to 7,430,188 tons from 7,735,747), gold (to 2,092,087 fine ounces from 2,204,037), iron ore (to 1,756,047 tons from 2,425,494), salt (to 456,516 tons from 460,214), silver (to 14,828,903 fine ounces from 15,308,361) and zinc (to 172,279 tons from 202,931). (14)

Manufacturers' Inventories  
Dropped In Value In August

Total value of manufacturers' investment in inventory declined \$31,000,000 during August to reach \$3,456,500,000, according to advance figures. This was 99.2% of the December, 1952 value, down 1% from July and 4.5% lower than in August 1953. Inventory held but not owned by reporting manufacturers declined \$5,100,000 during August to \$513,400,000, but was still \$73,300,000 above last year's August value.

Shipments values increased slightly during August but were 1% below last year's level. The August index, based on December, 1952, was 96.7 as against 96.3 for July and 98.0 for August 1953. Cumulative shipments for the first 8 months were 4.2% below the same period of 1953. Value of unfilled orders for 900 firms reporting this item, declined 2% during August but were 4% above August 1953.

	Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payment Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods In Process	Finished Products
(millions of dollars)						
<u>All Industries</u>						
August 1953 ....	3,618.8	441.1	4,059.9	1,752.7	1,044.4	1,262.8
July 1954 ....	3,487.5	518.5	4,006.0	1,582.5	1,095.6	1,327.9
August 1954 ....	3,456.5	513.4	3,969.9	(not available)		
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>						
August 1953 ....	2,097.0	62.8	2,159.8	942.6	421.2	796.0
July 1954 ....	2,029.8	109.7	2,139.5	863.1	457.4	819.0
August 1954 ....	2,006.4	107.5	2,113.9	(not available)		
<u>Capital Goods</u>						
August 1953 ....	471.6	327.4	799.0	224.9	419.6	154.5
July 1954 ....	442.4	367.6	810.0	191.1	448.1	170.8
August 1954 ....	433.9	361.4	795.3	(not available)		
<u>Producers' Goods</u>						
August 1953 ....	716.3	2.5	718.8	396.5	125.3	197.0
July 1954 ....	685.7	3.9	689.6	338.5	125.1	226.0
August 1954 ....	685.7	4.1	689.8	(not available)		
<u>Construction Goods</u>						
August 1953 ....	333.9	48.4	382.3	188.7	78.3	115.3
July 1954 ....	329.6	37.3	366.9	189.8	65.0	112.1
August 1954 ....	330.5	40.4	370.9	(not available)		

Indexes Of Shipments (Dec. 1952 = 100)

	All Industries	Consumers' Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods
August 1953 ....	98.0	97.9	75.4	98.2	151.3
July 1954 ....	96.3	94.4	79.5	93.1	166.3
August 1954 ....	96.7	96.2	65.1	99.4	166.3

Indexes Of Outstanding Orders (Dec. 1952 = 100)

	All Industries	Textiles	Wood & Paper	Iron & Steel	Transportation Equipment	Electrical Apparatus
August 1953	77.7	70.1	65.1	85.2	63.7	128.3
July 1954	82.2	54.9	78.2	61.1	70.6	114.2
August 1954	80.9	57.3	69.7	60.0	69.5	114.3

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Mineral Wool Shipments Were Lower This August Shipments of mineral wool were lower in August than at the same time last year, the month's total including 24,166,373 square feet of batts (29,842,466 a year ago), and 902,681 cubic feet of granulated or loose wool (926,225). In the January-August period 118,839,529 square feet of batts and 5,626,355 cubic feet of granulated or loose wool were shipped as compared with respective totals of 110,862,173 square feet and 6,172,874 cubic feet. (15)

Output Of Steel Ingots Declined 29% In August Canadian production of steel ingots continued to decline in August, the month's output reaching a low for the year at 235,984 tons, 28.9% below last year's 331,678 tons. July's production totalled 255,328 tons. This brought the cumulative output for the first 8 months this year to 2,046,409 tons, down 24.6% from the 2,713,159 tons turned out last year. The daily average output for August worked out at 7,612 tons as compared with 8,236 in July and 10,699 in August, 1953. In the 8 months the daily average was 8,421 tons versus 11,165 last year. (16)

Shipments Of Steel Shapes Down In July And 7 Months Canada's steel mills shipped 201,740 tons of primary shapes in July as compared with 238,597 in the corresponding month last year and producers interchanged 112,831 tons as compared with 123,216. January-July shipments aggregated 1,539,143 tons as compared with 862,746.

This year's July shipments included 1,676 tons of semi-finished shapes, 5,366 tons of structurals, 14,047 tons of plates, 32,165 tons of rails, 4,997 tons of tie plates and track material, 22,880 tons of hot rolled bars, 27,862 tons of pipes and tubes, 15,913 tons of wire rods, 20,501 tons of black sheets, 10,423 tons of galvanized sheets, 4,832 tons of castings, and 41,078 tons of other rolled products. (17)

Leather Footwear Production Declined In July & 7 Months Production of leather footwear declined 7% in July to 2,357,090 pairs from 2,541,154 in the corresponding month last year, and the cumulative output for the January-July period declined 8% to 21,921,012 pairs from 23,664,835. (18)

Value Of Shipments Of Manufactured Products At New High In Year 1953 Canada's manufacturing industries set another new production record in 1953 for the seventh straight year, according to preliminary figures. The year's factory shipments were valued at \$17,771,758,000, up \$789,071,000 or 4.6% from 1952's \$16,982,687,000. Preliminary estimates place the value of shipments in the first half of this year at \$8,607,736,000, down 4% from last year's January-June value of \$8,974,157,000. The first-quarter value fell to \$4,181,071,000 from \$4,284,124,000, and the second quarter's value to \$4,426,665,000 from \$4,690,033,000.

The number of employees in manufacturing also climbed in 1953 to a new record total of 1,325,820, from the previous peak in 1952 of 1,288,382, and their earnings were boosted to \$3,948,039,000 from \$3,637,620,000. Material costs were up to \$9,327,510,000 from \$9,146,172,000 the year before and the cost of fuel and electricity rose to \$414,926,000 from \$392,981,000.

MORE

In 1953 there were increased values for all but three of the main industrial groups, the declines being in iron and steel products, textiles and tobacco. Foods and beverages again headed the list with shipments valued at \$3,479,479,000 as compared with \$3,472,000. Transportation equipment was next in order at \$2,094,175,000 as compared with \$1,803,700,000, followed closely by iron and steel products at \$2,090,093,000 as compared with \$2,135,032,000. Paper products was fourth at \$1,552,797,000 (\$1,510,149,000 in 1952), and wood products fifth at \$1,279,573,000 (\$1,167,629,000).

In this year's first-half period all groups were lower except foods and beverages, paper products, products of petroleum and coal, printing and publishing and tobacco. Foods and beverages led the groups with shipments valued at \$1,758,270,000 (\$1,653,989,000 in 1953), followed by transportation equipment at \$1,028,006,000 (\$1,155,187,000), iron and steel products \$943,899,000 (\$1,083,278,000); paper products \$799,825,000 (\$763,506,000, and wood products \$588,563,000 (\$642,741,000).

All provinces except Nova Scotia shared in the rise in the value of manufactured products in 1953. The value for Ontario climbed to \$8,868,369,000 from \$8,372,174,000, Quebec to \$5,370,329,000 from \$5,176,235,000, British Columbia to \$1,384,477,000 from \$1,332,482,000, Manitoba to \$583,268,000 from \$574,037,000, Alberta to \$548,340,000 from \$518,411,000, New Brunswick to \$294,754,000 from \$293,760,000, Saskatchewan to \$265,478,000 from \$258,932,000, Newfoundland to \$106,457,000 from \$105,460,000, Prince Edward Island to \$22,954,000 from \$22,070,000, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories to \$2,493,000 from \$2,288,000. Nova Scotia's value was slightly lower at \$324,839,000 as compared with \$326,840,000. (19 & 20)

The following table lists the factory value of shipments by main groups for the year 1953 and the first half of 1954 together with comparisons for a year earlier. These are arranged in order of value for the year 1953.

	Year		January-June	
	1952	1953	1953	1954
Foods & beverages .....	\$3,472,517	\$3,479,479	\$1,653,989	\$1,758,270
Transportation equipment .....	1,803,700	2,094,175	1,155,187	1,028,006
Iron and steel products .....	2,135,032	2,090,093	1,083,278	943,899
Paper products .....	1,510,149	1,552,797	763,506	799,825
Wood products .....	1,167,629	1,279,573	642,741	588,563
Non-ferrous metal products ....	1,215,118	1,242,349	650,109	565,966
Chemical products .....	796,562	872,850	464,002	463,594
Clothing .....	853,151	862,604	428,934	384,687
Products of petroleum & coal ...	780,436	812,832	369,349	390,909
Electrical apparatus & supplies.	715,873	845,843	424,084	412,322
Textiles .....	744,142	699,414	377,384	314,858
Printing & publishing .....	490,935	543,143	264,584	287,431
Non-metallic mineral products ..	350,052	407,526	193,418	189,824
Rubber products .....	286,655	290,729	144,243	132,913
Leather products .....	219,201	221,745	121,479	109,008
Tobacco & products .....	215,914	214,145	108,623	112,565
Miscellaneous industries .....	225,621	262,461	129,247	125,096

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Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap  
Decreased Slightly In 2nd Quarter

Stocks of non-ferrous metal scrap held by ingot makers declined from 5,672,184 pounds to 5,263,946 during the second quarter this year, increases in copper, red brass and yellow brass being outweighed by decreases in aluminum, lead, zinc and miscellaneous scrap.

Stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot held by secondary smelters increased from 3,950,979 pounds to 4,063,619 during the April-June period, increases in aluminum, copper, refined antimonial lead and refined babbitt and type outweighing declines in copper base alloys, silicon and manganese bronzes, other brass or bronzes, lead and zinc. (21)

Canada Now Important  
Manufacturing Nation

Canada is no longer on the fringes of industrialization but ranks among the world's most important manufacturing countries, states the latest General Review Of The Manufacturing Industries Of Canada published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 167-page report provides a general analysis of manufacturing development with detailed treatment of current production by individual industries and such principal factors as physical volume of production, capital, employment, salaries and wages, size of establishment and power and fuel. The report also deals with the provincial and local distribution of manufacturing production, and provides an alphabetical list of products manufactured in Canada. (22)

Eight-Month Motor Vehicle Shipments Down 19%  
From 1953 Peak But Only Slightly Under 1952

Shipments of motor vehicles from Canadian factories in August fell to the lowest level since January and February 1949, and were approximately 25% below both August 1953 and 1952. January-August shipments dropped 19% from 1953's all-time peak but were only slightly below 8-month shipments in 1952.

August shipments totalled 17,249 units as compared with 22,640 in August last year and 22,853 in August 1952. January-August shipments this year totalled 286,724 units as compared with 355,029 in 1953 and 288,764 in 1952.

August shipments of vehicles imported from the United States declined to 1,103 units from 1,493 a year earlier, but rose from 647 two years ago. January-August shipments were cut to 17,604 units from 22,939 last year but advanced from 12,017 in 1952. Sales of European-made vehicles in August were down to 1,628 units from 2,703 last year and 2,431 in 1952, and January-August sales declined to 16,497 units from 22,440 in 1953 and 22,493 in 1952.

This year's August shipments of passenger cars from Canadian factories declined to 14,533 units from 17,940 a year earlier and 17,033 in 1952. Eight-month shipments totalled 231,007 units, down from 261,907 in 1953 but up from 187,812 in 1952.

Commercial vehicle shipments in August were cut to 2,716 units from 4,700 last year and 5,820 in 1952, and January-August shipments dropped to 55,715 units from 93,122 last year and 100,952 two years ago. (23)

Decrease In Motor Vehicle  
Sales Narrowed In August

Sales of new motor vehicles continued to decline in August but the drop was the smallest this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The sales were down 5.5% from a year ago, while January-August sales were reduced 16.6%.

The narrowing of the sales decrease was common to both passenger cars and commercial vehicles. Passenger car sales declined 2.2% in August from a year ago but the value rose 0.1%, and January-August sales were down 13.3% in value. Commercial vehicle sales in August dropped 15.8% in number and 18.7% in retail value, and 8-month sales were 28.4% lower in number and 25.7% lower in value.

Total number of new vehicles sold in August was 27,439 as compared with 29,040 in the corresponding month last year, bringing cumulative sales for the January-August period to 289,015 as compared with 346,501. Retail value in August was \$69,772,000 as compared with \$73,145,000, and the aggregate for the 8 months was \$743,351,000 as compared with \$863,276,000.

August's sales of new passenger cars were 21,524 units valued at \$54,940,000 as compared with 22,016 valued at \$54,904,000 a year earlier. January-August sales totalled 235,100 units valued at \$603,835,000 as compared with 271,170 units valued at \$680,432,000. There were 5,915 commercial vehicles sold for \$14,832,000 in August as compared with 7,024 sold for \$18,241,000 a year ago, bringing 8-month sales to 53,915 units which retailed for \$139,516,000 as compared with 75,331 units sold for \$187,844,000.

In August the sales of 13,040 new motor vehicles were financed for \$25,218,000 as compared with 14,974 financed for \$27,624,000 a year earlier, and in the January-August period 113,180 units were financed for \$213,707,000 as compared with 135,861 for \$244,502,000. The sales of 36,077 used motor vehicles were financed for \$29,569,000 in August as compared with 38,304 financed for \$52,179,000 a year ago, and in the 8-month period 275,897 units were financed for \$231,220,000 as compared with 325,927 involving \$278,921,000. (24)

Wholesale Sales Up 2.9% In August

Wholesalers in nine lines of trade increased their sales by an average 2.9% in August as compared with a year earlier and the value of their month-end inventories were reduced 1.2%, according to the Bureau's monthly survey.

Six of the nine trades had sales increases ranging from 8% for fruit and vegetable wholesalers and 6.5% for drug wholesalers to 1.5% for tobacco and confectionery wholesalers and 1.3% for hardware. Sales of grocery wholesalers rose 4.9% and auto parts and equipment 3.3%. Sales of clothing wholesalers declined 11.9%, dry goods 7.2%, and footwear 3.5%.

Value of month-end inventories held by footwear wholesalers fell 17.7% clothing 14.2%, dry goods 11.6%, hardware 2.3%, and auto parts and equipment 1.6%. Stocks held by fruit and vegetable wholesalers were up 14.3%, tobacco and confectionery 11.3%, grocery 6.5%, and drug wholesalers 4.4%. (25)

MORE



Department Store Sales  
Increased 23.3% In Week

Department store sales rose 23.3% during the week ending October 9 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All provinces shared in the rise, Manitoba leading with a sharp gain of 49.6%, followed by British Columbia with an increase of 40.3%, Alberta 23.2%, Quebec 17.6%, Ontario 14.8%, the Atlantic Provinces 14.2%, and Saskatchewan 12%.

Sales rose 5.3% in August to an estimated total of \$74,216,000 as compared with \$70,483,000 in the corresponding month last year. Sales in the Atlantic Provinces were up 0.7% to \$5,858,000 from \$5,817,000, Quebec 9.3% to \$13,153,000 from \$12,033,000, Ontario 2.9% to \$22,463,000 from \$21,830,000, Manitoba 1.6% to \$6,496,000 from \$6,394,000, Alberta 0.7% to \$7,488,000 from \$7,436,000, and British Columbia 14.4% to \$14,742,000 from \$12,887,000. Radio and music departments had the largest sales increase of 58.4% to \$2,499,000 from \$1,578,000. Among the departments with largest sales volumes, furniture sales rose 1.4% to \$6,380,000 from \$6,294,000, home furnishings 4.4% to \$5,023,000 from \$4,810,000, hardware and housewares 8.3% to \$5,343,000 from \$4,933,000, food and kindred products 6.8% to \$4,852,000 from \$4,545,000, major appliances 8.2% to \$4,227,000 from \$3,908,000, and ladies' apparel and accessories as a group 2.1% to \$19,230,000 from \$18,836,000. (26)

## P R I C E S

Security Price IndexesOctober 14October 7  
(1935-39=100)September 16Investors' Price Index

Total Common Stocks .....	188.9	189.9	190.8
Industrials .....	190.1	191.6	192.7
Utilities .....	171.7	171.2	173.0
Banks .....	216.7	216.2	213.6

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	95.4	95.5	96.9
Gold .....	66.7	67.2	68.4
Base Metals .....	161.0	160.4	162.3

## T R A V E L

9% More Entered Canada From U.S. By  
Rail, Bus, Boat And Plane This July

Rail, bus, boat and plane traffic into Canada from the United States was 9% heavier this July, entries totalling 462,900 as compared with 424,700 in July last year. Foreign travellers entering Canada by the four means of transportation numbered 292,800, up 11% from 263,500, putting the total for the first 7 months of 1954 between 3 and 4% above last year. All four means of transportation reported heavier traffic this July, but rail volume was down in the 7 months.

Canadian travellers returning from the United States numbered 170,100 in July, over 5% more than last year's total of 161,200. The total for the first 7 months was down about 2% this year. Only rail traffic was lower this July, but in the first 7 months declines in rail, bus and boat volume more than offset a 7% increase in plane traffic. (27)

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

- 1- Vital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report, 1953, 25¢
  - 2- Employment & Payrolls, August, 25¢
  - 3- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, August, 20¢
  - 4- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, October 1, 10¢
  - 5- The Wheat Review, September, 25¢
  - 6- M: Grain Statistics, Weekly, 10¢
  - 7- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, October 1, 10¢
  - 8- M: Stocks of Meat & Lard, October 1, 10¢
  - 9- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
  - 10- Express Statistics, 1953, 25¢
  - 11- Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1923-53, 25¢
  - 12- Canadian National Railway Company, 1923-53, 25¢
  - 13- New Residential Construction, August, 25¢
  - 14- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June, 10¢
  - 15- M: Mineral Wool, August, 10¢
  - 16- Steel Ingots, August, 10¢
  - 17- Primary Iron & Steel, July, 25¢
  - 18- M: Production of Leather Footwear, July, 10¢
  - 19- Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1953, 50¢
  - 20- Estimated Value of Manufacturers' Shipments, Second Quarter, 1954, 25¢
  - 21- M: Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal & Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, Second Quarter, 10¢
  - 22- General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1951, \$1.50
  - 23- Motor Vehicle Shipments, August, 10¢
  - 24- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, August, 25¢
  - 25- Wholesale Trade, August, 10¢
  - 26- Department Store Sales & Stocks, August, 10¢
  - Trade of Canada: Exports, August, detailed, 50¢
  - Trade of Canada: Imports, July & 7 Months Ended July, detailed, 50¢
- M - Memorandum
- 

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



September Brides    Until 1952 June was the favored month for weddings. July took the lead that year, and kept it in 1953. Now it looks like September's turn. This year there were 15,272 marriage registrations in September, 71 more than in July, 3,457 more than in June. As a rule, there are more marriages in September than in October, November or December.

48 Babies An Hour    There were more births in 1953 than in any other year in Canada's history -- a total of 416,825 or one every 75 seconds, 48 every hour.

Price Tags    About \$3,000,000 worth of price tags and tickets are made in Canada annually.

Four Teachers Earn Over \$7,524 A Year    Only 168 of the 68,963 teachers in schools in 9 provinces (Quebec excluded) earned over \$6,524 last year. All were men and 82 were in Ontario, 77 in British Columbia, 7 in Manitoba and 2 in Alberta. Of these, 45 (24 in Ontario, 21 in British Columbia) earned from \$7,025 to \$7,524, and 4 (3 in Ontario, 1 in British Columbia) were paid from \$7,525 to \$8,024.

Cheaper Lumber    The average sawmill price for sawn lumber dropped to \$70.98 per thousand feet board measure in 1952 from the 1951 average of \$73.06.

Safer To Fly    The safety record of Canada's commercial airlines has improved greatly in the last five years. In 1948 they averaged one accident every 525,397 revenue miles, one death every 15,443 paying passengers or every 614,447 payload miles. Last year they averaged only one accident every 736,795 revenue miles, only one death every 43,509 paying passengers or every 1,103,954 payload miles.

More Use CNR But CPR Trips Longer    Close to twice as many travelled on Canadian National as on Canadian Pacific trains last year, but the average CPR journey was nearly two-fifths longer. The 18,081,000 CNR passengers travelled an average of 85.1 miles at an average cost of 2.984 cents per passenger mile, while the 9,427,000 CPR passengers journeyed an average of 140.13 miles at an average cost of 2.817 cents per passenger mile.

Cheaper Bags    Jute bags sold for an average 18.1 cents a bag at the factory last year, over one-fourth less than in 1952 when the average price was 24.5 cents. Cause of the drop was a cut in the average price of jute cloth to 11.4 from 16.6 cents per yard.

More Airports    There were 433 airports in operation in Canada at the close of last year, 18 more than at the end of 1952.

More Imported Vacuums    Total supply of new electric vacuum cleaners for sale in Canada was 211,161 last year, 16,884 or 9% more than in 1952. With Canadian production down 15% and imports up over 53%, foreign-made models constituted nearly half of the total. More than 65% of the total in 1952 were Canadian-made.

Work Week Cut 14% But Wages Tripled    The average work week in manufacturing has been trimmed almost 14% since 1935, while average hourly earnings have been raised more than 3½ times and average weekly wages over 3 times. Last year wage-earners in Canadian factories worked 41.3 hours a week for 135.8 cents an hour, averaged wages of \$56.09 per week. In 1935 they worked 6½ hours more a week for 98.2 cents less an hour, averaged weekly wages of only \$17.97.

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