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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Agriculture: Despite adverse weather conditions which seriously delayed harvesting in the Prairie Provinces this Fall, an estimated 86% of the acreage of the 5 principal grains had been cut and an estimated 63% had been threshed by October 15. Since then, generally good weather conditions have prevailed throughout the Prairies and further progress has been made towards the completion of the harvest in most districts. (Page 8)

Production: The level of Canada's industrial production was nearly 2% below last year in August, averaged almost 3% lower in the first 8 months. August mineral production was up nearly 13% this year, and output of electricity and gas was 7% higher than in 1953. Manufacturing production, however, continued to decline, the August output averaging 5% below last year. Durable goods continued to account for most of the drop with a decrease of 9% as compared with a decline of less than 2% in non-durable goods. (Page 7)

Foreign Trade: A 2% decline in the value of Canada's commodity exports this September was more than matched by a 9% decrease in the value of commodity imports and the result was a small overall export surplus, the second this year. In the first 3 quarters of 1954 exports were down 7.8%, imports 8.2%, resulting in a drop of nearly 14% in the cumulative import surplus as compared with last year. (Page 2)

Merchandising: For the first time since 1949 Canada's retail merchants sold less in August than in July. August sales were down 6.4% from the preceding month and were 3.6% under last year's August dollar volume. The 8-month tally shows a decrease of 1.6%. (Page 12)

The People: The upward trend in births and the downward trend in deaths continued in September, and totals for the first 3 quarters of 1954 showed an increase of nearly 7% in births and a decrease of 4.5% in deaths as compared with last year. Marriage registrations in September were slightly under September 1953 and the 9-month total was down about 3% from last year. (Page 13)

Travel: About 5% fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits this September, and the cumulative total for the first 3 quarters of 1954 was down 2% from last year. There were more entries in September and the first 9 months this year in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta, but fewer in the other provinces.

September Commodity Imports
Decreased More Than Exports

Canada's commodity export trade during September was down slightly more than 2% in value from September last year, while the value of commodity imports declined over 9%, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The result was a small overall export surplus, the second this year.

Total exports in September amounted to \$336,7000,000 as compared to \$343,-800,000 last year. Shipments in the month were higher to the United Kingdom, but lower to other Commonwealth countries, the United States and other foreign countries taken together. Commodity imports declined more substantially to an estimated \$333,000,000 from \$367,500,000, with decreases from the United Kingdom and the United States but increases from other Commonwealth and foreign countries. The small credit balance of \$3,700,000 compares with an import surplus of \$23,600,000 last year.

In the nine months ending September, exports this year aggregated \$2,864,-500,000, down 7.8% from \$3,108,700,000 last year, and imports declined 8.2% to an estimated \$3,059,600,000 from \$3,334,700,000. The cumulative import surplus thus fell to \$195,100,000 from \$226,100,000.

September shipments to the United States fell moderately to \$203,900,000 as against \$211,400,000 a year ago, while purchases from the United States dropped to an estimated \$235,100,000 from \$268,000,000, producing a reduced import surplus of \$31,200,000 compared to \$56,600,000. In the January-September period, aggregate exports were down \$94,000,000 to \$1,739,600,000 from \$1,-833,600,000, while aggregate imports fell \$254,300,000 to an estimated \$2,217,-400,000 from \$2,471,700,000, the cumulative import surplus declining to \$477,-800,000 as against \$638,100,000 last year.

Total commodity exports to the United Kingdom climbed in September to \$60,-900,000 compared to \$45,100,000 a year ago, but imports from the United Kingdom eased down to \$30,400,000 compared to \$34,300,000, the export surplus rising to \$30,500,000 against \$10,700,000. In the nine months, exports were down to \$462,600,000 from \$509,300,000, and imports somewhat less to an estimated \$300,-700,000 from \$339,400,000, the result being an export surplus of \$161,900,000 as against \$169,900,000 last year.

September exports to other Commonwealth countries dropped sharply to \$13,-400,000 compared to \$24,900,000 last year, making a reduced nine-month total of \$143,200,000 against \$186,900,000. Estimated imports in the month were up to \$18,900,000 from \$16,900,000, the January-September total being higher at \$134,800,000 against \$125,900,000. Exports to all freeing countries other than the United States declined in September to \$58,500,000 compared to \$62,400,000, and in the nine months were down to \$519,100,000 compared to \$578,900,000. Estimated imports, on the other hand, were practically unchanged in September at \$48,600,000 (\$48,300,000 last year) and in the nine months amounted to \$406,700,000 against \$397,700,000.

The figures for September and the January-September period are summarized in the table on the next page. The import figures are estimates and subject to revision. Those for exports are based on final figures, which will be issued in detail shortly.

MORE

	September		January-September	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	millions of dollars			
<u>Exports (Domestic & Foreign)</u>				
United Kingdom	45.1	60.9	509.3	462.6
Other Commonwealth countries ..	24.9	13.4	186.9	143.2
United States	211.4	203.9	1,833.6	1,739.6
Other foreign countries	62.4	58.5	578.9	519.1
Totals	343.8	336.7	3,108.7	2,864.5
<u>Imports*</u>				
United Kingdom	34.3	30.4	339.4	300.7
Other Commonwealth countries ..	16.9	18.9	125.9	134.8
United States	268.0	235.1	2,471.7	2,217.4
Other foreign countries	48.3	48.6	397.7	406.7
Totals	367.5	333.0	3,334.7	3,059.6

* 1954 figures are estimates only and are subject to revision.

MANUFACTURING

Sharp Decline In Production Of Electric Refrigerators In August Canadian manufacturers of domestic electric refrigerators cut their August production nearly 27%, and cumulative output for the January-August period was down 12%. August's output amounted to 13,467 units (lowest since the 1952 first quarter) as compared with 18,149 a year ago, bringing the 8-month total to 178,571 units as compared with 203,525.

Factory shipments declined in August to 13,625 units from 14,835 a year earlier and 8-month shipments dropped to 187,138 units from 211,198. Factory stocks at the end of August climbed to 33,616 units from 26,918 at the same time last year.

Production of domestic type individual home and farm freezers rose slightly in August to 530 units from 507 a year ago, but 8-month production declined to 5,563 units from 6,236. Factory shipments declined in August to 536 units from 597 last year and dropped in the 8 months to 5,454 from 5,744. End-of-August factory stocks increased to 991 units from 946. (1)

Production, Shipments Of Wire Nails Up In August, 8 Months Both production and shipments of wire nails increased in August and the first eight months this year as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted 7,257 tons as compared with 5,377 last year, and the shipments totalled 6,996 tons as compared with 5,959. Eight-month production aggregated 50,256 tons as compared with 42,520, and the shipments totalled 51,505 tons as compared with 46,527. (2)

Battery Sales Higher In August, 8 Months Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in August rose to \$1,847,610 from last year's corresponding total of \$1,703,454, and cumulative sales for the January-August period climbed to \$14,171,622 from \$12,483,994. (3)

MORE

Production Of Pig Iron And Steel
Continued To Decline In August

Production of pig iron and steel continued to drop in August. The month's output of pig iron was cut 37.7% to 166,580 tons from 267,249 a year earlier, and the output of steel ingots and castings dropped 28.7% to 241,501 tons from 338,703. January-August production of pig iron was 27% under last year at 1,479,055 tons as compared with 2,027,791, and the output of steel ingots and castings was 24.4% lower at 2,105,199 tons as compared with 2,785,494. (4)

TV-Set Sales Up Again
In July But Radios Down

TV receiving set sales took another big jump in July over a year earlier but radio sales were cut almost one-third. Sales of television receiving sets rose to 26,361 units valued at \$8,904,132 from 9,344 sets valued at \$3,522,019 a year ago and radio sales dropped to 25,047 sets worth \$1,841,482 from 36,650 valued at \$2,810,178.

Seven-month sales totals show a similar trend. TV sales in the January-July period were sharply higher at 206,923 sets valued at \$73,792,503 as compared with 135,388 valued at \$55,945,487 in the same 1953 period. Radio sales were down to 251,061 sets from 338,302, and the value dropped to \$18,829,693 from \$29,576,818.

TV-set sales in July increased in all provinces. In Quebec the total rose to 10,327 units from 2,393, Ontario to 9,603 from 5,785, British Columbia to 3,949 from 1,024, Prairie Provinces to 2,164 from 75, and the Atlantic Provinces to 313 from 67.

July's sales of radios were slightly higher in the Atlantic Provinces and Saskatchewan but declined in other areas. Sales in Ontario totalled 12,148 (20,484 in July last year); Quebec, 5,112 (6,385); Atlantic Provinces, 2,384 (2,275); British Columbia, 1,667 (2,241); Alberta, 1,467 (1,979); Saskatchewan, 1,125 (1,117); and Manitoba, 1,144 (2,169). (5)

Production Of Sawn Lumber In July

Production of sawn lumber was 18% higher in British Columbia in July than in the corresponding month last year and rose 2% in Nova Scotia, but there were declines in the other provinces. January-July production decreases were common to all provinces except Saskatchewan.

British Columbia's production of sawn lumber and ties in July amounted to 394,109,000 feet board measure as compared with 333,618,000 a year ago, bringing the 7-month total to 2,293,436,000 feet as compared with 2,319,845,000.

Quebec's July output of sawn lumber totalled 147,661,000 board feet as compared with 171,368,000 a year ago, and cumulative production for the 7-month period was 652,136,000 board feet as compared with 780,733,000. July's production in Ontario amounted to 119,413,000 board feet as compared with 133,253,000, and in the 7 months aggregated 401,685,000 board feet as compared with 485,316,000.

January-July production totals for the other provinces were: Prince Edward Island, 4,593,000 board feet (6,035,000 last year); Nova Scotia, 187,008,000 (217,498,000); New Brunswick, 168,696,000 (275,024,000); Manitoba, 31,964,000 (41,833,000); Saskatchewan, 73,651,000 (60,132,000); and Alberta, 269,047,000 (302,648,000). (6 & 7)

MORE

Paint Sales Lower In August And 8 Months

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which account for most of the total Canadian production dropped 3% in value in August from a year earlier and were down 6% in the January-August period. The month's sales were valued at \$8,649,000 as compared with \$8,906,000, bringing the January-August total to \$73,964,000 as compared with \$78,681,000. Sales of latex emulsion paints were higher in value both in August and the 8-month period. Lacquer sales were also higher in August but sales of other kinds were lower. (8)

1954 Chemical Directory

The Bureau has released its 1954 edition of the Chemical Directory of Canada. Sixth of its kind, previous editions were published in 1919, 1921, 1933, 1938 and 1950. The present volume brings the information up to date in order to meet frequent requests that come to the Bureau for complete lists of producers of the many chemicals and chemical products which are manufactured in Canada. In addition, it is believed that a directory of this kind will be useful reference for manufacturers, importers and consumers of chemicals and chemical products.

The directory contains an alphabetical list of chemicals and allied products made in Canada together with the names and plant addresses of the firms which produce them. In preparing this directory the definition of the chemical industries has been broadly interpreted to include not only the manufacturers of chemicals but also the makers of allied products, such as paints, soaps, etc., and the closely related process industries, such as petroleum refining, paper-making, etc. In 1952 about 1,588 plants operated in these industries and production totalled about \$4,352,000,000. Copies of the chemical directory may be obtained from the Bureau at \$1.00 each. (9)

Ink Manufacturing Industry In 1953

Canadian production of printing inks rose to an all-time peak of 25,735,017 pounds in 1953 from the preceding year's 22,068,770 pounds, and the value advanced to \$11,125,566 from \$9,375,202. Total value of all products shipped by the industry in 1953 climbed to a new high \$12,823,000 from \$10,923,553 in 1952.

Value of printers' rollers and composition shipped in 1953 rose to \$669,111 from \$623,587, writing inks to \$315,895 from \$314,191, mucilage and paste to \$115,003 from \$112,635. All other products, including carbon paper, typewriter ribbons and rubber stamp pads, were shipped to the value of \$597,471, up from \$497,938.

Value of printing inks imported in 1953 rose to \$985,557 from \$728,685 in 1952, rotogravure ink to \$86,570 from \$80,315, and writing ink to \$71,341 from \$56,527. Exports of printing ink declined to \$31,764 from \$39,322, but other ink rose to \$14,571 from \$8,293.

There were 33 establishments in the industry in 1953 with a factory shipments of \$12,823,046 (\$10,923,553 in 1952). Their employees numbered 891 (854) and salary and wage payments aggregated \$2,891,130 (\$2,584,220). Cost of materials was \$5,198,173 (\$4,839,331). (10)

Non-Ferrous Metal Products
Group Of Industries In 1952

The total gross value of output of the six industries classified in the non-ferrous metal products group declined in 1952 to \$1,215,000,-000 from the record value of \$1,250,000,000 in 1951, according to the Bureau's general review of the group. The 1952 value, however, exceeded the values of earlier years.

On the basis of the standard industrial classification, the group embraces the aluminum products, brass and copper products, jewellery and silverware, white metal products, miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products, and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries. Two of these showed increases in 1952 and the other four decreases. Aluminum products was up 7% from 1951 at \$89,-700,000 and brass and copper products 3% at \$184,700,000; while jewellery and silverware was down 11% at \$45,100,000, white metal products 19% at \$53,400,-000, miscellaneous non-ferrous products 38% at \$5,200,000, and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining 3% at \$837,100,000.

For the group as a whole, there were 552 plants in operation against 536 in 1951, employees numbered 50,938 against 50,114, and wages and salaries aggregated \$167,000,000 compared with \$150,700,000. Cost of materials at the works, on the other hand, was down to \$744,200,000 from \$794,400,000. (11)

Manufacturing Industries
Of The Atlantic Provinces

Gross factory value of products shipped by the manufacturing industries of the Atlantic Provinces in 1952 rose to \$748,130,000 from the preceding year's \$733,959,000. The number of establishments rose to 3,782 from 3,617, their employees to 69,720 from 66,374, and salary and wage payments to \$159,-263,000 from \$142,663,000. Material costs were slightly higher at \$409,-166,000 as compared with \$408,769,000.

Nova Scotia was the leading manufacturing province in the area in 1952, replacing New Brunswick which topped the four provinces in 1951. Nova Scotia's shipments rose in value to \$326,840,000 from \$303,619,000 in 1951, but New Brunswick's value fell to \$293,760,000 from \$307,174,000. Shipments from Newfoundland's factories rose in value to \$105,460,000 from \$100,643,000, but Prince Edward Island's total declined to \$22,070,000 from \$22,523,000.

In Newfoundland manufacturing production is dominated by the forest and fisheries resources. Pulp and paper was the most important industry in 1952 with shipments valued at \$62,812,000, followed by fish processing with \$11,-275,000. These two industries accounted for 70% of the total production of the province. In Prince Edward Island agriculture and fish resources make butter and cheese, fish processing and prepared stock and poultry feeds the leading industries.

Nova Scotia is renowned for its coal mines and its fisheries as well as extensive forests and agricultural lands and is favoured with easy access by sea to the high-grade iron ore supply of Newfoundland. On these resources are based the leading manufactures of fish processing, primary iron and steel, railway rolling-stock, sawmills, pulp and paper, shipbuilding and repairs, and butter and cheese. The forests of New Brunswick give a leading place to its pulp and paper and sawmilling industries. (12)

Industrial Production Index Fell
2% In August And 3% In 8 Months

according to preliminary figures. The index averaged almost 3% lower than at the same time last year.

Canada's composite index number of industrial production for August stood at 244.2, down nearly 2% from last year's 248.6, During this year's January-August period

The manufacturing component of the index, at 249.0 in August, was 5% below last year's, but the index of mineral production rose nearly 13% to 227.0 in the same comparison. The sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas stood at 233.9, 7% higher than one year ago.

Output of non-durable manufactures dropped 1.6% as compared with August last year, while the volume of durable manufactures fell 9%. In the non-durable group, moderate advances over 1953 were recorded in the output of tobacco products, paper products and printing and publishing, with foods and beverages showing a small gain. Production of clothing declined substantially, and rubber products and chemicals recorded smaller decreases.

In the durables group the output of non-metallic mineral products rose moderately as compared with last year. Non-ferrous metal products also showed a slight increase. Output of transportation equipment fell 20%, and iron and steel products fell appreciably. Smaller declines were recorded in the output of electrical apparatus and wood products.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Production Of Electricity
Increased 7.2% In August

Production of electric energy by central electric stations across Canada rose 7.2% in August from a year earlier and the cumulative output for the January-August period advanced 2.3% over the first 8 months of 1953.

August's output amounted to 5,456,813,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 5,089,323,000, and January-August production aggregated 44,743,384,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 43,724,303,000.

Consumption of primary power -- production, plus imports, less exports and secondary power -- rose in August to 5,068,264,000 kilowatt hours from 4,781,887,000, and the 8-month total climbed to 40,998,805,000 kilowatt hours from 39,110,934,000. Gross exports to the United States in August advanced to 223,832,000 kilowatt hours from 192,279,000, but 8-month exports declined to 1,490,293,000 kilowatt hours from 1,703,838,000.

January-August production, by provinces, was as follows: Newfoundland, 154,083,000 (134,611,000 last year); Prince Edward Island, 21,456,000 (20,072,000); Nova Scotia, 740,618,000 (675,383,000); New Brunswick, 573,737,000 (508,456,000); Quebec, 22,808,421,000 (22,927,632,000); Ontario, 13,267,488,000 (12,757,322,000); Manitoba, 1,955,299,000 (1,809,785,000); Saskatchewan, 828,870,000 (761,477,000); Alberta, 955,500,000 (829,772,000); and British Columbia, 3,437,912,000 (3,299,793,000). (13)

Crude Petroleum Production Reached New Peak This July

Canadian production of crude petroleum reached an all-time monthly peak in July. The month's output amounted to 9,181,780 barrels, nearly 14% above last year's 8,065,316. This brought cumulative production for the January-July period to 51,412,162 barrels, a 24% increase over last year's 41,456,739 barrels.

Alberta's output rose in July to 8,427,246 barrels from 7,724,794 a year ago, boosting January-July production to 47,448,186 barrels from 39,446,628. In Saskatchewan July's output advanced to 492,380 barrels from 254,858, and the 8-month total rose to 2,508,092 barrels from 1,453,435. Manitoba's production in July increased to 198,022 barrels from 33,314, and the cumulative output advanced to 985,080 barrels from 229,141. July's production of natural gas rose to 6,848,287,000 cubic feet from 5,526,752,000 in the same month last year, and the January-July output advanced to 71,957,186,000 barrels from 57,903,187,000. (14)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Progress Of Harvesting In The Prairie Provinces

Despite adverse weather conditions which seriously delayed harvesting in the Prairie Provinces this Fall, an estimated 86% of the acreage of the five principal grains had been cut and an estimated 63% had been threshed by October 15. Generally good weather conditions have prevailed throughout the prairies since October 15 and further progress has been made towards the completion of the harvest in most districts.

For the prairies as a whole, 98% of the rye, 87% of the barley, 86% of the oats, 83% of the wheat, and 51% of the flaxseed had been cut or swathed by October 15. Proportions threshed were smaller, with rye averaging 87%, wheat 63%, barley 62%, oats 59%, and flaxseed 42%. Estimated percentages for the various grains cut and threshed, respectively, in each of the Prairie Provinces as at October 15 this year were as follows: Manitoba - wheat (97, 77), oats (96, 81), barley (95, 76), rye (99, 96), and flaxseed (52, 43). Saskatchewan - wheat (81, 62), oats (87, 63), barley (87, 63), rye (99, 90), and flaxseed (44, 38). Alberta - wheat (85, 59), oats (78, 40), barley (82, 51), rye (94, 78), and flaxseed (63, 50). (15)

Production, Sales Of Sugar

Production and manufacturers' sales of refined cane and beet sugar were slightly higher in September than in the corresponding month last year, and month-end stocks were narrowly lower. Both receipts and meltings and sales of raw cane sugar were larger and factory stocks were reduced.

Production of refined cane and beet sugar in September amounted to 133,--874,000 pounds as compared with 124,633,000, and the month's sales totalled 151,026,000 pounds as compared with 149,456,000. Factory stocks at the end of September were 89,450,000 pounds as against 92,636,000. Receipts of raw cane sugar in September amounted to 178,146,000 pounds as compared with 125,630,000, meltings and sales totalled 133,582,000 pounds as compared with 123,868,000, and end-of-September stocks were 116,055,000 pounds as compared with 122,294,000. (16)

MORE

Milk Production 5% Higher In September Milk production is maintaining higher seasonal levels. Advance information based on reports of dairy correspondents and dairy factories indicates that the September output was approximately 1,598,000,000 pounds, or 5% more than a year earlier. In August production totalled 1,773,475,000 pounds as compared with 1,720,516,000 a year ago, and January-August production aggregated 11,691,497,000 pounds as compared with 11,383,042,000. (17)

Creamery Butter Stocks In Nine Cities Increased Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 21 totalled 72,774,000 pounds, 12% above last year's 64,708,000. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 4,151 (4,704 a year earlier); Montreal, 34,982 (30,097); Toronto, 11,720 (12,759); Winnipeg, 15,063 (10,176); Regina, 1,439 (1,154); Saskatoon, 484 (439); Edmonton, 2,434 (2,684); Calgary, 938 (907); Vancouver, 1,563 (1,788).

Visible Supplies Of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on October 13 totalled 325,331,000 bushels, slightly below October 6 stocks of 329,317,000 bushels, but moderately above last year's 316,642,000 bushels. Overseas export clearances during the week ending October 13 dropped to 3,606,000 bushels from 5,070,000 last year, and the cumulative total for the August 1 - October 13 period fell to 49,657,000 bushels from 54,747,000. (18)

Less Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages was lower in September and the first 9 months this year. September's output amounted to 7,726,781 gallons, 29% below August's 10,832,819 gallons and 23% under the 10,041,580 gallons produced in September last year. Nine-month output was 77,509,250 gallons, down 3% from last year's 79,967,987. (19)

TRAVEL

Fewer Foreign Vehicles Entered Canada On Traveller's Permits In September, 9 Months Fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in September and the first 9 months this year as compared with a year earlier. In September the entries numbered 289,936, down 5% from last year's 305,212, and January-September entries aggregated 2,119,729, down 2% from 2,160,108. Entries were higher in September and the 9 months than in 1953 in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta, but were lower in the other provinces. There was a decrease in entries into the Yukon in September but the cumulative total was larger.

September entries were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 283 (324 last year); New Brunswick, 18,283 (17,153); Quebec, 47,901 (52,517); Ontario, 180,247 (190,007); Manitoba, 4,692 (4,451); Saskatchewan, 2,260 (3,016); Alberta, 3,971 (3,923); British Columbia, 31,366 (32,716); and Yukon, 933 (1,105). Nine-month entries were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 2,301 (2,488); New Brunswick, 130,607 (129,486); Quebec, 332,104 (342,696); Ontario, 1,315,406 (1,348,226); Manitoba, 39,573 (33,561); Saskatchewan, 17,363 (17,809); Alberta, 41,673 (41,391); British Columbia, 234,914 (238,873); and Yukon, 5,788 (5,578). (20)

Federal Government Payroll In July
Down From June, Up From July 1953

Classified civil servants on the payroll of the Federal Government in July totalled 139,575, down from June's 140,465, but up from last year's July total of 131,627. Their earnings in July were \$35,861,032, slightly below the \$35,895,810 in June, but up 15% from last year's July aggregate of \$31,177,008.

Prevailing rate of employees, casual employees and ships' crews numbered 43,047 in July, up from 40,664 in June but down from 43,800 in July last year. Their earnings rose to \$8,717,703 from \$8,102,465 in the preceding month and \$8,606,784 a year ago. (21)

TRANSPORTATION

More Passengers, Freight, Mail Than Ever
Before Transported By Airlines Last Year

More passengers, goods and mail were transported by air last year than ever before in the history of Canadian aviation. The result was the third profit year in a row for airlines, although soaring costs cut operating income to 35% of what it was in 1952 and less than one-fifth of what it was in 1951.

Scheduled and non-scheduled Canadian carriers and foreign carriers operating in Canada flew a record 64,076,912 revenue miles in 1953 as compared with 58,775,340 in 1952. Total hours logged increased to 524,935 from 491,722. Passengers numbered 2,795,837 versus 2,360,847, and passenger miles jumped to 988,053,923 from 839,587,265. Goods carried weighed 182,719,719 pounds as against 140,734,542 in 1952, ton miles increasing to 14,534,821 from 12,654,572. Mail weighed in at 20,319,952 pounds versus 18,328,310, ton miles advancing to 6,419,077 from 5,725,178.

All revenue accounts brought in more last year, and total operating revenue rose by \$13,736,205 or 15% to \$104,255,500. All expense accounts except general taxes also increased in 1953, total operating expenses amounting to \$16,204,553 or 19% to \$102,959,900. The sharper increase in expenses than in revenues left an operating income of only \$1,295,600 as compared with profits of \$3,763,948 in 1952 and \$6,990,586 in 1951. However, this was in sharp contrast to the deficits of earlier years. (22)

Airplane Accidents At
5-Year Peak Last Year

There were more airplane accidents in Canada in 1953 than in any year since 1948, but the number of persons killed was lower than in any of the previous five years except 1952. Last year's 174 accidents involving private, commercial and state-owned aircraft compared with 169 in 1952, 137 in 1951, 148 in 1950, 142 in 1949 and 190 in 1948.

The accidents took 74 lives last year, 17 more than in 1952 but 35 less than in 1951, 25 less than in 1950, 8 less than in 1949, and 17 less than in 1948. There were 21 persons seriously injured as compared with 28, 18, 14 and 31 in the five previous years. Eleven suffered minor injuries as compared with 43, 39, 11, 28 and 24 in the years back to 1948. Passenger fatalities numbered 43 as compared with 26, 77, 66, 55 and 59, pilots and crew members accounting for the other deaths.

MORE

Almost half of the air accidents last year involved private planes, private flights accounting for 86 of the total as compared with 78 for commercial flights and 10 for state, instructional, test and other flying. Of the 7,102 licensed pilots in Canada last year, 4,508 were private pilots, while 1,151 of the 2,654 registered aircraft were privately owned planes. Trans-Canada Air Lines, Canadian Pacific Air Lines and the other scheduled air carriers, which logged almost 70% of the revenue miles flown by commercial carriers last year and carried over 80% of the paying passengers, accounted for only seven of the commercial flight accidents, non-scheduled carriers accounting for over 90%.

Although they had nine more accidents last year than in 1948 there has been a marked improvement in the safety record of commercial airlines in the last five years. In 1953 scheduled and non-scheduled Canadian carriers flew 57,470,000 revenue miles, 21,217,605 or over 58% more than in 1948, and carried 1,870,892 paying passengers, more than double the 911,127 transported five years earlier. Last year the commercial airlines averaged one accident every 736,795 revenue miles as compared with one every 525,397 revenue miles in 1948. There was an average of one passenger death for every 43,509 paying passengers and every 1,103,954 revenue miles last year as compared with one for every 15,443 paying passengers and every 614,447 revenue miles in 1948.

The records show that more accidents occur on landing than in any other operational phase. Last year 81 of the accidents occurred in landing, 42 in flight, 37 on take-off, seven on starting, six on taxiing and one while not in operation. Comparison with 1948 shows an increase in the number of landing accidents and decreases for other types. In that year 73 of the accidents occurred on landing, 55 in flight, 40 on take-off, none on starting, 20 on taxiing and two while not in operation.

Probable cause of half of the air accidents last year was traced to personnel, a considerable reduction since 1948 when nearly 65% of the accidents were deemed to be the result of personnel errors. Material failure was the probable cause of nearly 21% of the accidents in 1953, an increase over five years earlier when only slightly more than 15% of the total were attributed to material failure. Aerodrome terrain of water was the probable cause of almost 13% of the accidents last year, about the same proportion as in 1948 but over twice the six-year low of 6% in 1951. Weather was blamed for slightly more than 5% of the accidents in 1953, an increase over 1948 when less than 4% of the total were attributed to weather conditions but a considerable decrease from 1952 and 1949 when poor weather caused 9% and 10% of the respective totals. Miscellaneous and undetermined causes accounted for 11.5% of last year's accidents as compared with only 3% in 1948, but this was below the 14% of 1952 and the 15.5% of 1951. (22)

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Department Store Sales Declined 6% In Week

Department store sales declined 6% during the week ending October 16 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Declines were common to all provinces, Saskatchewan leading with a decrease of 12.3%, followed by Ontario (9.4%), Quebec (7.7%), Atlantic Provinces (3.7%), Manitoba (1.8%), Alberta (1.6%), and British Columbia (0.9%).

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Retail Sales Lower In August Sales of Canadian retail merchants in August were valued at \$977,678,000, down 6.4% from the preceding month and 3.6% below August last year. This is the first time since 1949 that August sales have fallen below July. Cumulative sales for the first 8 months this year were estimated at \$7,712,237,000 down 1.6% from last year. Compared with a year ago only 4 out of 20 kind-of-business groups reported sales increases in August -- department stores (5.3%), furniture stores (1.4%), fuel dealers (4.5%), and tobacco stores (1.3%). For most trades, cumulative sales for the first 8 months this year were also behind those for the comparable period last year. Two of the largest declines were registered by motor vehicle dealers and clothing stores.

Sales of motor vehicle dealers were down 6.4% in August and 8.6% in the cumulative period. Sales of firms selling apparel, such as men's, family, women's clothing and shoe stores, were down 4.6% in August, and were 4.2% lower in the January-August period. Chain store sales in this group declined only 0.1% in the cumulative period, whereas independent store sales fell 5.1%.

A notable exception to the general levelling out of Canadian retail sales is the food trade. Sales of grocery and combination stores, meat stores, and the food departments of department stores were considerably higher in the first 8 months this year than last. Grocery and combination store sales rose 5.2% in the 8 months to \$1,463,720,000, but August's sales were 0.1% lower at \$179,208,000.

All regions except Wuebec had sales declines in August as compared with a year earlier. Saskatchewan and Alberta continued to report large decreases, the sharp drop in sales of motor vehicle dealers in these two provinces, many of whom sell farm implements, being a major factor in the drop in sales activity. In the January-August period there were lower sales in all provinces except the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec. (23)

Receipts of Power Laundries, Cleaners And Dyers Up 7.4% Receipts of power laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing plants rose 7.4% in 1953, according to advance figures. All provinces shared in the increase, ranging from 4.8% in British Columbia to 12.3% in Saskatchewan. In 1953 there were 1,339 power laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing plants with \$113,150,240 in receipts as compared with 1,298 plants with receipts of \$105,331,139 in 1952.

Of the total gross receipts in 1953 power laundries accounted for 29.3%, dry cleaning 54.3%, wholesale laundry and cleaning work 6.6%, and other services for 9.8%. These proportions were not significantly changed from 1952. There were 310 plants classified as power laundries in 1953, an increase of 3, while receipts rose to \$49,120,933 from \$46,852,690. In 1953 there were 1,029 establishments classified as dry cleaning and dyeing plants compared with 991 in 1952 and their receipts rose to \$64,029,307 from \$58,478,449.

In dry cleaning plants and laundries 79.4% used a petroleum process, while 19.1% utilized a synthetic process and 1.5% used both. In dry cleaning plants 81.7% used petroleum, 16.8% synthetics and 1.5% both. The division for the dry cleaning work of power laundries was 62.8% petroleum, 35.8% synthetics and 1.4% both.

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>September 1953</u>	<u>August 1954</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>September 1954</u>
<u>General Index</u>	221.2	215.8	215.3
Vegetable Products	199.6	197.1	194.2
Animal Products.....	245.6	229.7	228.9
Textile Products.....	237.9	230.8	230.1
Wood Products	287.6	287.6	289.0
Iron Products	221.9	211.5	212.2
Non-ferrous Metals	167.1	167.3	168.1
Non-metallic Minerals	179.0	175.8	175.9
Chemical Products	175.3	176.7	176.7
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excl. gold). 222.2		216.8	217.7

<u>Security Price Indexes</u>	<u>October 21</u>	<u>October 14</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>September 23</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	190.9	188.9	191.8
Industrials	192.5	190.1	194.0
Utilities	172.3	171.7	171.9
Banks	217.6	216.7	215.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	96.3	95.4	97.1
Gold	67.7	66.7	68.6
Base Metals	161.7	161.0	162.3

T H E P E O P L E

More Births, Fewer Marriages And
Deaths In September And 9 Months

More babies were born in Canada in September and the first three quarters this year than in the corresponding periods of 1953, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Fewer Canadians were married this year in September and the first nine months, and there were fewer deaths than in 1953 in both periods.

Decreases in birth registrations in September in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were outweighed by increases in the other provinces to put the national total at 37,451 as compared with 35,572 in September last year and the 1951-53 September average of 33,537. In the first three quarters of 1954 declines of about 3% in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were more than offset by increases of 2 to 12% in the other provinces to put total birth registrations at 325,297, nearly 7% above last year's 304,220 and over 10% above the 1951-53 average of 294,813.

There were more marriages in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta but decreases in the other provinces brought the national total to 15,272, down from 15,601 in September last year but up from the 1951-53 average of 14,966. The September total was the highest for any month this year to date, surpassing the July total of 15,201 by a slight margin. Last year and in 1952 July led all other months in marriage registrations, while June was the leading month in 1951 and earlier years. Over 10% more marriages were registered in Newfoundland in

MORE

the first nine months this year, but there were declines of 0.1 to 19% in the other provinces and the total of 91,218 was about 3% under last year's 94,032 and the 1951-53 average of 93,767.

There were more deaths registered in September this year in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia but decreases in the other provinces brought the national total to 9,535 as compared with 11,090 in September last year and the 1951-53 average of 10,037. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia reported more death registrations in the first three quarters this year, but decreases of 3 to 26% in the other provinces put the total at 92,321, down from last year's 96,655 by 4.5% and from the 1951-53 average of 94,314 by 2%. (24)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

- 1- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, August, 10¢
 - 2- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, August, 10¢
 - 3- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August, 10¢
 - 4- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, August, 10¢
 - 5- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, July, 10¢
 - 6- Production, Shipments & Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia, July, 25¢
 - 7- Production, Shipments & Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July, 25¢
 - 8- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, August, 10¢
 - 9- R: Chemical Directory as of January, 1954, Reference Paper No. 46, \$1.00
 - 10- Inks Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 11- Non-Ferrous Metal Products -- General Review -- 1952, 25¢
 - 12- Manufacturing Industries of Canada -- Atlantic Provinces, Section "B" -- 1952, 25¢
 - 13- M: Central Electric Stations, August, 10¢
 - 14- Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, July, 15¢
 - 15- Report on Progress of Harvesting in the Prairie Provinces, 10¢
 - 16- Sugar Situation, September, 10¢
 - 17- The Dairy Review, September, 20¢
 - 18- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
 - 19- M: Production of Carbonated Beverages, September, 10¢
 - 20- M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, September 10¢
 - 21- M: Federal Government Employment, July, 10¢
 - 22- Civil Aviation, 1953, 25¢
 - 23- Retail Trade, August, 25¢
 - 24- Vital Statistics, September, 10¢
- M - Memorandum
R - Reference Paper
-

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

Hydraulic Power In Newfoundland Estimates of power resources in Newfoundland indicate a potential of almost 1,000,000 h.p. at ordinary minimum flow. At the end of last year turbine installation totalled 306,150 h.p. or less than a third of this potential.

4½ A Brick Canadian manufacturers turned out 417,508,000 building bricks last year, sold them for an average \$43.87 per thousand. In the first half of 1954 production was up over 9% and the average price rose to \$45.28 per thousand.

Printers' Inks Close to 55% of the 25,735,000 pounds of printers' inks produced last year were newspaper inks, while 21% were letterpress inks and 24% lithographing and other inks. However, the newspaper inks accounted for only 13% of the total value of \$11,126,000, while the letterpress inks represented 47% and the lithographing and other inks 40%.

Less Molasses Canadian production of molasses dropped by 10,898,000 pounds or 12% in 1953 to 81,304,000 pounds, and despite a 35% cut in the average price to 1.1¢ from 1.7¢ per pound, refinery shipments fell by 5,242,000 pounds or 6% to 81,030,000 pounds.

Prairie People Buy The Most Second-Hand Goods More money was spent on second-hand goods in the Prairie Provinces than in any other region in 1951. Figures from the last Census of Distribution show that the Prairies accounted for 32.7% of the \$32,226,600 Canadians spent on used furniture, clothing, footwear, books, auto parts and other second-hand merchandise. The four Atlantic Provinces accounted for only 4.3% of the total, British Columbia for 14.9%, Quebec for 18.2%, Ontario for 29.9%.

Buy More On Time Than Ever Before In 1953 Canadians bought more goods from retailers on the instalment plan than ever before and the volume of business of sales finance and acceptance companies was \$942,746,000, or the equivalent of \$63.89 per Canadian. Two years ago their volume was \$467,302,000 or \$33.41 per capita, and a dozen years earlier it was only \$100,277,000 or \$8.73 per Canadian.

More Glider Pilots There were 136 licenced glider pilots in Canada at the end of 1953, 35 more than at the close of 1952.

Most Dry Cleaners Use The Petroleum Process Close to 82% of the 1,029 dry cleaning plants in Canada use a petroleum process, while less than 17% utilize a synthetic process and only 1.5% use both. On the other hand, under 63% of the dry cleaning divisions of Canada's 310 power laundries use petroleum, while nearly 36% use synthetics and 1.4% utilize both.

Expressmen Averaged Over \$3,000 In 1953 Average salary of the 12,119 full-time employees of Canada's railway express companies was \$3,080 last year, \$90 or 3% more than in 1952 and \$405 or 15% more than in 1949.

Probable Causes Of Airplane Accidents Personnel error was the probable cause of half the 174 airplane accidents in Canada last year, while nearly 21% were attributed to material failure, almost 13% to aerodrome terrain or water, 5% to weather and 11.5% to miscellaneous and undetermined causes. Five years earlier personnel errors caused nearly 65% of the 190 accidents, material failure 15%, aerodrome terrain and water 13%, weather 4%, and miscellaneous and undetermined causes 3%.

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