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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Agriculture: Adverse harvesting conditions in most parts of Canada during September and October further reduced yields and quality of this year's crops. Estimates show decreases from 1953 for 11 of 20 field crops, including spring wheat and all rye, each less than half the size of the 1953 crop; barley, down one-third; and oats and potatoes, each down about one-quarter. (Page 2)

Trade: Volume of Canada's commodity exports was 1.3% greater this September, but a 3.7% price decline put the total value slightly below last year. The 9-month tally shows an 8% drop this year in total value. Substantial decreases in exports of wheat, other grains and wheat flour more than accounted for the September drop and almost equalled the January-September decrease. (Page 17)

Merchandising: Wholesale sales averaged 13% below last year's level in September, gains in fruit and vegetables, auto parts and equipment, and drugs being outweighed by losses in footwear, clothing, dry goods, hardware, tobacco and confectionery, and groceries... September sales were higher this year for chain grocery and combination food stores, and hardware and variety chains, but lower for drug, shoe and women's clothing chains. (Page 5)

Prices: Lower quotations for all commodities except dairy products reduced farm prices of agricultural products nearly 2% during September... Consumer price index showed no change at the start of October from the level of a month earlier, a drop in clothing prices being counterbalanced by slight increases in shelter, household operation and other commodities and services. There was no overall change in food prices. (Pages 8 & 9)

Banking: Value of cheques cashed in 52 clearing centres across Canada was 8% higher than last year in September, and the tally for the first three quarters of 1954 showed an increase of more than 6%. (Page 19)

Manufacturing: Less than one-fourth as many motor vehicles were produced in October as in the same month last year, and January-October output was down 28.5%... Washing machine production fell 23% this August, but factory shipments were 4% above the 1953 level, the first increase this year. In the first 8 months production was down 21% and shipments 13%. (Page 11)

Labour: At the start of September industrial employment was a slight 0.4% higher than at the start of August, but 3.3% below a year earlier... August labour income was 2% higher than a year earlier. (Pages 16 & 17)

November Estimates Show  
Further Crop Reductions

A prolonged period of adverse harvesting conditions throughout most parts of Canada during September and October has further reduced yields and quality of this year's major grain crops. Crop prospects had previously been sharply reduced from an above-average outlook at August 1 by the worst rust epidemic on record in the Prairie Provinces and by severe losses from sawflies, hail, wind and excessive moisture during August. Frosts in the latter part of September also seriously damaged immature crops in the Prairie Provinces.

Losses from bad weather during the unusually extended harvesting season occurred not only in the Prairie Provinces but in many other parts of the country, particularly in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. These losses have been an additional factor in lowering the average yields of all but three crops -- tame hay, dry beans and rapeseed -- below the levels of 1953. However, average yields of all but five crops -- spring wheat, oats for grain, barley, buckwheat and soybeans -- are still above the long-time average (1908-1953). In contrast to the situation in most years of low yields in the Prairie Provinces, drought has been an adverse factor in relatively few areas this season.

Based on conditions at October 15, estimates for 11 of 20 crops show decreases from 1953. These include spring wheat and all rye, each less than half the size of the 1953 crop; barley, down one-third; and oats and potatoes, each down about one-quarter. Although reductions in acreage were a factor in all except oats, sharp drops in yields from those of 1953 were largely responsible for this year's lower outturns. Other crops with smaller production than in 1953 are winter wheat, buckwheat, dry peas, fodder corn, and field roots. Crops exceeding 1953 production are flaxseed, mixed grains, corn for grain, dry beans, soybeans, sunflower seed, rapeseed, sugar beets, and tame hay. Increased acreages were largely responsible for this year's larger outturns of these crops since average yields were lower than in 1953 for all except dry beans, rapeseed, and tame hay. Despite lower average yields than last year, production of both soybeans and corn for grain set new records.

November estimates of grain crops follow: wheat, 298,913,000 bushels (613,962,000 in 1953); oats for grain, 312,979,000 (406,960,000); barley, 176,216,000 (262,065,000); rye, 14,172,000 (28,775,000); mixed grains, 65,003,000 (62,188,000); corn for grain, 23,059,000 (20,854,000); buckwheat, 2,505,000 (3,210,000); dry peas, 897,000 (1,210,000); dry beans, 1,315,000 (1,219,500); flaxseed, 11,291,000 (9,912,000); soybeans, 5,055,000 (4,406,000). Root and fodder crop estimates follow: potatoes, 50,310,000 bushels (67,002,000 in 1953); field roots, 445,000 tons (477,000); tame hay, 20,095,000 (19,650,000); fodder corn, 3,231,100 (3,564,800); sugar beets, 954,000 (900,339).

Production of grain in the Prairie Provinces follows: Manitoba -- wheat, 26,000,000 (46,000,000); oats for grain, 36,000,000 (53,000,000); barley, 44,000,000 (61,000,000); rye, 1,479,000 (2,750,000); flaxseed, 4,000,000 (3,800,000). Saskatchewan -- wheat, 151,000,000 (375,000,000); oats for grain, 86,000,000 (111,000,000); barley, 53,000,000 (82,000,000); rye, 6,700,000 (14,400,000); flaxseed, 4,800,000 (3,500,000). Alberta -- wheat, 95,000,000 (163,000,000); oats for grain, 74,000,000 (112,000,000); barley, 70,000,000 (108,000,000); rye, 4,000,000 (9,700,000); flaxseed, 2,150,000 (2,000,000). (1)

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33% Of Land Prepared For 1955 Field Crops Only 33% of the land intended for Canadian field crops in 1955 is estimated to have been prepared by October 15 this year. Lack of progress in fall work this year is directly attributable to the abnormally wet weather which has affected practically all parts of the country. As a result of the change of date of this year's survey, no direct comparisons are available with 1953 when the survey was conducted at October 31. At that time an estimated 76% of the land had been prepared for Canada's 1954 field crops.

By provinces, percentages of next year's crop land prepared by October 15, 1954, with last year's figures at October 31 in brackets, were estimated as follows: Prince Edward Island, 28 (58); Nova Scotia, 32 (48); New Brunswick, 26 (71); Quebec, 30 (75); Ontario, 38 (76); Manitoba, 29 (89); Saskatchewan, 34 (79); Alberta, 34 (65); and British Columbia, 22 (57). (1)

Prairie Marketings Rise In Latest Week But Visible Wheat Supplies Still Mount Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America totalled 329,547,000 bushels on October 27, up from 326,872,000 a week earlier and 322,776,000 last year. During the week ending October 27 Prairie farmers marketed 10,784,000 bushels as compared with 8,745,000 in the preceding week and 8,166,000 in the corresponding week last year, but the increases put total marketings in the August 1 - October 27 period of the current crop year at only 27,544,000 bushels in contrast to 126,236,000 in the corresponding period of 1953. Overseas exports of Canadian wheat amounted to 5,796,000 bushels in the week ending October 27 as compared with 5,109,000 in the corresponding week of last year, but the August 1 - October 27 cumulative total was off to 60,437,000 bushels from 64,612,000 a year earlier.

Prairie farmers also marketed larger quantities of other coarse grains in the latest week. Marketings of oats in the week ending October 27 totalled 4,-245,000 bushels as compared with 2,752,000 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the current crop year to 30,802,000 as against 26,725,000 a year earlier. Marketings of barley increased to 2,991,000 bushels from 2,042,000, putting the cumulative total for the current crop year at 48,-024,000 bushels as against 32,620,000. Marketings of rye amounted to 904,000 bushels as against 203,000 in the corresponding week last year, but the cumulative total was off to 3,707,000 bushels from 4,446,000. Marketings of flaxseed rose to 1,783,000 bushels from 513,000 last year, but the cumulative total for the current crop year was slightly lower than in 1953 at 4,961,000 bushels versus 5,097,000. (2)

November 1 Stocks Of Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese, Higher Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese in nine cities of Canada were higher on November 1 than at the same time last year. Creamery butter stocks were 71,871,000 pounds as compared with 63,760,000, and cheddar cheese stocks amounted to 23,251,000 pounds as compared with 18,600,000.

Creamery butter stocks by cities were as follows, in thousands: Quebec, 3,993 pounds (4,527 a year ago); Montreal, 34,733 (29,855); Toronto, 11,669 (12,784); Winnipeg, 14,923 (10,103); Regina, 1,380 (1,121); Saskatoon, 461 (324); Edmonton, 2,345 (2,546); Calgary, 919 (890); and Vancouver, 1,448 (1,610). (3)

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More Biscuits, Ice Cream Cones  
Manufactured In Canada In 1953

Canada's biscuit industry produced more biscuits and ice cream cones last year than in 1953 but the value of shipments of all products showed a slight decline from the preceding year's all-time peak, according to the annual report on the industry. The industry's output has increased steadily since the war and the \$75,515,408 worth of products shipped in 1953 was nearly two and a half times the 1945 production value of \$32,047,311. In 1952 shipments were valued at \$75,650,100.

Last year the 47 firms in the industry shipped 191,600,407 pounds of plain and fancy biscuits worth \$59,090,119 as compared with 183,169,072 pounds valued at \$58,788,221 in 1952. Shipments of soda biscuits increased to 46,237,875 pounds from 45,844,792, but the value declined to \$10,836,611 from \$11,502,987. Shipments of ice cream cones increased to 395,659,000 worth \$1,777,631 from 388,316,000 valued at \$1,569,935.

The industry shipped less cake last year than in 1952 (\$1,844,232 worth as compared with \$2,106,294 worth), and output of bulk sugar confectionery declined to 1,041,134 pounds worth \$285,350 from 1,583,876 pounds valued at \$455,740. Shipments of pretzels, macaroni, drinking straws and other products were valued at \$1,681,465 last year as compared with \$1,226,923 in 1952.

The industry used \$34,603,257 worth of flour, shortening, lard, chocolate, coconut and other materials ranging from albumen to spices in 1953 as compared with \$35,253,637 worth in 1952. Fuel and electricity costs increased to \$1,040,716 from \$861,745, and the payroll rose to \$14,271,755 from \$13,017,891 with employment increasing to 6,781 from 6,181. (4)

## T R A V E L

More Foreign Travellers Entered Canada  
By Rail, Bus, Boat & Plane This August

Between 2 and 3% more foreign travellers entered Canada by rail, boat, bus and plane in August than in the same month last year, but the number of Canadian travellers returning by these 4 means of transportation decreased by nearly 4%. In the first 8 months of this year entries of foreign travellers showed a gain of more than 3% over last year, but the number of returning Canadians was down over 2%.

This August more foreign travellers entered Canada by plane (28,407 versus 26,917) and boat (108,175 versus 94,583), but fewer by bus (62,807 versus 71,453) and rail (59,654 versus 59,695). In the first 8 months fewer entered by rail (305,129 versus 321,599), but more by bus (268,211 versus 260,506), boat (290,965 versus 264,838) and plane (159,513 versus 144,583). Fewer Canadian travellers returned by each of the 4 means of transportation in August this year, rail passengers decreasing to 58,560 from 61,106, bus passengers to 70,776 from 71,726, boat passengers to 22,443 from 25,473, and plane passengers to 17,074 from 17,356. In the first 8 months the number of Canadians returning by plane increased to 141,176 from 133,510, but rail passengers declined to 334,313 from 349,259, bus passengers to 367,768 from 378,160 and boat passengers to 81,223 from 85,747. (5)



Losses In Six Of Nine Trades Dropped  
September Wholesale Sales Under 1953

outweighed by losses in the other six. Sales of fruit and vegetable wholesalers were up 5%, auto parts and equipment wholesalers 2.6%, and drug wholesalers 0.8%. The sharpest decline in September sales was a 13% drop in the volume of footwear wholesalers. Clothing wholesalers followed with a sales drop of 8.1%, dry goods wholesalers with a loss of 6.9%, hardware wholesalers with a drop of 3.7%, tobacco and confectionery wholesalers with a decline of 4.3% and grocery wholesalers with a dip of 0.3%.

Sales of wholesalers in nine trades averaged 13% below last year's level in September, gains in three trades being

Regional figures show increases in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario in auto parts and equipment, drugs, and fruits and vegetables, but sales decreases in the Western Provinces. Dry goods sales were higher only in Ontario, grocery sales only in the Maritimes and Quebec, and hardware sales only in the Maritimes and Ontario. Sales of tobacco and confectionery were down this September in all regions. No regional breakdown is provided for clothing and footwear sales. September inventories of the nine wholesale trades were valued at 1.9% less than in September last year. There were increases of 3.7% for groceries, 2.7% for auto parts and equipment and 2.5% for drugs, but decreases of 24.2% for footwear, 11.2% for dry goods, 10% for clothing, 7.7% for fruits and vegetables, 2.7% for tobacco and confectionery and 1.1% for hardware. (6)

Grocery Chains Again Chalked Up  
Biggest Sales Gain In September

Sales of grocery and combination food stores again showed the sharpest rise in the chain store field in September, and the 10% boost to \$68,927,000 from last year's \$62,659,000 put 9-month sales at \$629,838,000, a gain of more than 12% over the 1953 three-quarter turnover of \$561,244,000. Hardware and variety chains made smaller advances of about 4% this September, hardware sales increasing to \$1,179,000 from \$1,132,000 and variety to \$15,085,000 from \$14,547,000. The other three trades surveyed monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported lower September sales this year. Sales of chain drug stores dipped over 2% from last year's level to \$2,640,000 from \$2,700,000, and there were slight declines for chain shoe stores (to \$3,458,000 from \$3,467,000) and women's clothing chains (to \$3,426,000 from \$3,436,000).

At the three-quarter mark 1954 sales were running behind last year in only two of the six trades. Sales of shoe chains were off less than 3% to \$28,873,000 from \$29,666,000, and sales of hardware chains less than 1% to \$9,592,000 from \$9,660,000. Sales of variety chain stores were up nearly 3% to \$125,453,000 from \$122,094,000, women's clothing chains 2.5% to \$32,136,000 from \$31,354,000, and drug chains less than 1% to \$24,965,000 from \$24,880,000. Stocks were worth more at the start of September than on the same date last year in five of the six trades. Inventories of grocery and combination food stores showed the sharpest increase over last year with a rise of nearly 22% to \$55,473,000 from \$45,549,000. Stocks of drug chains were up 12% to \$10,362,000 from \$9,250,000, hardware chains over 10% to \$6,603,000 from \$5,987,000, variety chains over 5% to \$51,941,000 from \$49,391,000, and shoe chains more than 2% to \$21,378,000 from \$20,905,000. Inventories of women's clothing chains, on the other hand, were down nearly 13% to \$8,849,000 from \$10,127,000. (7)

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Nearly Half Canadian Retail Dollar  
Spent On Food, Automotive Products

Almost half the money Canadians spend on commodities in retail stores goes for food and automotive products, according to a new Bureau publication entitled Marketing Data. Based chiefly on results of the 1951 Censuses of Population, Agriculture, Housing, Manufacturing and Distribution (merchandising and services), the 88-page report presents selected marketing facts for Canada, the provinces, counties or census divisions, metropolitan areas and incorporated places of 5,000 population or over.

From the thousands of available Census facts, the 70 items deemed most useful to those interested in general background data for market research were selected for inclusion in the report. For each of the various geographical areas population is classified by sex, age and language, the number in the labour force and the number living on farms. Wage and salary earners are classified by earnings and weeks employed, and there is information on the number of farms, farm values and farm production. Also included are the number of manufacturing establishments, their production, employment and payrolls, and the number of wholesale, retail and service establishments, and their sales, employment and payrolls. Figures on the number of stores and dollar sales are provided for 8 retail trade groups. The report also includes a breakdown of retail sales by commodities.

Of the \$10,435,112,100 spent on commodities in retail establishments in 1951, food and kindred products accounted for 24% and receipts from the sale of meals and lunches for another 3.9%. About 22% was spent on automotive commodities, 10.5% on clothing, 4.7% on alcoholic beverages, 3.2% on building materials, 2.4% on fuel and ice, 2.2% on drugs and drug sundries, 2.2% on farm and garden equipment and supplies, 2% on shoes and other footwear, 1.9% on electrical appliances and supplies, 1.8% on hardware, 1.8% on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, 1.7% on furniture, 1.6% on dry goods and notions, 1.3% on hay, straw, grain and feed, and 1.2% on household supplies. No other commodity accounted for as much as 1% of the total.

In all regions except Ontario and the Prairie Provinces food and kindred products took the largest share of the retail dollar. The proportion was largest in the Atlantic Provinces, where 27.8% of the \$882,162,600 spent on retail commodities went for food and kindred products. This compared with 25.5% of British Columbia's \$1,057,111,200 total, 25.2% of Quebec's \$2,392,751,000, 22.2% of Ontario's \$4,030,581,600, and 19.5% of the Prairie Provinces' \$2,059,938,500. In the latter two regions automotive commodities (which include motorized farm implements and gasoline) accounted for the largest share, representing 25.1% of the total for the Prairie Provinces and 22.8% of the total for Ontario. These proportions compared with 23.4% for British Columbia, 19.9% for the Atlantic Provinces and 18.5% for Quebec.

Besides food and kindred products, the Atlantic Provinces also had the highest regional proportion for alcoholic beverages (which took 6.1% of the total as compared with only 2.9% in the Prairie Provinces, where a large proportion is sold through hotels), hardware (2.65), shoes and other footwear (2.3%), and dry goods and notions (2.1%). Quebec had the highest proportion for clothing (11.8%), meals and lunches (4.4%), furniture (2.3%), household supplies (1.5%), and house furnishings (1.2%).

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In addition, Quebec shared the highest proportion for cigars, cigarettes and tobacco (2%) with Ontario, which also lead in fuel and ice (3.2%), electrical appliances and supplies (2.1%), paper goods, stationery and books (1%), and radios, record players and equipment (0.6%). Besides automotive commodities, the Prairie Provinces led in farm and garden equipment and supplies (7.1%), building materials (5%), and second-hand merchandise (0.5%). British Columbia had the highest proportions for drugs and drug sundries (2.5%), and hay, straw, grain and feed (2.2%).

Ontario, with the largest population, accounted for the largest share (38.6%) of the total commodity sales and led in expenditures on all but two commodities. The Prairie Provinces accounted for 19.8% of the total commodity sales and led in expenditures on farm and garden equipment and supplies (63% of the national total as compared with 23.8% in Ontario, 5.7% in Quebec, 4.4% in British Columbia and 3.1% in the Atlantic Provinces), and second-hand merchandise (32.7% of the national total as compared with 29.9% in Ontario, 18.2% in Quebec, 14.9% in British Columbia and only 4.3% in the Atlantic Provinces).

Quebec had the second largest share (22.9% of the total commodity sales) and ranked second in expenditures on all but eight commodities. The Atlantic Provinces, with only 8.5% of the total commodity sales, accounted for the second largest share (24.4%) of the relatively small amount spent on office and store equipment and furniture in retail outlets. The Prairie Provinces ranked second in expenditures on radios, record players and equipment (16.4% of the national total as compared with only 5.5% in the Atlantic Provinces), automotive commodities (22.4%), building materials (30.6%), and professional and scientific instruments and equipment (23.6% as compared with 54.4% in Ontario, only 1.6% in British Columbia).

British Columbia, with 10.2% of the total commodity sales, accounted for the second largest share of the money spent on musical instruments and accessories (29.9% as compared with only 9% in the Atlantic Provinces), while Ontario ranked second in expenditures on farm and garden equipment and supplies, and second-hand merchandise.

Independent stores made nearly three-fourths of the total commodity sales in 1951, chain stores accounting for 16.6% and department stores for 8.6%. Independent stores led in sales of all commodities except dry goods and notions, department stores leading in this commodity with 45.8% of the total sales. Department stores accounted for a larger share than chain stores of the sales of clothing, shoes and other footwear, radios, record players and equipment, and furniture, but chain stores were ahead in food and kindred products, drugs and drug sundries, electrical appliances and supplies, jewellery, silverware, clocks and watches, and receipts from the sale of meals and lunches. (5)

Department Store Sales Increased 3.6% In Week Department store sales rose 3.6% during the week ending October 30 as compared with the same week last year. Sales gain in British Columbia was 22.6%, Atlantic Provinces 11.2%, Ontario 3.0%, Quebec and Manitoba 2.5% each. Sales were down 27% in Saskatchewan and 10.5% in Alberta.

Consumer Price Index The consumer price index remained unchanged at 116.8  
Unchanged In September between September 1 and October 1. Among group indexes, food remained the same, while a decrease in clothing was counterbalanced by slight increases in shelter, household operation and other commodities and services.

Food stood at 113.8 at both September 1 and October 1 as lower quotations were reported for meats, apples, root vegetables and coffee; while eggs, butter, bananas, oranges, fresh and canned tomatoes, lettuce and canned salmon were higher. Further slight advances in both the rent and homeownership components raised the shelter index 0.2% from 127.2 to 127.4.

Substantial decreases in fur coats, combined with smaller declines in women's and girl's cloth coats, women's suits and hosiery, wool dress material and a number of items of men's clothing, resulted in a decline of 1% in the clothing index from 109.5 to 108.4. The household operation index moved from 117.2 to 117.3 as increases for electric stoves, dishes, coal, telephone rates, ice and laundry soap more than offset decreases for mattresses, cotton sheets, irons, washing machines and toilet paper.

Other commodities and services moved up 0.3% from 117.6 to 117.9. The predominant changes in this group were advances in health services, drugs and cosmetics, higher local transit fares in Vancouver, and lower prices for camera film and a few items of personal care. (9)

#### Consumer Price Indexes (1949-100)

	Total	Other				
	Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Commodities & Services
October 1, 1954 .....	116.8	113.8	127.4	108.4	117.3	117.9
September 1, 1954 .....	116.8	113.8	127.2	109.5	117.2	117.6
October 1, 1953 .....	116.7	115.5	124.5	110.3	117.5	116.0

Prices Of Common Stocks Common stock prices moved slightly higher in October  
Up Slightly In October as the Bureau's investors' index for 101 common shares rose from 189.8 to 191.2 between the weeks of September 30 and October 28. Two of the three major groups shared in the advance, the series for 79 industrials moving from 191.8 to 193.3 and that for 8 banks from 215.0 to 219.1. The index for 14 utilities eased from 170.3 to 170.2.

Among the groups, moderately higher indexes were registered for textiles and clothing, oils, milling and telephone shares. Slightly lower levels were touched by machinery and equipment, pulp and paper, food and allied products, beverages, building materials, industrial mines and power and traction shares.

Reflecting slightly lower prices for both golds and base metals, the composite index for 27 mining stocks moved from 96.0 for September 30 to 93.8 for the week of October 28. Over the same period gold stocks weakened from 67.5 to 64.5, while the base-metals series declined from 161.3 to 160.9. (9)



Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>November 4</u>	<u>October 28</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>October 7</u>
Total Common Stocks .....	196.2	191.2	189.9
Industrials .....	199.5	193.3	191.6
Utilities .....	171.0	170.2	171.2
Banks .....	221.5	219.1	216.2

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks .....	94.8	93.8	95.5
Golds .....	64.9	64.5	67.2
Base Metals .....	163.2	160.9	160.4

Wholesale Prices Showed  
Small Increase In October

The price index for 30 industrial materials registered a slight increase in October, moving from 222.7 for the week of September 24 to 223.2 for the week of October 22. When compared with a year ago the composite series has shown only a narrow decrease as indicated by the October 1953 index of 227.0. Largest commodity price advances were registered in October by raw rubber and western oats, which advanced 10.4% and 8%, respectively. Lesser increases for steers, lead, white lead, western wheat, iron ore, bleached sulphite pulp and copper were recorded. Hogs, sisal, raw cotton, raw wool and tin prices were considerably lower.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets recorded little net change between the weeks of September 24 and October 22. The composite index dropped from 202.5 for the week of September 24 to 198.8 for the week of October 8, but recovered to 202.1 by October 22. Somewhat lower prices for animal products, partially offset by higher prices for field products, were responsible for the small decline over the month.

Among animal products, hogs, lambs, eastern eggs and cheese milk and western calves and raw wool decreased, while fluid milk, eastern steers and poultry, and western eggs advanced. In the field products group, the effect on the index of increases for potatoes, eastern peas, oats, barley and western hay was modified by lower prices for western flax and rye and eastern corn, rye, hay and wheat. The animal products series receded from 243.7 to 241.4 between September 24 and October 22, while the field products index moved up from 161.3 to 162.8. (9)

Index Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural  
Products Declined Again In September

Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products continued during September. Estimated at 227.3, it compares with the revised figure of 231.3 for August and 235.7 for September 1953.

Compared with a month earlier lower prices were recorded for all commodities except dairy products. As against the same month last year lower prices for grains, live stock and poultry and eggs more than offset higher prices for potatoes and dairy products. (10)

Mineral Wool Shipments Increased In September

Shipments of mineral wool were larger in September than in the corresponding month last year, the month's total comprising 21,468,019 square feet of batts (19,849,555 a year ago), and 1,173,605 cubic feet of granulated or loose wool (1,120,421). In the January-September period 140,307,546 square feet of batts and 6,799,960 cubic feet of granulated or loose wool were shipped as compared with respective totals of 130,711,728 square feet and 7,293,295 cubic feet (11)

Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Cigarettes And Cigars Increased In Nine Months

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

9 months this year as compared with a year earlier, but there were decreases in the withdrawals of cut, plug and raw leaf tobacco. Withdrawals of cigarettes in the 9-month period totalled 16,319,825,000 (15,573,898,000 a year ago); cigars, 176,356,000 (164,153,000); cut tobacco, 18,336,000 pounds (20,382,000); plug tobacco, 1,103,000 pounds (1,311,000); snuff, 628,000 pounds (620,000); and raw leaf tobacco, 839,000 pounds (881,000).

Quantity of re-dried leaf tobacco taken for manufacture in the January-September period totalled 69,014,000 pounds, slightly below the preceding year's 69,167,000 pounds. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at the end of September dropped 4% to 159,039,000 pounds from 165,778,000 a year ago. (12)

Peak Shipments Value In Lime Industry Last Year

Shipments of Canada's lime industry reached an all-time peak value last year. Gross value of products shipped during the year, including containers, was \$15,209,107 as compared with \$14,219,453 in 1952 and the previous peak of \$14,670,197 in 1951.

Lime shipped or used totalled 1,228,760 tons valued at \$14,484,013 as compared with 1,175,786 tons worth \$13,613,221 in 1952. Quicklime sold or used increased to 923,135 tons worth \$11,300,914 from 912,143 tons valued at \$10,677,367, while hydrated lime sold or used rose to 305,627 tons worth \$3,183,099 from 263,643 tons valued at \$2,935,854.

The 42 establishments in the industry employed 1,097 persons in 1953 as compared with 1,005 in the preceding year, paid \$3,273,434 as against \$3,145,246 in salaries and wages and spent \$1,221,547 as against \$1,014,789 for process supplies and containers and \$3,387,340 as against \$3,420,265 for fuel and electricity. The total number of man-hours worked by administration and office personnel increased to 307,572 from 225,359 in 1952, but the total number of man-hours worked by workmen declined to 2,350,409 from 2,365,165. (13)

Scrap Iron, Steel Consumption Up Slightly In 1953; Imports Cut But Exports Up Sharply

Consumption of scrap iron and steel in Canadian industry was slightly higher in 1953 than in the preceding year. Imports were approximately half as large as in 1952 but the exports showed a five-fold rise. The amount consumed in Canada last year was 2,996,387 tons as compared with 2,909,867, imports totalled 100,178 tons as compared with 205,816, and the exports aggregated 410,009 tons as compared with 87,788. (14)



23% Fewer Washing Machines Made  
But Shipments Up 4% This August

Canadian factories continued to turn out fewer household type washing machines than last year in August, but shipments to dealers increased for the first time this year. August production ~~decreased~~ to 15,686 machines, 4,754 or 23% less than in August last year, to put the total number made in the first 8 months of 1954 at 136,796, a drop of 21% from 1953's January-August output of 173,224. August shipments totalled 19,341 machines, 4% more than last year's 18,593, but the reduced volume of the 7 previous months put January-August shipments at 140,900 machines, 20,513 or 13% less than in the first 8 months of 1953. At the end of August factory stocks amounted to 25,231 machines, 4,833 or 16% fewer than on the same date last year. (15)

Synthetic Detergent Sales More Than  
Doubled Soap Powder Sales Last Year

Canadian manufacturers sold over twice as much synthetic detergents as soap powders last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. A 34% jump in the value of synthetic detergent shipments to \$28,704,000 from \$21,382,000 made it Canada's top washing product for the second year in a row. In contrast, the value of shipments of soap powders, sales leader in the 9 years 1943-51, dropped 22% to \$13,089,000 from \$16,702,000 in 1952.

Factory sales of toilet soaps, ousted from first place by soap powders in 1943, increased 8% last year to \$11,227,000 from \$10,353,000 following a slight decline in 1952. Sales of soap chips and flakes, the reigning washing product in pre-war years, rose 6% last year to \$3,944,000 from \$3,725,000 in the wake of an 11% drop in 1952. Factory shipments of castile soaps, shaving soaps, liquid soaps and soft soaps also increased in 1953, but sales of bar laundry and household soaps, textile and mill soaps, polishing and scouring soaps and other soaps decreased. Total value of shipments of all soap products dropped 8% to \$36,629,000 from \$39,675,000 in 1952.

Factory sales of javelle water fell 8% last year to \$5,351,000 from \$6,367,000, and shipments of ammonia powder, drain pipe cleaner and crude glycerine were also lower. On the other hand, shipments of refined glycerine, mechanics' hand soaps and pastes, paste and cake cleaning or scouring powders, toilet bowl cleaner, sal soda, chloride of lime, and other washing compounds and cleaning preparations increased.

All but a small amount of the total output was produced in the soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations industry, which last year numbered 141 firms, 5 more than in 1952, and turned out a record \$39,248,823 worth of products, a 6% increase over the 1952 sales value of \$34,461,282. The industry employed 3,824 persons in 1953 as compared with 3,756 in 1952 and the payroll rose to \$13,126,296 from \$12,755,324. Material costs increased to \$38,323,494 from \$35,013,348, and the cost of fuel and electricity rose to \$1,194,015 from \$1,079,655. (16)

Production Of Motor Vehicles In  
October, Down Sharply From Year Ago

Production of motor vehicles in October amounted to 11,900 units, up from the preceding month's 8,931 but sharply below last year's 36,813 according to advance figures. This brought the January-October output to 306,563, down 28.5% from last year's 428,683. MORE

October's production of passenger cars rose to 8,700 units from September's 6,987, but dropped steeply from last year's October output of 29,883 units. In the January-October period passenger car output fell to 245,104 units from 319,793. Truck and bus output in October rose to 3,200 units from 1,944 in the preceding month but dropped sharply from 6,930 last year. In the 10-month period 61,464 trucks and buses were produced, down from 108,890 last year.

Record Number Of Cars      With new models in more plentiful supply than ever  
Were Junked Last Year      before, Canadians last year sent a record 155,753  
old and battered passenger cars to the junk yard, almost  
twice the 81,268 withdrawn from use in 1952, the Bureau estimates in its  
annual report on the motor vehicles industry. This was 46% more than in the  
previous peak year of 1950, when 106,566 were scrapped, and 19 times as many  
as in 1946, when only 8,189 were taken off the road.

More trucks and other commercial vehicles also went on the scrap heap in 1953, although the supply of new models was smaller than in either 1952 or 1951. All told, 49,954 were junked last year, 42% more than the 35,295 withdrawn from use in 1952 and more than in any year since 1944 when the number reached 62,302. This compared with the 1942 peak of 82,005 and the 1947 low of only 126.

The passenger cars scrapped last year represented almost 7% of the 2,296,-435 registered to Canadians in 1952. The number withdrawn from use in 1952 represented less than 4% of the 2,097,594 registered in the preceding year. Last year registrations reached an all-time peak of 2,513,754. This included an apparent supply of 373,072 new cars as compared with 280,109 in 1952. Thus, 10 cars were taken off the road last year for every 24 new models registered as compared with 10 for every 34 in 1952.

The trucks and other commercial vehicles junked last year represented more than 6% of the 787,071 registered in Canada in 1952, while the number taken out of service in 1952 represented about 5% of the 705,564 registered in the preceding year. Registrations climbed to a new high of 843,182 in 1953, and included 106,065 new models as compared with 116,802 in 1952. Thus 10 commercial vehicles were retired last year for every 21 new ones registered as compared with 10 for every 33 in the preceding year.

Not all the motor vehicles withdrawn from use last year were vintage models considered unsafe by their owners or police inspectors. An undetermined number were wrecked beyond repair in some of the 241,102 motor vehicle accidents reported in Canada in 1953. However, regardless of the reason for their trip to the scrap heap, their usefulness was far from ended. Besides being an important source of used parts and accessories, they contributed to the supply of a material vital to Canadian industry -- scrap iron and steel. About 60% of the material used in iron foundries and half the material used in steel furnaces is scrap iron and steel. Melted down with pig iron, the scrap eventually reappears on the market in a multitude of commodities -- including new cars and trucks. Last year Canadian industry used a record 2,996,387 tons of scrap iron and steel, of which 1,756,120 tons was purchased for more than \$58,000,000. (17)



Output Of Many Clothing Items  
Down In 2nd Quarter This Year

Canadian production of most of the principal articles of clothing for men, youths, boys, women and girls was lower in the second quarter this year than in the corresponding period of 1953. On the other hand, output of most of the principal articles of clothing for children was higher.

Among men's and youths' garments, production of suits declined to 450,620 from 439,488 in the second quarter last year, separate jackets to 161,783 from 258,202, overalls to 91,001 dozen from 97,405 dozen, fine dress shirts to 162,459 dozen from 166,656 dozen, and fine sport shirts to 104,152 dozen from 122,759 dozen. Decreases were also reported for uniforms, uniform pants, slack suits, work shirts, athletic and other shirts, underwear and pyjamas.

Production of overcoats and top coats for men and youths increased to 132,466 from 129,641 raincoats to 123,542 from 93,602, fine pants and slacks to 797,602 from 794,266 and work pants to 90,799 dozen from 74,063. dozen.

Among boy's garments, production of suits dropped to 54,054 from 56,519, separate jackets to 21,197 from 22,574, fine pants and slacks to 401,377 from 476,521, overalls to 23,222 dozen from 39,752 dozen, and fine sport shirts to 15,661 dozen from 26,363 dozen. Decreases were also noted for slack suits, work shirts and athletic and other shirts. Output of overcoats and top coats increased to 13,786 from 8,366, raincoats to 19,707 from 14,190, and fine dress shirts to 23,190 dozen from 20,204 dozen. Other items showing increases were work pants and pyjamas.

Among women's and girls' garments, production of coats fell to 330,423 from 430,378, raincoats to 67,738 from 82,317, sport jackets to 63,118 from 91,232, dresses to 2,232,236 from 2,783,514, housedresses to 894,067 from 1,014,251, slips and petticoats to 175,615 dozen from 200,905 dozen, underwear to 24,637 dozen from 28,288 dozen, pyjamas to 32,581 dozen from 35,015 dozen and nightgowns to 41,560 dozen from 44,424 dozen. Output of suits increased to 169,821 from 154,161, skirts to 874,887 from 781,070, and blouses to 209,842 dozen from 178,975 dozen.

Among children's garments, production of suits increased to 70,987 from 38,039, separate jackets to 117,776 from 94,506, dresses to 863,286 from 844,815, raincoats to 28,285 from 22,013, slips and petticoats to 28,350 dozen from 16,790 dozen, pyjamas to 21,956 dozen from 20,947 dozen, and nightgowns to 14,158 dozen from 8,744 dozen. Output of coats dropped to 156,214 from 164,875, skirts to 116,010 from 163,149, and blouses to 41,739 dozen from 48,290 dozen. (19)

## TRANSPORTATION

Oil Pipeline Deliveries Upped  
7% In August, 18% In 8 Months

Net deliveries of oil through Canada's pipeline system in August climbed 7% to 13,905,978 barrels from last year's corresponding total of 13,010,032. This brought cumulative deliveries for the January-August period to 112,127,171 barrels, 18% above last year's 95,044,802. (19)

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Railway Carloadings Down  
In Third Week Of October

Revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways in the third week of October declined 8% as compared with a year earlier and receipts from connections dropped 16%. From the beginning of the year to October 21 loadings in Canada fell 9% and receipts from connections declined 14%.

The week's loadings in Canada totalled 77,379 cars versus 84,290 a year ago, bringing cumulative loadings for the January 1 - October 21 period to 2,948,201 cars versus 3,244,923. Receipts from connections in the week were 26,370 cars versus 31,338 and in the cumulative period totalled 1,144,502 cars versus 1,326,969.

Carried in fewer cars in the week were: grain, 8,678 cars (against 9,371 a year ago); vegetables, 596 (1,296); iron ore, 762 (1,488); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 4,026 (5,131); automobiles, trucks and parts, 711 (1,671); and merchandise, L.C.L., 14,180 (15,777). Non-ferrous ores and concentrates were moved in 3,641 cars, up from 3,050 a year earlier. (20)

Railways Carried 13% Less  
Freight In June This Year

Canada's railways hauled 12,471,357 tons of revenue freight in June, 13% less than the 14,359,473 tons carried in June last year. This put the total for the first 6 months at 66,385,863 tons, a drop of more than 12% from the 75,786,850 tons moved in the first half of 1953.

Principal reductions in June tonnages were wheat, down 1,095,701 tons to 1,129,682; barley, down 108,810 tons to 255,112; bar, pipe, sheet and structural iron and steel, down 95,621 tons to 197,170; and pulpwood, down 60,550 tons to 538,280. Half-year totals showed wheat tonnage down 4,478,517 tons to 5,238,569; barley, 719,275 tons to 1,157,245; and bar, pipe, sheet and structural iron and steel, 692,708 tons to 1,259,808.

Less revenue freight was moved in June this year in all provinces except the Maritimes and British Columbia. The most significant decline was a 35% drop to 719,333 tons from 1,106,972 in Alberta, mainly due to greatly reduced loadings of wheat. Lower wheat movement also contributed to the Saskatchewan drop to 1,280,413 tons from 1,662,088. June totals for the other provinces, with 1953 figures in brackets, were: Newfoundland, 178,159 tons (181,494); Prince Edward Island, 17,800 (13,659); Nova Scotia, 921,277 (816,187); New Brunswick, 363,826 (312,482); Quebec, 2,312,135 (2,491,408); Ontario, 4,906,483 (5,978,265); Manitoba, 713,983 (733,490); and British Columbia, 1,057,948 (1,033,428). (21)

Fewer Passengers Carried By  
Transit Systems In August

Urban and interurban transit companies transported 6% fewer passengers in August than in the corresponding month last year and their combined revenue declined 2%. Total number of passengers was 98,856,854 as compared with 105,217,003, and revenues aggregated \$14,086,479 as compared with \$14,331,811. Urban systems carried 92,168,046 passengers down from 97,097,468 last year, but revenues climbed to \$9,232,687 from \$9,144,264. Interurban systems transported 6,688,808 passengers, down from 8,119,535, and revenues fell to \$4,853,792 from \$5,187,547. (22)

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Canal Freight Traffic Up Slightly In September Freight traffic through Canadian canals in September rose 2.3% to 3,943,108 tons from last year's corresponding total of 3,853,971. This was the first monthly increase since August 1953 and was due mainly to a heavier volume of wheat and iron ore shipped through the St. Lawrence canals.

The tonnage of freight transported through the combined locks of the Sault St. Marie canal was down 34.3% this September to 11,322,949 tons from 17,222,041 a year earlier. All of the decrease was in the eastbound flow of goods, including iron ore, crude oil, grains other than wheat, flour, scrap iron and structural steel.

Freight traffic on the Welland in September was slightly lower at 2,157,589 tons as compared with 2,188,888 in the same month last year, and the month's total for the St. Lawrence canals rose to 1,394,320 tons from 1,171,451. (23)

## EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Slight Seasonal Improvement In September Industrial Employment Slight seasonal improvement was recorded in industrial employment at the beginning of September as compared with a month earlier.

On the 1949 base as 100, the Bureau's index, in its fifth successive advance, rose 0.4% to 112.7, but was 3.3% lower than at September 1 last year. Also a little lower than at September 1, 1952, it was otherwise the highest in the record for early autumn.

Weekly payrolls were 0.1% lower than in the week of August 1 and 1.1% below September last year. With this exception, they were the highest in the record for the beginning of September. The declines in wages and salaries in the month in a number of areas and industries largely reflected reduced employment and hours of work, notably in plants producing durable manufactured goods.

Weekly wages fell from \$59.17 a month earlier to \$58.94 at the beginning of September when the per capita figure was the highest in the record for the time of year, exceeding the average for the same date in 1953 by 2.3%. Curtailment in working hours as a result of vacations and shortages of orders, and the employment of numerous seasonal workers at rates below the general average contributed to the small decline as compared with August 1.

Industrial employment in most provinces improved moderately as compared with August 1, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta being the exceptions. Among the major industrial divisions, forestry, non-durable goods manufacturing and construction showed heightened activity.

On the whole, insignificant changes only were indicated in trade, finance, insurance and real estate. The trend was unfavourable in plants producing durable manufactured goods, mining and transportation, storage and communication. (24)

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Average Weekly Earnings At New High In Manufacturing In 1953

Average weekly earnings paid by Canadian manufacturers to salaried and wage-earning personnel reached a new high figure of \$60.38 in October last year, 3.6% above the 1952 high of \$58.30, and more than 76% above the 1946 average of \$34.25, according to the annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on earnings and hours of work in manufacturing.

Based on nation-wide surveys taken in the last week of October, the report places last year's increase in average weekly earnings in the durable goods industries at 3.3% to \$65.30 from \$63.20 in 1952, and in the non-durable goods industries at 3.8% to \$55.50 from \$53.47. Manufacturers of durable goods employed 50.2% of all wage-earners in manufacturing in 1953 as compared with 50.1% in 1951, and manufacturers of non-durable goods employed 51.7% of all salaried employees as against 52.2%.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing rose to new record levels in all provinces last year, the increases over 1952 ranging from 2.7% in Ontario to 6.3% in Saskatchewan. Highest among the provinces, British Columbia's average rose to \$67.09 from \$64.32 in 1952, followed by Ontario with a rise to \$63.13 from \$61.46.

Alberta was next with an average of \$60.94 (\$57.53 in 1952), Newfoundland \$59.49 (\$56.26), Saskatchewan \$57.57 (\$54.14), Quebec \$56.43 (\$54.19), Manitoba \$55.96 (\$53.44), New Brunswick \$51.69 (\$50.12), and Nova Scotia \$51.07 (\$48.56).

Other changes in manufacturing as a whole in October 1953 as compared with a year earlier were:

1. Comparatively small increases in average hourly earnings of wage-earners. These amounted to 6.4¢ (4.9%) for both sexes, 6.9¢ (4.9%) for men, and 4.7¢ (5.4%) for women. Hourly earnings in the week of October 31, 1953 were the highest recorded in the annual series, standing at 135.9¢ for both sexes, 147.1¢ for men and 91¢ for women.

2. Small reductions in the time worked by wage-earners and salaried staffs. On the whole, the hours of the former group fell 0.9 hours to 41.7 hours, and those of the latter by 0.4 hours to an average of 39 hours.

3. Moderate gains in average weekly wages and salaries. The drop in working time resulted in smaller percentage increases in weekly than in hourly wages. Average pay for all wage-earners rose by \$1.58, or 2.9%, to \$56.75. Among men the gain was \$1.86, or 3.1% to \$62.71. Women's earnings, at \$35.07, were 90¢, or 2.6% higher than in October, 1952. The weekly salaries showed larger gains of \$3.12 or 4.4% to \$73.87 for both sexes, or \$3.83 or 4.6% to \$86.43 for men, and \$1.87 or 4.5% to \$43.13 for women.

4. Fractional increases in proportions of women among wage-earners and salaried employees, reflecting changes in levels of activity in industries employing above or below average proportions of women. Such workers made up 21.6% of the wage-earners and 29% of the salaried employees in 1953, as compared with 21.4% and 28.7%, respectively, a year earlier. (25)

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Labour Income Again Increased In August Canadian labour income continued to increase in August, the \$1,014,000,000 total for the month topping July earnings by \$4,000,000 and last year's August total by \$20,000,000 or 2%. This put the total for the first 8 months of 1954 at \$7,791,000,000, an increase of 1.8% over the \$7,651,000,000 total for the January-August period last year.

The advance over July resulted from an increase of \$2,000,000 to \$235,000,000 in finance and services (including Government) and \$3,000,000 to \$83,000,000 in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining. The finance and services group accounts for about 24% of the total labour income and the primary industry group for a little more than 7%.

The manufacturing wage bill, which represents nearly one-third of Canada's labour income, showed no change from the July level of \$323,000,000. Earnings of workers in utilities, transportation, communications, storage, and trade, which account for more than a quarter of the total, declined by \$1,000,000 to \$261,000,000. Construction earnings, which amount to less than 7% of the total, also declined by \$1,000,000 and totalled \$76,000,000 in August. Supplementary labour income increased by \$1,000,000 to \$36,000,000. (26)

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Wheat, Other Grains, Wheat Flour, Reduced Value Of Domestic Exports In September And 9 Months Canada's commodity exports in September were valued at \$330,800,000, slightly below last year's \$338,200,000. Volume rose 1.3%, the first increase since March, but this was more than offset by a price decline of 3.7%. Cumulative value of exports in the first 9 months this year fell 8% to \$2,816,600,000 from \$3,067,500,000, with volume down 5.6% and prices 2.8% lower. Substantial decreases in September in the exports of wheat, other grains and wheat flour more than accounted for the drop in overall value of exports, and almost equalled the total decrease in the January-September period.

Domestic exports to the United States in September declined to \$198,986,000 from \$206,715,000 in the corresponding month last year and the 9-month value fell to \$1,701,982,000 from \$1,800,423,000. Most of the decrease in September was in agricultural and vegetable products, and non-ferrous metals, with largest advances in wood and paper and iron and products. In the 9 months there were decreases in all main groups except animals and animal products.

Exports to the United Kingdom took a sharp jump in September to \$60,676,000 from \$44,859,000 in the same month last year, but the cumulative value for the first 9 months this year dropped to \$458,925,000 from \$506,766,000. Increases were general in September among the larger commodity groups, with wood and paper and non-ferrous metals accounting for a large part of the gain. These two groups were also substantially higher in the 9-month period but a sharp drop in agricultural and vegetable products more than offset these and other smaller gains.

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September's exports to the rest of the Commonwealth were cut to \$13,318,000 from \$24,880,000 in the same month last year, decreases to the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Australia and New Zealand accounting for most of the decline. Nine-month value for the group dropped to \$142,075,000 from \$185,099,000, increased shipments to Australia and New Zealand being more than offset by declines to the Union of South Africa, India, and Pakistan. Mainly as a result of reduced exports in September to Colombia, Cuba and Peru, which more than counterbalanced increases to Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela, the month's exports to Latin American countries declined to \$15,214,000 from \$17,450,000. In the 9-month period the total value was slightly lower at \$141,224,000 versus \$144,647,000, gains to Brazil, Colombia and Cuba being offset by declines to Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

Bolstered by larger shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Netherlands, Norway and Yugoslavia, which more than outweighed decreases to Belgium and Luxembourg, Spain and Switzerland, total shipments to European countries climbed in September to \$34,201,000 from \$26,705,000. With decreased shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland, 9-month exports to the area dropped to \$232,232,000 from \$280,928,000. Chiefly due to a sharp cut in exports to Japan, September's exports to all other countries dropped to \$6,952,000 from \$16,233,000. In the January-September period the area total was down to \$130,608,000 from \$137,888,000. Shipments were higher in value to Japan, Israel, the Philippines and Turkey, but lower to Egypt and Lebanon.

Commodity group values in September (with corresponding figures for last year in brackets) were as follows: agricultural and vegetable products, \$65,600,000 (\$81,200,000); animals and animal products, \$21,900,000 (\$20,100,000); fibres, textiles and products, \$1,700,000 (\$2,300,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$127,100,000 (\$115,800,000); iron and products, \$24,700,000 (\$27,100,000); non-ferrous metals and products, \$57,500,000 (\$53,700,000); non-metallic minerals and products, \$13,100,000 (\$12,200,000); chemicals and allied products, \$13,000,000 (\$12,300,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$6,000,000 (\$13,400,000).

January-September commodity group value (with last year's 9-month totals in brackets) were as follows: agricultural and vegetable products, \$554,200,000 (\$796,600,000); animals and animal products, \$198,000,000 (\$189,600,000); fibres, textiles and products, \$14,900,000 (\$18,100,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$1,007,300,000 (\$958,700,000); iron and products, \$234,800,000 (\$281,500,000); non-ferrous metals and products, \$523,600,000 (\$524,400,000); non-metallic minerals and products, \$104,800,000 (\$107,500,000); chemicals and allied products, \$110,700,000 (\$103,900,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$68,300,000 (\$87,100,000).

The table on the following page lists Canada's major export commodities in September and the January-September period together with the corresponding figures for last year. These are arranged in order of size in this year's 9-month period. (27)

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Leading Commodity Exports

	September		January-September	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	(In Thousands		Of Dollars)	
Newsprint paper .....	56,965	55,172	457,463	469,186
Wheat .....	37,267	33,667	440,170	262,434
Planks & Boards .....	23,396	31,208	213,561	233,794
Wood pulp .....	20,419	24,884	182,317	201,933
Aluminum & products .....	16,514	14,604	133,413	138,008
Nickel .....	12,690	14,408	121,578	135,802
Copper & products .....	8,028	11,559	97,285	99,264
Fish & fishery products .....	9,356	12,281	84,416	93,296
Grains other than wheat .....	21,777	9,823	142,358	84,527
Farm implementa & machinery .....	2,707	2,707	64,936	69,714
Flour of wheat .....	7,103	6,721	77,487	68,309
Asbestos & products .....	6,849	7,965	62,077	59,162
Zinc & products .....	3,706	4,952	47,159	42,160
Alcoholic beverages .....	5,562	5,568	42,333	39,178
Precious metals (except gold) ...	3,976	4,455	33,550	36,328
Pulpwood .....	5,872	6,451	33,635	34,044
Fertilizers .....	3,458	3,229	32,720	32,969
Lead & products .....	2,578	3,037	29,177	29,934
Iron ore .....	3,747	9,272	21,246	24,335

## BANKING

Value Of Cheques Cashed  
Up 8% This September

Total value of cheques cashed in 52 clearing centres across Canada reached \$11,745,000,000 this September, an increase of more than 8% over the \$10,841,000,000 total for September last year. This put the total for the first 3 quarters of 1954 at \$110,453,000,000, over 6% higher than last year's January-September total of \$103,851,000,000.

Only 18 of the 52 centres and 2 of the 5 regions reported higher values this September. Ontario's total was 16% higher than in 1953 at \$5,154,000,000 versus \$4,442,000,000, Toronto showing a gain of 28% to \$3,781,000,000 from \$2,954,000,000. The Québec total was nearly 12% higher at \$3,440,000,000 versus \$3,086,000,000, with Montreal showing a similar percentage gain to \$2,988,000,000 from \$2,665,000,000. British Columbia's September total was down almost 10% to \$910,000,000 from \$1,008,000,000 last year, Vancouver reporting a drop of more than 10% to \$746,000,000 from \$833,000,000. Debits in the Prairie Provinces were down nearly 3% at \$1,908,000,000 versus \$1,963,000,000, a 4% increase in Winnipeg to \$927,000,000 from \$890,000,000 being outweighed by decreases in other centres. Payments in the Atlantic Provinces were off 2.5% to \$333,000,000 from \$341,000,000, Halifax showing a decline of nearly 4% to \$114,000,000 from \$119,000,000.

The 9-month tally shows increases over last year in 25 of the 52 centres and in 4 of the 5 regions. Debits in the Prairie Provinces were 4% lower than in the first 3 quarters of 1953 at \$17,391,000,000 versus \$18,122,000,000. Quebec showed the largest gain of nearly 12% to \$31,913,000,000 from \$28,557,000,000, Ontario over 8% to \$49,244,000,000 from \$45,516,000,000, the Atlantic Provinces 4% to \$3,226,000,000 from \$3,101,000,000, British Columbia over 1% to \$8,679,000,000 from \$8,555,000,000. (22)

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Ten Motor Vehicles For Every 43 Canadians  
As Registrations Reach New Peak Last Year

Motor vehicle registrations in Canada jumped another 9% in 1953 to reach a new all-time high of 3,430,672 as compared with 3,155,824 the year before, according to the Bureau's annual publication The Motor Vehicle. At the end of the year there were 10 motor vehicles registered for every 43 residents of Canada as compared with 10 for every 46 in 1952. Albertans had the largest number of vehicles in relation to population with 10 for every 31 persons, while Ontario led in passenger cars with 10 for every 44 persons.

Passenger car registrations in Canada in 1953 were 9.5% higher than in 1952 at 2,513,754 against 2,296,479. Commercial vehicle registrations were up 7.3% to 876,741 from 817,304, but the number of motor cycles and motorized bicycles registered fell to 40,177 from 42,085.

Since the end of the war motor vehicle registrations have risen by 129%, passenger cars increasing nearly 117%, commercial vehicles 172%, and motor cycles 183%. Both passenger and commercial vehicle registrations showed a steady rise over the 8 years, but in 1953 there was a slight decline in the rate of increase for commercial vehicles, especially in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where only small advances over 1952 were recorded.

All regions again showed increases over the preceding year in the total number of motor vehicles registered in 1953 as compared with 1952, gains ranging from a low of 4.5% in New Brunswick to a high of 25.2% in Newfoundland. Total vehicle registrations (with 1952 figures in brackets) follow by provinces: Newfoundland, 29,576 (23,630); Prince Edward Island, 20,286 (18,717); Nova Scotia, 129,564 (114,982); New Brunswick, 93,914 (89,839); Quebec, 617,855 (574,974); Ontario, 1,406,119 (1,291,753); Manitoba, 203,652 (187,881); Saskatchewan, 257,504 (237,014); Alberta, 318,312 (291,469); British Columbia, 343,830 (321,482); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 4,560 (4,083).

New passenger car sales were up 23% in 1953 at 359,172 units as against 292,095 in the preceding year. British passenger cars held a smaller share of the Canadian market in 1953 with 7% of sales compared with 9% in 1952. Commercial vehicles were down 5% to 103,354 from 108,682. Commercial vehicle sales accounted for 22% of the total sales of all new motor vehicles in 1953 in contrast to 27% in 1952.

Provincial and Territorial governments collected \$307,664,164 in revenues from gasoline taxes and licencing of vehicles, drivers, dealers, etc. during 1953, an increase of \$29,659,238 or 10.7% over 1952. In 1952 (latest available) expenditures on provincial highways, road development by provincial governments totalled \$350,248,566, exceeding the revenues for that year by more than \$72,000,000. In addition the outlays of federal and municipal governments for roads and streets during 1952 amounted to \$117,514,476.

Consumption of taxable gasoline -- used almost entirely for automotive purposes -- rose 10.7% to 1,902,000,000 gallons from 1,718,000,000. (29)



Record Expenditures  
On Formal Education

Reflecting the new high records set in the student enrolment in Canadian schools, expenditures on formal education reached a new high figure of \$515,972,000 in 1951, according to preliminary statistics of education for 1951-52. This was an increase of 10% over 1950's expenditures of \$466,986,000, and a 20% rise over 1949's \$429,974,000.

Total enrolment in Canada's 32,575 schools of all levels in 1952 climbed to 3,047,605 from 2,922,931 enrolled in 32,809 schools in 1951 and 2,751,283 enrolled in 32,988 schools in 1949. Improved transportation facilities and the movement of the population from rural areas to urban centres has resulted in fewer larger schools replacing many smaller ones. Teacher staffs increased to 109,715 from 105,546 in 1951 and 102,125 in 1949.

Students enrolment in publicly-controlled schools in the school year 1952 rose to 2,502,403 from 2,391,075 in 1951 and 2,230,939 in 1949, and the teaching staffs increased to 93,694 from 90,153 in 1951 and 82,085 in 1949. Enrolment in evening classes climbed to 187,216 from 176,093 in 1951 and 150,601 in 1949, and enrolment in provincial correspondence courses totalled 24,524, up from 22,620 in 1951 but down from 26,735 in 1949.

Enrolment in private schools in 1952 totalled 100,614, down from 102,676 in 1951 and 104,737 in 1949, while enrolment in business colleges and commercial schools rose to 16,167 from 14,278 in 1951 and 15,968 in 1949. Enrolment in schools for the blind was little changed at 532 as compared with 548 in 1951 and 534 in 1949, while the student enrolment in schools for the deaf rose to 1,494 from 1,444 in 1951 and 1,345 in 1949. Indian school enrolment rose to 25,590 from 24,871 in 1951 and 21,983 in 1949, and the student count in schools of the Territories was 2,455, down from 2,824 in 1951 but up from 1,662 in 1949.

Expenditures on public, elementary and secondary schools in 1951 to \$371,460,000 from \$323,621,000 in 1950, private schools and business colleges to \$20,288,000 from \$19,264,000, and universities and colleges to \$60,108,000 from \$51,846,000. Provincial government grants to public school boards were raised to \$122,296,000 from \$110,125,000, and total provincial expenditures on education increased to \$193,067,000 from \$182,787,000. Federal Government contributions to formal education, mainly for higher education and for vocational training, increased to \$23,912,000 from \$18,478,000.

Expenditures of public school boards in 1951 were highest in Ontario at \$136,420,000 (\$113,021,000 in 1950), Quebec next with \$82,297,000 (\$68,964,000); British Columbia, \$45,228,000 (\$42,199,000); Alberta, \$31,455,000 (\$28,166,000); Saskatchewan, \$25,346,000 (\$24,324,000); Manitoba, \$18,928,000 (\$17,376,000); Nova Scotia, \$12,750,000 (\$11,825,000); New Brunswick, \$12,252,000 (\$11,799,000); Newfoundland, \$5,464,000 (\$4,665,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$1,320,000 (\$1,282,000).

Based on average daily attendance, expenditures per pupil on public elementary and secondary education in 1951 rose to \$188 in 1951 from \$166 in 1950. There was a wide range among provinces, British Columbia leading with \$326 (\$255 in 1950), followed by Alberta with \$216 (\$200); Ontario, \$213 (\$171); Saskatchewan, \$193 (\$189); Manitoba, \$178 (\$170); New Brunswick, \$174 (\$118); Quebec, \$144 (\$132); Nova Scotia, \$140 (\$122); Prince Edward Island, \$99 (\$94); and Newfoundland, \$92 (\$77). (30)

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

- 1- November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, 10¢
  - 2- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
  - 3- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement,  
November 1, 10¢
  - 4- Biscuit Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 5- Travel Between Canada & the United States, September, 20¢
  - 6- Wholesale Trade, September, 10¢
  - 7- Chain Store Sales & Stocks, September, 10¢
  - 8- R: Marketing Data, 1951, \$1.00
  - 9- Price Movements, October, 10¢
  - 10- M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, September, 10¢
  - 11- M: Mineral Wool, September, 10¢
  - 12- Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, September, 25¢
  - 13- Lime Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 14- M: Scrap Iron & Steel, 1953, 15¢
  - 15- M: Domestic Washing Machines, August, 10¢
  - 16- Soaps, Washing Compounds & Cleaning Preparations Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 17- Motor Vehicles Industry, 1953, 25¢
  - 18- Quarterly Production of Garments -- Selected Items -- 2nd Quarter, 1954, 25¢
  - 19- M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, August, 10¢
  - 20- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
  - 21- M: Railway Traffic Report, June, 10¢
  - 22- M: Transit Report, August, 10¢
  - 23- M: Summary of Canal Statistics, September, 10¢
  - 24- Employment & Payrolls, September, 20¢
  - 25- Earnings & Hours of Work in Manufacturing, 1953, 40¢
  - 26- Estimates of Labour Income, August, 10¢
  - 27- Domestic Exports -- Summary -- September, 20¢
  - Trade of Canada: Imports, August (detailed), 50¢
  - 28- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, September, 10¢
  - 29- The Motor Vehicle, 1953, 25¢
  - 30- M: Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1951-52, 25¢
  - Canadian Statistical Review, October, 35¢
  - M - Memorandum
  - R - Reference Paper
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Ottawa, 1954



The Northern Route    Ocean shipments of wheat from the northern port of Churchill during the 1954 navigation season totalled 12,500,000 bushels, setting a new record for the eighth year.

Rain Slows Field Work    Because of wet weather, only 33% of the land intended for 1955 field crops had been prepared by the middle of October this year. Last year 76% of the land intended for 1954 field crops had been prepared by the end of October.

More Ink Used    Apparent consumption of writing inks in Canada reached \$549,700 in factory value terms last year, an increase of more than 8% over the \$506,445 worth used in 1952.

Earn More In Sarnia    Sarnia led Canada's 32 metropolitan areas with average weekly earnings of \$74.27 for industrial workers at the start of September this year. A year earlier Sudbury had the highest average of \$75.19. St. John's had the lowest average in both years -- \$44.10 in 1954 and \$42.16 in 1953.

Mental Patients    11.5% of those over 4 years of age admitted to Canadian mental hospitals for the first time last year had 13 or more years of schooling versus only 7% of the general population aged 5 or more.

Synthetics Lead Soaps    A 34% jump in the value of factory shipments of synthetic detergents in 1953 to \$28,704,000 made them the top washing product in Canada for the second straight year. Shipments of soap powders, sales leader in the 9 years 1943-51, dropped 22%, totalled \$13,089,000 or less than half as much. Sales of soap chips and flakes, the reigning washing product in pre-war years, rose 6% last year, but totalled only \$3,944,000. Toilet soaps rose 8% to \$11,227,000.

More Cars Scrapped    With new models in more plentiful supply than ever before, Canadians last year sent a record 155,753 old and battered passenger cars to the junk yard, almost twice the 81,268 withdrawn from use in 1952, 46% more than in the previous peak year of 1950, when 106,566 were scrapped, and 19 times as many as in 1946, when only 8,189 were junked.

\$188 Per Pupil    Average expenditure per pupil on public elementary and secondary education in Canada was \$188 in 1951, ranging from \$92 in Newfoundland to \$326 in British Columbia.

First In Per Capita Trade    Canada last year replaced New Zealand as the world's leading trader on a per capita basis. The Canadian figure of \$630 worth of exports and imports per capita compared with New Zealand's \$573. In 1952 New Zealand led with a per capita trade value of \$707, while Canada was second with \$640.

Independents Handle 75% Of Retail Sales    Almost 75% of the commodity sales made by retail stores in Canada in 1951 were made by independent stores, chain stores accounting for 16.6% and department stores for 8.6%.

More Motor Vehicles    There were ten motor vehicles registered in Canada for every 43 residents last year as compared with ten for every 46 in 1952.

The Cost Of Electricity    Since 1947 the cost of electricity for domestic service has steadily increased, but in 1953 it still cost about 1% less than in 1935-39. In British Columbia last year it cost 45% more than in 1935-39 and in Ontario less than 1% more, but in the other provinces it cost from 2% (in Saskatchewan) to 29% (in Alberta) less than in 1935-39.



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