

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Vol. 22 -- No. 28

OTTAWA - CANADA

Friday, December 3, 1954

\$2.00 a year

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: Fewer births, marriages and deaths were registered in Canada in October than in the same month last year. The 10 month tally showed a 6% increase for births, decreases of 3% for marriages, 4% for deaths. (Page 8)

Foreign Trade: Canadian exports were worth nearly 9% less this October, while imports were valued at more than 7% less than in 1953. January-October trade showed an 8% drop in both exports and imports. (Page 9)

Mining: Gold production rose in September for the first straight month, but decreases in the first four months of 1954 put the 9-month output slightly below last year... More copper, nickel, lead and silver, but less zinc, was produced in September and the first 9 months this year. (Page 5)

Labour: Industry had more people on a bigger payroll at the start of October than a month earlier but both employment and payrolls were down from last year... At the end of October 209,099 were on the live unemployment insurance register, over 11% more than a month earlier. (Pages 11 & 12)

Prices: Lower quotations for animal products and textiles more than offset higher bids for vegetable products, non-ferrous metals, and iron and steel products to bring about a slight reduction in wholesale prices during October. Compared with last year, wholesale prices were down 3% to the lowest level since July 1950... Farm product prices fell 1.5% at terminal markets during October... Prices of residential building materials showed no net change in October, but prices of non-residential building materials showed a slight increase. (Page 7)

Food: More eggs were laid and more milk produced in October and the first 10 months this year... 9-city stocks of creamery butter were 3% smaller than a week earlier on November 25. (Page 2)

Transportation: The decline in railway carloadings was less pronounced in the second week of November, with about 1% fewer cars loaded than in the same week in 1953. This put 1954 loadings 9% under last year... Operating revenues of Canada's principal railways fell more than 12% this July, but operating expenses dropped only 9%. The result was a net operating revenue almost two-fifths smaller than in July last year. (Pages 10 & 11)

More Eggs Laid Production of eggs increased in October and the first 10 months this year. The month's production was estimated at 28,800,000 dozen as compared with 27,800,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative output for the January-October period to 311,800,000 dozen as compared with 286,800,000 last year. (1)

Butter Stocks Down Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on November 25 amounted to 65,851,000 pounds, moderately below November 18 holdings of 68,028,000. Stocks were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 3,692 (3,774 a week earlier); Montreal, 32,138 (33,185); Toronto, 10,977 (11,270); Winnipeg, 13,240 (13,789); Regina, 1,253 (1,287); Saskatoon, 394 (412); Edmonton, 2,058 (2,225); Calgary, 743 (775); and Vancouver, 1,356 (1,311).

More Milk Produced Production of milk in October amounted to 1,406,352,000 pounds, an increase of 2% over last year's 1,378,776,000 pounds, according to preliminary estimates. More complete figures now place September's output at 1,606,895,000 pounds, an increase of 5.6% over last year's 1,522,041,000. In the January-September period production rose to 13,298,392,000 pounds from 12,905,083,000.

In the 9-month period the amount of milk used in factory products increased to 7,869,031,000 pounds from 7,564,762,000 and fluid sales rose to 3,782,460,000 pounds from 3,694,230,000. Farm-home consumption increased to 794,170,000 pounds from 776,882,000 but the amount fed to live stock fell to 496,420,000 pounds from 502,789,000. Milk used in the production of dairy butter declined to 356,311,000 pounds from 366,420,000. (2)

Fluid Milk & Cream Sales Up Combined sales of fluid milk and cream were up 1% in September and 2% in the January-September period as compared with a year earlier. The month's sales amounted to 412,703,000 pounds, bringing cumulative sales to 3,782,460,000. (3)

Wheat Supplies Steady Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on November 17 totalled 336,327,000 bushels, little changed from the November 10 total of 336,223,000 bushels and last year's 336,667,000 bushels. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces cut their wheat marketings during the week to 7,159,000 bushels from last year's 10,222,000, but overseas export clearances rose to 4,753,000 bushels from 3,882,000. (4)

Sugar Sales Off Production, manufacturers' sales and month-end stocks of refined cane and beet sugar declined in October as compared with a year earlier. At the same time receipts and meltings and sales of raw cane sugar were larger, but month-end refinery stocks declined.

Production of refined cane and beet sugar in October amounted to 191,171,000 pounds as compared with 218,733,000, sales totalled 122,761,000 pounds as compared with 124,543,000, and month-end stocks were 157,834,000 pounds as compared with 186,786,000. Receipts of raw cane sugar in October amounted to 139,905,000 pounds as compared with 147,104,000, meltings and sales totalled 118,954,000 pounds as compared with 115,137,000, and end-of-October stocks were 137,006,000 pounds as compared with 154,260,000. (5)

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Processed Foods Canadian food processors manufactured larger quantities of jams, jellies, baked beans, canned soups, canned foods for infants and juniors, and spirit vinegar, but smaller quantities of marmalades, pickles, tomato ketchup and cereals for infants in this year's third quarter than a year earlier, according to the Bureau's quarterly report. Following are figures for some main items, figures for 1953 in brackets:

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations - glace cherries, 1,166,175 pounds (1,127,392); maraschino cherries, 1,042,221 pounds (985,949); crystallized fruits, 444,864 pounds (418,073); fountain fruits, 256,487 pounds (220,765); jams, 27,071,010 pounds (24,722,764); jellies, 1,524,277 pounds (1,398,068); marmalades, 4,663,857 pounds (4,831,990); fruit peel, 1,376,268 pounds (1,166,626); baked beans, 22,695,423 pounds (13,032,978); canned mushrooms, 216,885 pounds (235,782); bottled olives, 167,573 gallons (98,236); pickles, 1,773,943 gallons (1,860,968); relishes, 248,148 gallons (221,670); canned soups 8,120,757 dozen (7,992,203); tomato ketchup, 20,856,119 pounds (22,127,957); spirit vinegar, 2,325,133 gallons (2,175,417); cereals for infants, 1,614,752 pounds (1,867,738); and canned foods for infants and juniors, 14,634,588 pounds (13,322,030).

Biscuits & Confectionery - plain and fancy biscuits 49,905,774 pounds (53,587,352); soda biscuits, 10,647,571 pounds (11,231,944); chewing gum, 3,328,091 boxes (3,096,217); cocoa powder for sale, 2,253,500 pounds (1,664,244); chocolate coatings for sale, 2,851,776 pounds (2,735,214); chocolate bars, 11,693,000 dozen (11,701,382); chocolate confectionery in bulk, 3,030,548 pounds (3,603,975); boxed and packaged chocolates, 3,910,989 pounds (4,194,157); sugar confectionery, 19,896,204 pounds (18,789,708); and marshmallows, 1,463,802 pounds (1,484,131).

Miscellaneous Foods - baking powder, 2,325,170 pounds (2,118,868); ready-to-serve cereals, 19,334,870 pounds (20,824,997); roasted coffee, 13,644,562 pounds (19,957,087); food drinks, 453,083 pounds (533,762); dry macaroni, 17,621,274 pounds (18,296,506); canned macaroni, 7,355,062 pounds (6,607,228); mincemeat, 3,144,051 pounds (889,139); prepared mustard, 349,412 gallons (373,708); salted and roasted peanuts, 4,869,586 pounds (3,776,295); peanut butter, 6,175,123 pounds (6,033,312); ice cream powders, 508,303 pounds (405,669); jelly powders, 3,708,599 pounds (3,826,450); pie filling powders, 1,503,884 pounds (1,972,645); pudding powders, 3,576,438 pounds (3,260,121); prepared cake mixes, 9,472,728 pounds (9,604,761); process cheese, 10,806,191 pounds (11,271,657); salad dressing and mayonnaise, 5,153,159 pounds (5,564,805); blended and packed tea, 9,216,631 pounds (10,140,546); and fresh yeast, 6,463,904 pounds (6,387,032).

Canned Meat & Meat Products - ready dinners, 3,018,971 pounds (2,869,380); spiced pork and ham, 3,380,786 pounds (1,219,876); roast pork and ham, 1,916,978 pounds (1,472,461); chicken and turkey, 512,704 pounds (304,945); meat paste, 1,224,427 pounds (1,139,537); meat lunch, 288,654 pounds (109,201); weiners, 97,318 pounds (168,601); and weiners and beans, 195,392 pounds (223,691). (6)

Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds in September declined to 126,206 tons from 134,663 in August. Included were 82,438 tons of secondary or finished feeds as against 85,764 and 19,672 tons of primary or concentrated feeds as against 21,579. (7)

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Inland Fish Catch Less Valuable The marketed value of the fish catch of Canada's inland fisheries was lower last year than in 1952 in all areas except Alberta, where the value rose to \$1,085,900 from \$942,900. In Ontario the value fell to \$7,916,100 from \$8,343,700, in Manitoba to \$4,784,500 from \$5,959,700, in Saskatchewan to \$1,281,300 from \$1,440,000, and in the Northwest Territories to \$1,511,500 from \$2,225,100.

The Ontario catch increased to 44,836,000 pounds from 38,044,000 and the Alberta catch to 10,839,000 pounds from 9,657,000, but landings in Manitoba decreased to 23,359,000 pounds from 31,338,000, in Saskatchewan to 8,481,000 pounds from 10,612,000, and in the Northwest Territories to 6,719,000 pounds from 7,042,000. Whitefish was the most valuable species in all areas except Manitoba, where pickerel accounted for about half the total value. (8)

Most Fishermen In Newfoundland Newfoundland had more than one-third of Canada's 53,995 fishermen and 44,200 fishing vessels in 1951, according to a series of regional reports containing results of the 1951 Census of Fisheries.

The Census showed 19,556 commercial fishermen in Newfoundland, 10,504 in Nova Scotia, 6,715 in British Columbia, 5,607 in New Brunswick, 4,831 in Quebec, 2,697 in Ontario, 2,176 in Prince Edward Island and 1,909 in the Prairie Provinces. There were 16,200 fishing craft in Newfoundland as compared with 9,140 in Nova Scotia, 5,050 in New Brunswick, 4,200 in British Columbia, 3,820 in Quebec, 2,220 in the Prairie Provinces, 1,830 in Prince Edward Island, and 1,580 in Ontario. Of the total number of fishing vessels in Canada, 22,000 were one-man craft, 17,100 were 2-men craft, and the balance carried three or more men.

Ontario fishermen averaged more days afloat than other fishermen, their average of 131 days comparing with 117 days for fishermen in Nova Scotia, 108 in New Brunswick, 107 in British Columbia, 96 in Prince Edward Island, 81 in the Prairie Provinces, 71 in Quebec, and 66 in Newfoundland. Average number of days spent in fishing operations ashore was also highest in Ontario at 80, then in Nova Scotia at 69, British Columbia at 68, Prince Edward Island at 62, New Brunswick at 50, Quebec at 42, Newfoundland at 36 and the Prairie Provinces at 16. The national average was 91 days afloat, 50 days ashore.

The total market value of Canadian fishing vessels was \$57,949,000, regional figures ranging from a low of \$870,000 in Prince Edward Island to a high of \$29,695,000 in British Columbia. Fishing gear was valued at \$31,970,000, the regional range being from \$1,132,000 in Prince Edward Island to \$6,076,000 in British Columbia. Shore equipment was valued at \$13,881,000. Newfoundland showing the highest total of \$2,767,000 and Prince Edward Island the lowest of \$457,000.

The eight regional reports also contain data on the landing of fish, disposition of catch, quantity and value of process fish products, and expenditures by fishermen and fishing enterprises. The complete results of the 1951 Census of Fisheries for Canada and the provinces will shortly be available in a bound volume (Volume IX of the 1951 Census series).

Gold Output Up This September Gold production rose in September for the fifth straight month, but decreases in the first four months of 1954 put the 9-month output slightly below last year. In September Canadian mines produced 373,889 fine ounces as compared with 334,605 in the same month last year, and in the first three quarters production totalled 3,216,430 fine ounces as compared with 3,235,723.

September production was higher in all producing areas except the Yukon, while 9-month production was higher in all areas except Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia production in the first three quarters amounted to 8,211 fine ounces (8,661 in 1953); in Quebec, to 808,939 (832,917); in Ontario, to 1,735,601 (1,761,788); in the Prairie Provinces, to 181,176 (165,904); in British Columbia, to 209,992 (203,104); in the Yukon, to 47,237 (45,008); and in the Northwest Territories, to 225,274 (218,341). (9)

September & 9-Month Production Of Copper, Nickel & Lead Higher Canadian production of copper, nickel, lead and silver increased in September and the first 9 months of this year as compared with a year earlier, but the output of zinc decreased.

September's output of copper amounted to 23,671 tons (19,601 a year ago); nickel, 13,438 tons (12,031); lead, 17,066 tons (14,185); zinc, 31,128 tons (35,659); and silver, 2,753,545 fine ounces (2,067,294).

January-September production totals follow: copper, 221,850 tons (199,207); nickel, 116,994 tons (106,338); lead, 164,543 tons (139,414); zinc, 267,786 tons (304,610); and silver, 23,096,774 fine ounces (21,758,543). (10&11)

2% Less Asbestos Produced In 1953 Canadian producers of asbestos shipped 911,226 tons valued at \$86,052,895 in 1953, a decrease of 2% in quantity from the preceding year's 929,339 tons, and a decline of 3.6% in value from \$89,254,913, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The industry employed 6,482 persons and paid them \$24,567,463 as compared with 6,318 persons with salaries and wages of \$23,625,431.

The number of producing mines in 1953 was 16, one less than in the preceding year. The largest producing area continued to be in the Eastern Townships of Quebec in the vicinities of Thetford Mines, Black Lake, East Broughton and Danville. Ontario's production came from Munro township. In northern British Columbia the Cassiar Asbestos Corporation milled asbestos ore.

Asbestos has a variety of industrial uses. The longer-fibred spinning material is formed into textiles, packing and certain insulating and heat-resisting friction materials. Other fibres are used in the asbestos cement industry for the production of pipe, shingles, tile, millboard, siding, roofing, etc., and for the production of asbestos paper. The short-fibred material is used in protective coatings, plastics, and in the manufacture of lubricating greases. (12)

More Asphalt Roofing Shipped This October Canadian shipments of asphalt roofing totalled 452,369 squares in October as compared with 423,014 squares in the same month last year. Asphalt shingles amounted to 259,887 squares as compared with 239,263 squares, and smooth and mineral surfaced rolls amounted to 192,482 squares as compared with 183,751 squares. (13)

Production, Shipments Of Insulating Board And Floor Tiles In October Production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board declined in October from a year earlier but there were increases in the January-October period. October's output of asphalt floor tiles increased but 10-month production declined. Domestic shipments were smaller both in the month and cumulative period.

Production of rigid insulating board amounted to 24,963,525 square feet versus 26,446,770 and the January-October output totalled 248,052,010 square feet versus 228,354,994. Domestic shipments in October declined to 22,697,897 square feet from 27,270,176 but 10-month shipments increased to 238,963,755 square feet from 228,577,984.

October's output of asphalt floor tiles increased to 1,301,351 square feet from 881,918, but 10-month production declined to 13,711,268 square feet from 14,227,118. Domestic shipments in October dropped to 1,010,072 square feet from 1,211,586 and 10-month shipments fell to 12,695,496 square feet from 13,941,590. (14 & 15)

Production Of Leather And Stocks Of Hides And Skins Production of cattle sole leather and glove and garment leather declined in September as compared with the corresponding month last year but the month's output of cattle and calf and kip skin upper leather increased. Stocks of raw hides were larger for all kinds except goat and kid skins.

September's output of cattle sole leather amounted to 989,974 pounds (1,353,583 a year ago); upper leather, 4,045,535 square feet (3,755,007); and glove and garment leather, 631,383 square feet (634,310). Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 717,442 square feet (673,328); and horse leather, 130,405 square feet (119,255).

End-of-September stocks of raw hides held by tanners, packers and dealers were: cattle hides, 538,959 (445,726); calf and kip skins, 592,231 (395,497); goat and kid skins, 6,778 (14,489); horse hides, 12,153 (10,838); and sheep and lamb skins, 34,224 dozen (32,045 dozen). (16)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Increased 7.8% In Week Department store sales rose 7.8% in the week ending November 20 as compared with a year earlier. All provinces shared in the rise except Saskatchewan, where there was a decrease of 6.3%. British Columbia led with sales gain of 17.5%, followed closely by the Atlantic Provinces at 16.1%, and Manitoba 15.2%. The rise in Alberta was 5.8%, Ontario 5%, and Quebec 2.2%.

Wholesale Prices Lower Mainly due to a decrease in the animal products section, Canada's general wholesale price index for October dropped to 214.3 from 215.3 in the preceding month. This was the lowest level reached by the index since July 1950, and compares with last year's October figure of 220.4.

The animal products sub-group index declined to 221.9 from 228.9 in September. Losses in hog and pork product prices contributed substantially to lower indexes for live stock and fresh and cured meats. Hog prices, which have moved steadily lower over the past 5 months, were about 30% below those of October 1953. The only other animal products sub-group to move lower were eggs and unmanufactured leather, while increases were recorded for milk and its products, fowl, fishery products, leather footwear, tallow and hides.

In the textiles group, decreases in worsted and woollen cloth, domestic and imported raw wool, raw cotton, cotton knit goods, woollen hosiery and cotton yarns were partially offset by an advance in cotton fabrics, to net a decline of 0.3% to 229.3 from 230.1. Price declines in crude oil and petroleum products in western Canada were responsible for easing the non-metallics index 0.1% to 175.7 from 175.9.

In the vegetable products group, mixed price tendencies almost balanced, netting an advance of 0.2% to 194.6 from 194.2. A substantial increase in canned vegetables, notably tomatoes and corn, coupled with lesser advances in raw rubber, coconut oil, grains, rolled oats, onions, canned peaches and hay, outweighed declines in cocoa beans, coffee beans, potatoes, oranges and gluten feed.

Non-ferrous metals as a group rose 0.2% to 168.5 from 168.1, as higher prices for lead and zinc outweighed weakness in tin prices. In the chemicals group, moderate gains in tartaric acid and paint materials, combined to raise the index 0.2% to 177.1 from 176.7. Iron and steel products edged up to 212.3 from 212.2, due to an increase in the hardware sub-group. Slightly higher mid-month values for the United States dollar were reflected in prices for newsprint, cedar shingles and sulphite woodpulp which moved the wood products index to 289.1 from 289.0. A decline in the wood pulp sub-group reflected a lower average price for groundwood pulp.

Farm Product Prices At terminal markets farm product prices moved down 1.5% to an index level of 201.1 in October from 204.1 in September. Animal products registered a loss of 2% to 240.5 from 245.5, reflecting lower prices for hogs, lambs, western steers and calves, eastern eggs, eastern cheese milk and western raw wool. Small increases occurred in fresh milk at Halifax, Saskatoon and Regina, and in poultry and western eggs. In the field products component, advances in eastern grains and western hay were outweighed by decreases in potatoes, western flax and rye, and eastern hay, to move the index down 0.5% to 161.8 from 162.6.

Building Material Prices The residential building materials price index showed no net change during October at 122.2 but there was a small decline from last year's 122.9. The non-residential building materials price index was 120.5, narrowly above September's 120.4, but down 2.7% from last year's 123.8. (17)

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Security Price Indexes

	<u>November 25</u>	<u>November 18</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>October 28</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	202.9	199.7	191.2
Industrials	207.1	202.9	193.3
Utilities	175.5	174.9	170.2
Banks	224.5	225.7	219.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	98.6	96.7	93.8
Golds	66.2	65.2	64.5
Base Metals	172.9	168.9	160.9

T H E P E O P L E

Fewer Births, Marriages
And Deaths This October

Fewer births, marriages and deaths were registered in Canada in October than in the same month last year. In the first 10 months birth registrations were 6% more numerous than in 1953, but here were 3% fewer marriages and 4% fewer deaths.

More births were registered this October east of Ontario, but fewer west of Quebec, the total of 37,450 comparing with 38,032 in October last year. Provincial totals, with 1953 figures in brackets, were: Newfoundland, 1,701 (1,642); Prince Edward Island, 233 (223); Nova Scotia, 1,672 (1,647); New Brunswick, 1,706 (1,676); Quebec, 11,334 (11,305); Ontario, 11,551 (11,588); Manitoba, 1,811 (1,997); Saskatchewan, 2,008 (2,059); Alberta, 2,821 (2,865); British Columbia, 2,613 (3,030). Ten-month totals were higher in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the decreases from last year's registrations amounted to less than 3%. The increases ranged from a slight 0.1% in British Columbia to almost 10% in Newfoundland.

Marriage registrations numbered 15,198 this October as compared with 15,423 a year earlier, fewer registrations being recorded in all provinces except Newfoundland, Quebec and Alberta. Provincial totals were: Newfoundland, 462 (312); Prince Edward Island, 55 (61); Nova Scotia, 476 (540); New Brunswick, 538 (553); Quebec, 5,896 (5,425); Ontario, 4,496 (4,995); Manitoba, 555 (764); Saskatchewan, 739 (1,026); Alberta, 946 (695); British Columbia, 1,035 (1,052). In the first 10 months registrations were up 15% in Newfoundland and 2.5% in Alberta, but were down in the other provinces, the decreases ranging from 0.6% in British Columbia to 18.5% in Prince Edward Island.

Deaths in October numbered 10,384 as compared with 10,547 in the same month last year, five provinces showing increases and five decreases. Provincial totals were: Newfoundland, 336 (265); Prince Edward Island, 92 (61); Nova Scotia, 536 (471); New Brunswick, 386 (411); Quebec, 2,701 (2,480); Ontario, 3,565 (3,619); Manitoba, 575 (539); Saskatchewan, 559 (577); Alberta, 669 (982); British Columbia, 965 (1,142). In the first 10 months there were increases of slightly less than 5% in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, but decreases in the other provinces, the drops ranging from 3.5% in Quebec to over 20% in Newfoundland. (18)

Imports And Exports Lower In Value In October, 10 Months

Canada's commodity imports and exports both were moderately lower in value in October than in the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures. The decline in exports (8.6%) was slightly larger than that for imports (7.4%), resulting in a small rise in the overall import surplus on the month's commodity trade. In this year's January-October period both total exports and estimated imports declined approximately 8%. However, in dollar terms the drop in exports was not so large as in imports and the trade deficit was smaller this year than last.

Total exports to all countries in October were valued at \$318,000,000 versus \$347,800,000 in the same month last year. There were reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, the United States and other foreign countries, but larger shipments to other Commonwealth countries as a group. Smaller imports from the United States and the United Kingdom more than offset slightly larger purchases from all other countries as a whole and the month's total value dropped to \$332,000,000 from \$358,300,000 a year ago. The resulting import surplus climbed to \$14,000,000 from \$10,500,000.

In the 10-month period Canada's total exports to all countries fell in value to \$3,182,500,000 from \$3,456,500,000 a year earlier, declines being common to all main geographic areas. Cumulative imports declined to an estimated \$3,383,300,000 from \$3,693,000,000, smaller imports from the United States and the United Kingdom more than counter-balancing increased purchases from all other countries as a whole. The import surplus was cut to \$200,800,000 from \$236,500,000.

October's exports to the United States declined to \$193,100,000 from \$201,900,000 a year ago, while purchases from that country dropped to \$235,000,000 from \$258,300,000. In the 10-month period, exports to the United States were cut to \$1,932,700,000 from \$2,035,500,000, while estimated imports dropped to \$2,445,000,000 from \$2,729,900,000. The larger decrease in imports than in exports both in October and the 10 months produced smaller import surpluses this year, the month's debit falling to \$41,900,000 from \$56,400,000, and the 10-month debit to \$512,300,000 from \$694,400,000.

Commodity exports to the United Kingdom in October declined to \$46,600,000 from \$55,800,000, and imports fell less sharply to \$31,600,000 from \$36,800,000. As a result the export surplus was cut to \$15,000,000 from \$19,000,000. In the 10-month period, exports dropped to \$509,200,000 from \$565,100,000, and with imports down to \$332,200,000 from \$376,200,000, the export surplus was reduced to \$177,000,000 from \$188,900,000.

October's exports to the rest of the Commonwealth climbed to \$19,300,000 from \$16,100,000, and imports rose slightly to \$18,800,000 from \$18,400,000. In the 10-month period, exports dropped to \$162,500,000 from \$202,900,000, but imports rose to \$152,400,000 from \$144,400,000.

Exports to all other foreign countries in October dropped to \$59,000,000 from \$74,000,000, and in the 10 months were down to \$578,100,000 from \$653,000,000. Estimated imports, on the other hand, rose in October to \$46,600,000 from \$44,800,000 and in the 10 months advanced to \$453,700,000 from \$442,500,000.

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

	October		January-October	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	millions of dollars			
<u>Exports (Domestic & Foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	55.8	46.6	565.1	509.2
Other Commonwealth countries .	16.1	19.3	202.9	162.5
United States	201.9	193.1	2,033.5	1,932.7
Other foreign countries	74.0	59.0	653.0	578.1
Totals	347.8	318.0	3,456.5	3,182.5
	October		January-October	
	1953	1954**	1953	1954**
<u>Imports:</u>				
United Kingdom	36.8	31.6	376.2	332.2
Other Commonwealth countries .	18.4	18.8	144.4	152.4
United States	258.3	235.0	2,729.9	2,445.0
Other foreign countries	44.8	46.6	442.5	453.7
Totals	358.3	332.0	3,693.0	3,383.3

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

TRANSPORTATION

Canadian Railways Earned, Spent Less In July And 7-Month Period

Canada's principal railways had smaller operating revenues and expenses in July and the first 7 months of this year than in 1953.

Larger decreases in revenues than in expenses resulted in reduced net operating revenue and operating income.

Operating revenues of 16 railways in July amounted to \$94,590,413, down \$13,232,543 or 12.3% from \$107,842,956 in the corresponding month last year. Operating expenses fell \$8,437,277 or 9% to \$85,435,517 from \$93,872,794. Net operating revenues dropped to \$9,154,896 from \$13,970,162, and operating income was down to \$4,393,393 from \$7,778,771.

In the January-July period operating revenues declined to \$622,585,770 from \$698,470,024, operating expenses dropped to \$589,720,295 from \$645,333,041, net operating revenues fell to \$32,835,475 from \$53,136,983, and operating income was out to \$9,927,982 from \$23,996,169.

July's revenue freight dropped 12.2% to 13,401,414 tons from 15,257,516, and revenue freight ton miles declined 10.3% to 5,005,773,000 from 5,579,820,000. Revenue passengers fell 1.9% to 2,579,219 from 2,627,837, and revenue passenger miles dropped 1.1% to 342,379,000 from 346,362,000. Total railway payroll was down 9.8% to \$55,046,203 from \$61,037,288, while employees dropped 9.7% to 189,384 from 209,760. (19)

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Carloadings Slightly Lower In Week

Railway carloadings in the second week of November showed a small decline of slightly more than 1% as compared with the corresponding week last year, while cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year to November 14 dropped 9%. Receipts from connections fell 11.5% in the week and 13.6% in the cumulative period.

The week's loadings amounted to 77,396 cars as compared with 78,238 a year earlier, bringing loadings for the year to date to 3,204,013 cars as compared with 3,521,321. The week's receipts from connections totalled 27,549 cars as compared with 31,144 and cumulative receipts aggregated 1,238,066 cars as compared with 1,433,009.

Commodities carried in fewer cars in the week were: grain, 8,249 cars (against 9,808 a year earlier); coal, 5,403 (6,706); and merchandise, L.C.L., 13,622 (15,205). Carried in more cars were: other agricultural products, 1,840 (1,345); iron ore, 2,613 (1,477); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 3,357 (2,715); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 4,833 (3,836); and lumber, timber and plywood, 3,868 (3,380). (20)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment, Payrolls Up From September; Weekly Earnings At New Peak

Industrial employment and payrolls at the beginning of October were higher than a month earlier but lower than a year ago, according to the Bureau's monthly advance statement. At the same time, average weekly earnings climbed to a new high level.

The national industrial employment index, on the 1949 base, stood at 113.3 versus 112.9 a month earlier and 116.9 a year ago, and the payrolls index was 157.0 versus 155.6 at the beginning of September and 158.7 last year. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$59.27 versus \$58.93 at September 1 and \$58.11 on the same date in 1953.

Among the provinces, the most noteworthy increases in employment as compared with September were in Newfoundland (2.5%), New Brunswick (1.6%), and Quebec (1.2%). The increase in Ontario was minor, but there were declines in the other provinces. Industrially, the largest increase was in logging.

Payrolls rose in the month in all provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In New Brunswick, Quebec, and the Prairie Provinces, they were also slightly above their October 1, 1953 levels. Per capita weekly earnings were slightly lower than at the beginning of September in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, unchanged in Manitoba, but higher in the other provinces.

The October 1 index of employment in manufacturing was 108.1 versus 108.3 at September 1 and 115.2 at October 1 last year. The payroll index was 151.8 versus 150.8 a month earlier and 157.1 a year ago, and average weekly wages and salaries, at \$61.44, were the highest in the record. (21)

MORE

Number Registered For Unemployment Insurance Increased During October

Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment insurance register on October 29 numbered 209,099 as compared with 187,745 on September 30, the number increasing during October in all provinces.

In Newfoundland the number rose to 3,009 from 2,827, in Prince Edward Island to 668 from 623, in Nova Scotia to 9,900 from 8,599, in New Brunswick to 8,397 from 7,432 in Quebec to 63,995 from 56,632, in Ontario to 80,364 from 77,718, in Manitoba to 9,107 from 6,828, in Saskatchewan to 3,782 from 2,747, in Alberta to 7,193 from 6,589, and in British Columbia to 22,684 from 17,750.

Initial and renewal claims received at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during October numbered 127,609 as compared with 109,548 during September. October payments totalled \$11,779,296 and covered 3,780,046 days, while September payments amounted to \$12,397,571 in compensation for 3,974,847 days. (22)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Energy Output Increased 8% In 1952

Canada's output of electric energy rose 8% in 1952 to 59,409,198,000 kilowatt hours from 54,851,844,000 in 1951 and more than doubled 1939's production of 28,338,030,000 kilowatt hours, according to the annual report on central electric stations by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The number of customers served was substantially higher, rising to 3,620,595 from 3,439,750 in 1951 and almost doubling the 1939 total of 1,941,663. Customers on domestic service, including farms, rose to 3,112,306 from 2,951,988 in 1951 and 1,623,672 in 1939, and commercial light customers increased to 422,428 from 405,332 in 1951 and 262,590 in 1939.

Deliveries of electric energy by central electric stations to Canada's metal smelting and refining industries in 1952 rose to 11,176,776,000 kilowatt hours from 9,993,886,000 in 1951 and the pulp and paper industries took 9,929,112,000 kilowatt hours, up from 9,230,524,000.

Total deliveries to manufacturing industries climbed to 32,418,626,000 kilowatt hours from 31,243,250,000. Residential usage rose to 8,741,182,000 kilowatt hours from 7,726,114,000, and commercial lighting to 3,489,248,000 kilowatt hours from 3,152,501,000.

Revenues of central electric stations in 1952 climbed to \$415,494,074 from \$374,643,376 in the preceding year and \$151,880,969 in 1939. Revenues from domestic service brought \$144,650,270 in 1952 compared with \$127,660,008 in 1951 and \$43,793,482 in 1939.

Commercial lighting produced \$71,534,631 as compared with \$64,350,751 in 1951 and \$25,741,384 in 1939, while large power users, such as paper mills, smelters and factories paid \$169,938,350 in 1952 against \$153,194,798 in the preceding year and \$67,641,989 in 1939. (23)

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

- 1- M: Production of Eggs, October, 10¢
 - 2- The Dairy Review, October, 25¢
 - 3- M: Fluid Milk Sales, September, 10¢
 - 4- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
 - 5- M: Sugar Situation, October, 10¢
 - 6- Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, September, 25¢
 - 7- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, September, 25¢
 - 8- Fisheries of Ontario, Prairie Provinces & Northwest Territories, 1953, 25¢
 - 9- M: Gold Production, September, 10¢
 - 10- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, September, 10¢
 - 11- M: Copper & Nickel Production, September, 10¢
 - 12- Asbestos Mining Industry, 1953, 25¢
 - 13- M: Asphalt Roofing, October, 10¢
 - 14- M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, October, 10¢
 - 15- M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, October, 10¢
 - 16- M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, September, 10¢
 - 17- Prices & Price Indexes, October, 20¢
 - 18- M: Vital Statistics, October, 10¢
 - 19- M: Railway Operating Statistics, July, 15¢
 - 20- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
 - 21- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, October, 10¢
 - 22- Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,
October, 10¢
 - 23- Central Electric Stations, 1952, 25¢
 - The Labour Force, October, 25¢ -- Summarized in Bulletin of November 26.
 - M - Memorandum
-

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

Manitoba Has Busiest Bees Average production of honey per bee colony was highest this year in Manitoba at 112 pounds and lowest in Ontario at 36 pounds.

Only One Trailer Over 34,000 Pounds Of the 80,673 trailers registered in Canada last year, 62,504 weighed 2,000 pounds or less, and only one more than 34,000 pounds.

Business Failures Up 50% In 9 Months In the first 9 months of this year commercial failures under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts numbered 1,684, almost 50% more than the 1,127 recorded in the first 3 quarters of 1953. Total estimated liabilities jumped about 82% to \$43,557,000 from \$23,943,000 in the same period last year.

More Equipment For Poultrymen Despite a 26% drop in sales in the 3 Prairie Provinces, sales of poultry farm equipment in Canada jumped 44% last year to a value of \$654,836 from \$454,845 in 1953. The Prairie Provinces accounted for 21% of the 1953 total.

Mental Hospital Costs Increased The average cost per patient day in mental hospitals in Canada was \$2.53 last year, 13¢ more than in 1952 and more than two times the 1945 average of \$1.08. The average cost has steadily increased since 1939, when the figure was 89¢.

Rye Whiskey Best Seller Canadian rye whiskey is far and away the best seller of the distilling industry and last year accounted for almost 85% of the 12,445,166 proof gallons of spirits sold. Gin represented 8% of the total, rum 3%, Highland whiskies 2%, liqueurs 1%, and brandy and other beverage spirits 1%.

More Corn Canned Almost 5,134,000 dozen containers of corn were packed by commercial canners this year, a 7% increase over the 1953 pack of 4,776,560 dozen.

Transportation Equipment Jump The transportation equipment industry group turned out a total of \$778,347,604 worth of aircraft, bicycles, motor vehicles, railway rolling stock, boats, ships and other products in 1952, 17% more than in the preceding year.

Soda Biscuits: A 2¢ Price Decline In 1953 biscuit firms sold 46,237,875 pounds of soda biscuits for \$10,836,611 and in 1952 they sold 45,844,792 pounds for \$11,502,987, the average price per pound declining to 23¢ from 25¢.

Dry Cleaning Bill: \$4.33 Per Canadian Receipts of dry cleaning plants reached an all-time high of \$4.33 per capita last year, 7% above the 1952 figure of \$4.05. In 1945 receipts averaged \$1.56 per Canadian, and in 1939 only 77¢ per capita.

Household Light Bills Average \$46.48 A Year The average bill for electric service was \$46.48 for domestic users in 1952, a 72% increase over the average of \$26.97 in 1939. In the 13 years the average rate per kilowatt hour fell 13% from 1.90 cents to 1.65 cents, but the average consumption per customer rose 97% to 2,809 from 1,423 kilowatt hours. In 1952 customers numbered 3,112,306, an increase of 1,488,634 or 92% over 13 years earlier, and total consumption was 8,741,182,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 6,430,291,000 or 278%. Canada's total bill for domestic electric service climbed 230% in the period, to \$144,650,270 in 1952 from \$43,793,482 in 1939.

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