



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 22 -- No. 50

Friday, December 17, 1954

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

DEC 20 1954

\$2.00 a year

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Finance: Total direct investment inflows of long-term capital amounted to about \$220,000,000 in the first nine months of 1954, some three-quarters of the amount for the same period in 1953. About 60% of the total was earmarked for investment in the petroleum industry, 30% for mining and 10% for manufacturing and other undertakings. Total of direct outflow of Canadian capital for investment abroad is estimated at \$55,000,000 for the first nine months of 1954--nearly double last year's total. (Page 8)

National Production: Canada's gross national product remained steady in the 3rd quarter at the average seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$23.8 billion of the 1st and 2nd quarters. Aggregate output is thus 2% below last year's annual average of \$24.3 billion. The decline reflects the sharp drop in the value of farm crop production--an estimated \$500,000,000. (Page 2)

Transport: Railway carloadings rose almost 18% over last year in the final 9 days of November, the first increase since April 7. This more than offset the decreases of the three previous weeks and put the November total nearly 4% above last year. However, the 11-month tally showed a drop of over 8% in loadings this year. (Page 7)

Food: Nine city butter stocks were 13% larger than last year on December 9. At the start of December meat stocks were down 14% from a year ago. Canada's sea-fish catch was 23% more valuable in October than a year earlier. (Pages 13 & 14)

Merchandising: Department store sales were more than 8% higher than last year in October. Sales of grocery and combination chain stores were up 6% and sales of chain variety stores 0.5%. Sales of hardware chains were down 11%, drug chains 4%, women's clothing chains 3%, shoe chains 0.4%. (Pages 4 & 5)

Services: With a bare 2,500 additional establishments reporting in 1951 than there were a decade earlier, Canada's 58,748 service establishments--from hotels to barber shops--reported receipts of well over \$1 billion as against less than two-fifths of that amount in 1941. Putting it in per capita terms, Canadians spent \$77.50 each in service establishments in 1951, where they spent \$35 in 1941. (Page 5)

Gross National Product
Steady In Third Quarter

Canada's gross national product again remained steady in the third quarter of 1954, approximately unchanged from the average seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$23.8 billion in the first and second quarters, according to the Bureau's quarterly national accounts report. Aggregate output is thus running at a level approximately 2% below last year's annual average of \$24.3 billion.

This decline from last year reflects the sharp drop in the value of crop production, which is estimated to be about \$500 million lower than in 1953. The continuing stability of total output at this lower level is attributable to the fact that no further declines have occurred in the value of non-farm production since the minor down-turn of last fall and winter. Average non-farm production in the first three quarters of 1954 was approximately the same as a year ago. With the crop out-turn now known and data covering three quarters of the year's activity in the non-farm sector available, it is possible to suggest some order of magnitude for the year 1954 as a whole. On the basis of present evidence, it seems likely that gross national product in 1954 will be about 2% lower than last year's figure of \$24,350 million.

While stability in aggregate production has been a major characteristic of the year 1954, marked changes have occurred within the broad total of output relative to a year ago, and these have tended to be offsetting. Manufacturing production has fallen in the first nine months of 1954, declines being concentrated in the durable goods producing industries including iron and steel products, transportation equipment, and electrical apparatus and supplies. It is notable that substantial inventory liquidations have recently occurred in each of these three groups, and that some strengthening in the production of durable goods appeared to be under way in the third quarter of this year. Production of non-durable manufactured goods has also continued to run slightly below last year's levels in the first nine months, reflecting mainly the drop in clothing and textile production; output in these latter two groups was also showing a tendency to strengthen in the third quarter. In most other non-durable goods industries production in the first nine months of 1954 was maintained well above the levels of last year.

Outside the manufacturing field, production gains have occurred in all primary industries except agriculture, and in all service industries except transportation, communication and storage. While output in the construction industry has been running somewhat below the first nine months of last year, there was a considerable improvement from the second to the third quarter.

Aggregate demand, apart from inventory investment, has been well sustained in the first nine months of 1954 and the flow of final purchases of goods and services to consumers, governments, businesses and foreign countries has shown only a small drop in total, amounting to less than 1%. This development reflects mainly the continued rise in consumer expenditures throughout 1954, and also, in part, the increase in outlays for new housing; the combined increase in housing and consumer expenditure has largely offset the declines in government expenditure, business investment in durable assets, and exports.

Last year's substantial business inventory accumulation was reversed in the first nine months of 1954 and a considerable liquidation of inventories took place (after allowing for seasonal factors). The effect of this development on Canadian output has been mitigated to the extent that there occurred at the same time a reduction in imports. As a result of all the above factors taken together, the value of Canadian production, apart from the farm sector, has shown little change in total from a year ago in the first nine months of 1954. With prices about 1% above 1953, a slight decline has occurred in the volume of non-farm output.

While consumer expenditures and new housing outlays have been the two important sustaining forces on the demand side in the first nine months of 1954; in the third quarter there was a considerable strengthening in a number of major expenditure categories which had previously been showing declines; government expenditure, investment in non-residential construction, and exports were all higher in the third quarter than in the second, on the seasonally adjusted basis.

Persons without jobs and seeking work in the third quarter of 1954 constituted 4.1% of the total of paid workers, compared with 2.1% in the third quarter of 1953. The number of paid workers with jobs showed a decline of 1% from a year ago. As in preceding quarters, higher average hourly rates more than offset declines in total employment and in average hours worked, so that labour income in the third quarter showed an increase of about 2% over last year. In the nine months comparison, labour income has shown a similar percentage gain over a year ago.

Gains have also occurred in other elements of personal income, and these, together with the rise in labour income, have contributed to the maintenance of a high level of purchasing power in the personal sector of the economy. The lower level of farm income has, of course, affected the level of personal income in 1954; but with this removed, personal disposable income has remained at a level almost 4% above the first nine months of last year. This gain is quite striking in view of the fact that employment in the non-farm sector has continued to be somewhat below last year's level and total non-farm production has remained stable.

Factors contributing to this development, in addition to the rise in labour income, have been higher interest, dividends and net rental incomes of persons, which have risen by more than 10% over the last year; corporation profits have been lower, but dividend payments appear to have been maintained. Transfer payments from government were also up by approximately 10%, reflecting mainly higher unemployment benefits and the continued growth in family allowances and old age security payments. All these factors together have approximately offset declines in the farm sector and in non-farm unincorporated business so that personal income, on balance, was approximately unchanged from a year ago. At the same time, direct personal taxes were lower by about 3%; personal disposable income, seasonally adjusted, was thus slightly above last year's levels. Consumer expenditures rose by about 3% in the first nine months of 1954. This gain was more pronounced than the increase in disposable income, with the result that the personal saving ratio dropped, from 8½% of disposable income in the first nine months of 1953 to 6% in 1954. (1)

MORE

Industrial Production Index Down Slightly in September, 9 Months

Canada's composite index number of industrial production was down 1% in September and averaged 2% lower in the first nine months this year as compared with a year earlier, according to preliminary figures. September's index stood at 254.0 versus 257.1 and in the nine months averaged 242.9 versus 249.0. The manufacturing component of September's index, at 256.9, was almost 5% below last September's level, while the index of mineral production was up over 15% to 244.8. The sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas rose to 244.9 in September, 8% higher than one year ago.

The index of non-durable manufactures, at 235.4, showed little change from last September. In the non-durable group, the output of printing and publishing industries advanced substantially as compared with September last year with foods and beverages, rubber products and paper products showing smaller gains. Production of clothing, textiles and tobacco products were well below last year's levels, while output of petroleum, coal and chemical products declined more moderately.

In the durable manufactures group the composite index stood at 290.4, nearly 11% below last September's figure. The output of non-metallic mineral products and non-ferrous metal products rose appreciably during September, with wood products showing a smaller increase. Production of transportation equipment dropped 35% in this comparison, with iron and steel products also showing a considerable decline. Output of electrical apparatus fell off moderately from September 1953.

In the first nine months of 1954 the index of manufacturing output dropped by almost 5%, with the durables component declining by nearly 9%, and the volume of non-durable manufactures falling by slightly over 1%. On the other hand, mineral production rose 10% as compared with 1953 and the volume of electricity and gas production was nearly 3% larger.

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Grocery and Combination Chain Store Sales Up 6% in October

Grocery and combination chain stores increased their sales by 5.8% in October as compared with the same month last year and variety stores by 0.5%. Hardware chains had a sales decrease of 10.0%, drug stores 4%, women's clothing stores 3.4%, and shoe stores 0.4%.

October sales of grocery and combination chains were valued at \$77,499,000 (\$73,233,000 a year ago); variety stores, \$16,573,000 (\$16,495,000); women's clothing stores, \$4,029,000 (\$4,170,000); shoe stores, \$3,546,000 (\$3,561,000); drug stores, \$2,986,000 (\$3,112,000); and hardware stores, \$1,189,000 (\$1,334,000). Stocks were worth more at the beginning of October than at the same time last year in five of the six trades. Grocery and combination food store inventories rose 20.2% to \$57,003,000; drug stores, 16.4% to \$10,396,000; variety stores, 8.6% to \$57,940,000; hardware stores, 8.3% to \$6,480,000; and shoe stores, 3.1% to \$22,109,000. Women's clothing store inventories declined 10.3% to \$9,719,000.

(2)

MORE

October's Department Store Sales Slightly Below A Year Earlier

Department store sales in October were valued at an estimated \$96,945,000, up 8.4% from the preceding month's \$89,408,000 but fractionally below last year's \$97,563,000. British Columbia's sales rose 12.4% and Ontario's 0.5%. Declines in other regions ranged from 0.5% in the Atlantic Provinces to 18.3% in Saskatchewan.

Preliminary figures for November show a 5.1% rise in sales over last year. Sales in Quebec were up 11%, British Columbia 10.8%, Atlantic Provinces 10.3%, Ontario 5.9% and Manitoba 0.7%. Sales in Saskatchewan were down 15% and in Alberta 1.3%.

Only 9 of the 30 departments showed increased sales in October, some of the largest being in radio and music (40.8%), major appliances (10.2%), hardware and housewares (4%), and food and kindred products (1.7%). Some of the larger decreases occurred in photographic supplies (12.6%); linens and domestics (8.2%), and women's and misses' coats and suits (7.2%).

Inventories on hand at September 30 were valued at \$265,592,000, up 6.6% from a year earlier. Twenty of the 30 departments showed increases ranging from 47.7% in major appliances to 0.9% in boys' clothing and furnishings. (3)

Per Capita Receipts Of Service Establishments Doubled In Decade

Canadians spent more than twice as much per head in service establishments in 1951 as in 1941 - \$77.50 as against \$35.00 - according to figures based on the results of the 1951 Census of Distribution (merchandising and services). The 1951 receipts of 58,748 establishments ranging from theatres and barber shops to garages and hotels added up to a whopping \$1,085,757,900 as compared with \$402,166,100 taken in by 56,190 establishments 10 years earlier.

The decade saw increased in per capita expenditures in services establishments in all provinces. British Columbia establishments led with per capita receipts of \$101.70 as compared with \$50.00 in 1941, followed by Alberta with \$100.40 as compared with only \$34.40, the Yukon and Northwest Territories with \$98.10 (separate figures for 1941 not available), Ontario with \$90.30 as compared with \$46.60, and Manitoba with \$85.80 as compared with \$32.00. Saskatchewan placed just behind Quebec's \$69.10 in 1951, with a per capita figure of \$68.70. In 1941 these two provinces per capita receipts were \$28.10 and \$21.70 respectively. Per capita expenditures in service establishments were far lower in the remaining provinces in 1951: New Brunswick, \$36.30 (\$16.20 in 1941); Nova Scotia, \$35.10 (\$21.30); Prince Edward Island, \$28.40 (\$20.50); and Newfoundland, \$19.90 (1941 figures not available).

Total receipts of service establishments rose substantially in the decade in all provinces: in Prince Edward Island to \$2,793,400 from \$1,212,900; in Nova Scotia to \$22,553,500 from \$12,304,200; in New Brunswick to \$18,718,800 from \$7,433,500; in Quebec to \$280,145,600 from \$93,476,600; in Ontario to \$415,313,100 from \$176,497,400; in Manitoba to \$66,655,800 from \$23,378,800; in Saskatchewan to \$57,104,700 from \$19,476,400; in Alberta to \$94,337,200 from \$27,402,500; and in British Columbia to \$118,451,600 from \$40,904,000. The 1951 total for Newfoundland was \$7,221,400, and that for the Yukon and Northwest Territories \$2,462,800.

Receipts for practically all kinds of service establishments increased in the decade, the hotel and tourist camp group accounting for the largest share of the total in 1951 with receipts of \$370,911,200, followed by the personal services group with receipts of \$204,077,100 the amusement and recreation group with receipts of \$150,973,200, the repair services group with receipts of \$132,987,900, the business (which includes such businesses as cold storage locker rentals, taxis and machine shops) with receipts of \$61,902,200, the undertaking and funeral services group with receipts of \$30,686,200, and the photography group with receipts of \$17,189,300.

In contrast to the general trend, there was a decrease in the number of establishments in the personal services group over the period, the total declining to 23,489 in 1951 from 24,731 in 1941. Most of the decrease was in such small service establishments as barber shops, which numbered 7,285 in 1951 as compared with 8,306 in 1941; beauty parlors, 5,172 as against 5,619; combined barber and beauty parlors, 280 as against 604; shoe repair shops, 4,268 as against 4,797; shoe shine parlours, 230 as against 366; fur cleaning repair and storage establishments, 154 as against 214; and Chinese laundries, 979 as against 1,730. Other laundry business, however, increased in number, power laundries numbering 306 in 1951 versus 272 in 1941, and hand laundries other than Chinese, 203 versus 191. The number of dry cleaning and dyeing plants showed a sharp increase to 1,040 from 594.

The number of businesses in the amusement and recreation group, which includes such enterprises as theatres of various kinds, orchestras and entertainers, billiard parlours and bowling alleys and dance halls, increased to 5,564 from 4,954 in the 10 years between Censuses.

The number in the business services group, which covers such fields as advertising agencies, collection and credit agencies, window cleaning services and detective agencies rose to 1,788 from 1,334. The number of establishments in the repair services group, which includes repair garages and shops of various kinds, parking lots and blacksmiths, advanced to 12,154 from 11,932.

Like the personal services group, the undertaking and funeral services group also showed a decline in the number of establishments in the decade, funeral directors decreasing to 1,045 from 1,118 and undertaking and furniture establishments to 46 from 107.

The photography group showed an increase in the number of commercial photographers to 106 from 83, and portrait photographers to 1,057 from 834, but a decrease in the number of developing, printing and enlarging establishments to 126 from 161, the group total advancing to 1,289 from 1,078.

The number of establishments in the hotel and tourist camp group jumped to 8,741 from 6,919, with the number of hotels showing a slight decline to 5,542 from 5,646, probably due mainly to more stringent classification of establishments in this category. The number of tourist camp establishments showed a sharp increase from 1,273 to 3,199. The number of establishments in the miscellaneous services group rose to 4,632 from 4,017.

MORE

Per capita receipts of the different groups varied widely between provinces in 1951; in the amusement and recreation group the per capita figure ranged from a low of \$3.70 in Newfoundland to a high of \$14.10 in Ontario, averaging \$10.80 for the country as a whole. In the business services group, Ontario again led with a per capita figure of \$12.50, Prince Edward Island trailing with less than one dollar, and the all-Canada total averaging \$8.40 per head. This wide variation between provinces is due to the existence or non-existence of such establishments as advertising agencies in particular provinces.

In the personal services group, the national average was \$14.60 per capita, the provincial averages ranging from \$5.60 in Newfoundland to \$20.30 in British Columbia. British Columbia also had the highest average in the repair services group with a per capita figure of \$13.60, while New Brunswick had the lowest at \$3.80; the national average was \$9.50 per head.

Per capita receipts of establishments in the undertaking and funeral services group averaged \$2.10 for Canada as a whole and ranged from 10 cents in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to \$3.00 in Ontario. In the photography group the receipts ranged up to \$1.60 in British Columbia, the national average being \$1.20 per capita.

The Yukon and Northwest Territories had by far the highest per capita figure in the hotel and tourist camp group with an expenditure of \$64.40 per head as compared with a low of \$5.80 per capita in Newfoundland, and a national average of \$26.50.

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings Show First Increase Since April

With the majority of railways sharing in the increase, carloadings on Canadian railways rose almost 18% in the last 9 days of November as compared with a year earlier. This was the first increase over 1953 since April 7. November loadings climbed 3.7% but the cumulative total for the January-November period fell 8.2%. Receipts from connections declined 2.6% in the last 9 days of November, 7.3% in the month and 13.2% in the 11 months.

Loadings in Canada in the last 9 days of November totalled 108,438 cars versus 91,950 last year. In November loadings were 342,593 cars versus 330,346, bringing the 11 month total to 3,392,347 cars versus 3,693,944. Receipts from connections in the November 21-30 period totalled 35,839 cars versus 36,787, the month's receipts were 118,338 cars versus 127,706, and 11-month receipts aggregated 1,301,512 cars versus 1,498,915.

Loaded in larger volume in the November 21-30 period were: grain, 14,654 cars (14,053 a year ago); grain products, 4,002 (3,350); other agricultural products, 2,031 (1,168); coal, 8,491 (7,527); iron ore, 1,702 (626); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 4,445 (2,936); gasoline, 3,267 (2,621); fuel oil, 3,186 (2,331); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 5,688 (3,354); other mine products, 2,960 (2,353); lumber, timber and plywood, 5,263 (3,906); miscellaneous carload commodities, 6,419 (5,399); and L.C.L. merchandise, 18,757 (17,518). (4)

MORE

\$330,000,000 Current Deficit In Transactions
In Goods & Services In Nine Months This Year

Canada's transactions in goods and services with other countries led to a current deficit of \$330,000,000 in the first nine months of 1954 as compared with a deficit of \$388,000,000 in the same period of 1953. The deficits of \$173,000,000 and \$179,000,000 in the first two quarters of the year changed to a small surplus of \$22,000,000 in the third quarter of 1954.

Both the nine-month and third-quarter comparisons indicate some improvement in the current account deficits of one year earlier. In each case the changes were due about equally to merchandise trade and to services. In both the third quarter and nine months, compared to 1953, the bilateral disequilibrium in the current account balance has been reduced, with a fall in both the deficit with the United States and the surplus with the United Kingdom, however, has increased. In the third quarter of 1954 the deficit with the United States was unusually small, and almost matched by the surplus with the United Kingdom.

The reduced deficits of 1954 have occurred at a lower aggregate level of transactions. Total current receipts and payments in the nine months of 1954 were down 8% each and service receipts and payments each lower by about 4%.

The changes in each of the main components of the capital account in the third quarter were of an equilibrating nature when viewed against the striking change of \$201,000,000 in the current account balance. Movements of direct investment and portfolio capital, official loan repayments, and other capital transactions all showed reduced inflows or increased outflows of capital.

Canada's current account deficit of \$330,000,000 for the first nine months of 1954 was more than financed by the movement of long-term capital. The net inflow of foreign private long-term capital and official loan repayments aggregated \$434,000,000, while outflows for Canadian long-term investment abroad amounted to \$71,000,000. The outflow to finance an increase in official holdings of gold and foreign exchange totalled \$79,000,000.

Trade Deficit & Trade Levels Lower

Both export and import volume in the first three quarters of 1954 have been below the levels of one year earlier, the fall in the latter exceeding that of the former. By contrast, import prices have been stable or slightly higher, while export prices have fallen. The terms of trade have continued a tendency evident since the fourth quarter of 1952, and have deteriorated by about 3% in each quarter of 1954 relative to the same quarter of 1953.

While both the volume and value of exports and imports have been below the levels of one year earlier since the fourth quarter of 1953, the quarter to quarter movements in exports and imports have been upward since the first quarter of 1954. When allowance is made for seasonal factors, exports have been rising slowly since the first quarter of 1954 and the trend of imports has been broadly upward since the second quarter.

MORE

The decline in wheat exports from the high 1952 and 1953 levels has been the most important factor in the decrease of exports. Fully three-quarters of the decline in total exports to all countries was due to wheat, and exports of other grains were also reduced.

Various exports of manufactured goods have also declined, but exports of basic raw materials have increased. The lower levels of imports reflect in part the earlier rapid increase in inventories relative to sales, particularly for some consumer durable products.

The reaction to this situation in durables led to reductions in both domestic output and imports, particularly the latter. While consumer expenditures were higher in 1954 to date, the increase was to a large extent in services, which do not involve as high an import content as do many commodities. Some other factors in the decline in imports were the fall in farm income with its effect on imports of farm machinery, and the continued decline in imports of coal as other sources of energy are exploited more fully.

Smaller Deficit On Invisibles Net payments for invisibles fell by \$29,000,000 to \$252,000,000 in the first nine months of 1954. Both receipts and payments, but particularly the latter, have fallen below their 1953 levels. This is mainly due to sharply lower freight and shipping receipts and payments. To an important degree it also reflects large non-recurring military service expenditures in 1953, and lower exports financed by official contributions in 1954.

Inward Movement Of Long-Term Capital Smaller Net inflows to Canada of long-term capital showed a continued tendency to contract. Inflows of foreign capital for direct investment in Canadian industry are tentatively estimated to have totalled \$65,000,000 in the third quarter, with a marked reduction in foreign financing of petroleum exploration and development.

The rate of direct investment inflow to the petroleum industry during the quarter was only about two-thirds of the annual rate for 1953; this was in contrast to the earlier quarters of 1954 when the rate was higher than last year. Inflows for mining have been at a lower rate during each quarter of 1954 than for 1953 as a whole.

The reduction has amounted to 25% for the three quarters. Total direct investment inflows of \$220,000,000 in the first nine months of 1954 were about three-quarters of the amount for the comparable period of 1953. About 60% of the funds were destined for the petroleum industry, 30% for mining, and 10% for manufacturing and other undertakings.

Outflows of capital from Canada for direct investment abroad are estimated at \$55,000,000 for the first nine months of the year, or nearly double the rate of outflow for the same period of 1953. Portfolio security transactions between Canada and other countries during the third quarter led to a capital outflow of \$18,000,000 in contrast to the inflows of \$13,000,000 and \$165,000,000 recorded in the second and first quarters respectively.

Drop In Output Of Pig Iron And Steel Ingots Slowed In November

Production of pig iron and steel declined again in November but at a slower rate than in earlier months of the year. The decline in pig iron production in November was 17%, while the decrease in the January-November period averaged 28%. Output of steel ingots fell 13% in November and 23% in the 11 months.

Pig iron production in November amounted to 211,478 tons versus 254,643 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-November total to 2,028,801 tons versus 2,791,740. November's output of steel ingots totalled 281,894 tons versus 324,497, and in the 11 months aggregated 2,844,277 tons versus 3,713,468. (6)

Less Coke Available For Consumption This Year

Supplies of coke made available for consumption in the first 9 months this year totalled 2,640,946 tons, 20.5% below last year's 3,321,044 tons. Nine-month production amounted to 2,526,391 tons (3,199,843 last year), landed imports totalled 192,844 tons (246,392) and exports amounted to 78,289 tons (124,191) (7)

Battery Sales

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in October were valued at \$2,197,000, moderately below last year's \$2,370,000. January-October sales moved up to \$18,566,000 from 1953's \$17,205,000. (8)

Paint, Varnish Sales Lower In Value In September & 9 Months

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small part of the national total declined in September to \$7,985,105 from \$8,494,264 in the corresponding month last year and in the January-September period to \$81,949,088 from \$87,175,321. (9)

Sharp Decline In Motor Vehicle Shipments In October, 10 Months

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles dropped sharply in October to 10,624 units, less than one-third last year's corresponding total of 35,898 units. Shipments have been below last year's in all months except January and February, resulting in an overall drop in the January-October period to 311,330 units from 425,948.

October shipments of imported United States vehicles dipped to 588 units from 671 and in the 10 months to 18,930 units from 24,466. Preliminary returns indicate that sales of European-made vehicles were down in October to 1,232 units from 1,691 and in the 10 months to 19,080 units from 26,103.

With large declines both in passenger cars and commercial vehicles, sales of new motor vehicles in October were more than a third lower than in the corresponding month of 1953. The number sold dropped to 20,751 units from 32,781 and their retail value fell to \$52,967,000 from \$82,769,000. In the January-October period units sales were down to 338,078 from 409,311 and their retail value fell to \$868,108,000 from \$1,026,800,000.

October's sales of new passenger cars dropped to 15,946 from 24,823 and the value to \$39,755,000 from \$61,284,000, while commercial vehicle sales fell to 4,805 from 7,958 and the value to \$13,212,000 from \$21,485,000. January-October sales of new passenger cars declined to 274,221 from 318,488 and the value to \$702,111,000 from \$797,478,000. Commercial vehicle sales fell to 63,857 valued at \$165,997,000 from 90,823 units valued at \$229,322,000. (10 & 11)

Production Of Electric Refrigerators
Increased In September, Down In 9 Months

Production of domestic-type electric refrigerators in October rose to 15,599 units from 15,224 in the corresponding month last year. This was the first increase since April and cumulative output for the first 10 months of 1954 dropped to 210,516 units from 244,556.

Factory shipments in October fell to 12,907 units from 14,174 and in the 10 months to 214,904 units from 245,334. End-of-October factory stocks increased to 37,239 units from 33,747.

The month's output of individual domestic-type electric home and farm freezers rose to 1,008 units from 515 and in the 10 months to 7,535 units from 7,443. Factory shipments in October climbed to 738 units from 389 and in the 10 months to 6,887 units from 6,780. Month-end factory stocks were up to 1,529 units from 1,209. (12)

Production Of Sawn Lumber
In January-September Period

Production of sawn lumber in this year's January-September period was 3% higher in British Columbia than a year earlier and Saskatchewan's output rose 24%. There were declines in the other provinces, ranging from 5% in Nova Scotia to 37% in New Brunswick. In September there were increases of 18% in British Columbia, 45% in Nova Scotia and 96% in Saskatchewan, the declines in the other provinces ranging from 8% in Ontario to 42% in Prince Edward Island.

Nine-month production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia amounted to 3,128,299,000 board feet versus 3,031,841,000; Quebec, 846,790,000 board feet versus 1,031,255,000; Ontario, 640,181,000 board feet versus 727,470,000; Alberta, 277,723,000 board feet versus 316,866,000; Nova Scotia, 239,564,000 board feet versus 253,424,000; New Brunswick, 207,155,000 board feet versus 328,771,000; Saskatchewan, 79,764,000 board feet versus 64,467,000; Manitoba, 48,610,000 board feet versus 61,426,000; and Prince Edward Island, 5,603,000 board feet versus 7,596,000.

September's totals follow by provinces: British Columbia, 421,754,000 board feet (356,117,000); Ontario, 95,411,000 (104,024,000); Quebec, 85,012,000 (97,839,000); Nova Scotia, 28,299,000 (19,507,000); New Brunswick, 15,122,000 (19,489,000); Manitoba, 6,048,000 (6,949,000); Alberta, 4,704,000 (6,775,000); Saskatchewan, 2,707,000 (1,378,000); and Prince Edward Island, 549,000 (951,000) (13 & 14)

Shipments Of Veneers, Plywoods
In October and January-October

Shipments of both veneers and plywoods were higher in October than in the corresponding month last year. January-October shipments of veneers were down from a year earlier by plywoods increased.

October's shipments of veneers totalled 68,860,000 square feet versus 53,514,000 a year ago, bringing 10-month shipments to 621,998,000 square feet versus 724,091,000. The month's shipments of plywoods amounted to 83,880,000 square feet versus 66,080,000, and 10-month shipments aggregated 762,664,000 square feet versus 693,016,000. Month-end stocks of veneers declined to 35,117,000 square feet from 42,408,000 and plywoods to 35,412,000 square feet from 38,806,000. (15)

MORE

Sales of Clay Products Up In August, 8 Months Sales of clay products by Canadian producers in August were valued at \$3,191,504, 26% higher than last year's \$2,533,502. This raised cumulative sales for the first 8 months of 1954 11% to \$20,151,138 from last year's \$18,186,225.

January-August sales were as follows by items: building brick, \$13,453,609 (\$11,305,237 a year earlier); structural tile, \$2,254,591 (\$2,258,995); drain tile, \$1,270,383 (\$1,159,234); sewer pipe, \$2,122,801 (\$2,299,962); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$201,067 (\$272,436); and pottery, \$297,297 (\$320,184). (16)

Rubber Consumption Down In October Combined consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaim rubber in October declined to 6,678 tons from 7,250 in the preceding month, and month-end stocks fell to 11,856 tons from 12,073. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rubber rose to 8,267 tons from 8,175. (17)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Hourly And Weekly Earnings In Manufacturing Higher At October 1 Hourly and weekly averages of earnings in manufacturing were higher in the week ending October 1, according to advance figures. The Canada average of weekly wages was \$57.70 versus \$57.06 a month earlier and hourly earnings averaged 139.7¢ versus 139.5¢. The work-week averaged 41.3 hours versus 40.9.

Earnings were higher in mining as a whole, the hourly figure rising 1¢ to 156.8¢ at October 1 and weekly earnings by \$1.68 to \$68.05. Longer hours in coal mines and wage-rate increases in metal mines were contributing factors. Seasonally reduced activity was reported by the 2 components of the construction group and the averages of hours and earnings showed little change. Average hourly earnings in the service group were higher due to the release of lower-paid seasonal help in summer hotels.

Average Weekly Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Oct.1 1953	Sept.1 1954	Oct.1 1954	Oct.1 1953	Sept.1 1954	Oct.1 1954	Oct.1 1954	Sept.1 1954	Oct.1 1954
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.5	40.9	41.3	136.6	139.5	139.7	56.69	57.06	57.70
Durable Goods	41.9	41.0	41.5	148.5	150.9	151.6	62.22	61.87	62.91
Non-Durable Goods	41.1	40.8	41.1	123.7	128.4	128.1	50.84	52.39	52.65
Mining	43.2	42.6	43.4	154.8	155.8	156.8	66.87	66.37	68.05
Transportation	45.5	44.7	45.4	137.3	141.2	141.6	62.47	63.12	64.29
Construction	43.4	41.8	41.8	146.6	144.2	144.5	63.62	60.28	60.40
Service	41.5	40.9	40.7	79.7	81.7	84.1	33.08	33.42	34.23

Creamery Butter Stocks Up Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on December 9 were 13% larger than a year earlier, totalling 63,162,000 pounds versus 55,742,000. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 3,364 pounds (3,655 last year); Montreal, 31,224 (26,997); Toronto, 10,562 (11,265); Winnipeg, 12,704 (8,649); Regina, 1,187 (849); Saskatchewan, 339 (222); Edmonton, 1,819 (1,783); Calgary, 606 (671); and Vancouver, 1,357 (1,651).

Storage Stocks Of Meat 14% Lower On December 1 Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on December 1 were down 14% from a year earlier. Total holdings were 67,127,000 pounds versus 77,592,000. Stocks of frozen meat were 31,617,000 pounds versus 43,257,000, fresh meat 20,441,000 pounds versus 19,582,000, and cured meat 15,069,000 pounds versus 14,753,000. (18)

Production, Stocks Of Process Cheese Production of process cheese declined in November, amounting to 3,771,000 pounds versus 3,960,000 in the preceding month and 4,346,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative output for the January-November period to 40,557,000 pounds, down 2% from last year's 41,456,000 pounds. Manufacturer's stocks at the end of November were 1,133,000 pounds versus 1,319,000 a month earlier and 1,828,000 a year ago.

Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables Smaller stocks of fresh vegetables were held in cold and common storage on December 1 this year than last. Potato stocks were 19,523,000 bushels (23,294,000 a year ago); onions, 463,000 bushels (1,026,000); carrots, 465,000 bushels (729,000); cabbage, 203,000 bushels (291,000); and celery, 64,000 crates (153,000). Stocks of apples were larger at 6,122,000 bushels versus 4,846,000 last year but holdings of pears were smaller at 80,000 bushels versus 105,000. Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives on December 1 were larger, amounting to 38,038,000 pounds versus 32,473,000 but the holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine were slightly smaller at 21,364,000 pounds versus 22,058,000. (19)

Wheat Supplies And Exports Of Four Major Exporting Countries Supplies of wheat remaining on or about November 1 in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,949,600,000 bushels, 3% below October's 2,006,000,000 bushels, but up 2% from last year's 1,916,500,000 bushels. November 1 supplies were held as follows: United States, 1,133,900,000 bushels (1,033,700,000 a year ago); Canada, 659,900,000 (769,600,000); Australia, 99,400,000 (43,800,000); and Argentina, 56,400,000 (69,400,000).

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four exporting countries in the first quarter of the current Canadian crop year, at 177,500,000 bushels, were down 3.1% from last year's 183,100,000. The quarter's exports from Canada declined to 73,300,000 bushels from 79,200,000 and the United States to 49,100,000 bushels from 54,800,000. Exports from Argentina increased to 33,700,000 bushels from 32,500,000 and Australia to 21,400,000 bushels from 16,600,000. (20)

MORE

Visible Supplies Of Wheat Slightly Lower Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on December 1 totalled 337,740,000 bushels, slightly below the preceding week's 338,153,000 bushels and last year's corresponding total of 340,466,000 bushels. Deliveries of wheat from Prairie farms in the week were down to 8,240,000 bushels from 9,350,000 a year ago but overseas export clearances rose to 6,211,000 bushels from 4,435,000. (21)

Value Of Sea-Fish Catch Increased 23% In October Canadian sea-fishermen landed 2% more fish this October but the value of the catch jumped 23%. The month's landings weighed 179,949,000 pounds and were valued at \$6,629,000 versus 177,006,000 pounds valued at \$5,388,000 a year earlier. In the January-October period sea-fish landings rose to 1,611,621,000 pounds from 1,455,036,000, and the value climbed to \$74,020,000 from \$68,580,000.

East-coast fishermen landed 67,132,000 pounds of sea-fish in October, 5% more than last year's 63,789,000, and the value was 3% higher at \$2,178,000 versus \$2,121,000. During the 10-month period the catch amounted to 1,172,748,000 pounds, larger by 6% than last year's 1,103,262,000, and the value increased 5% to \$43,191,000 from \$40,991,000. On the Pacific coast October landings were slightly lower at 112,817,000 pounds versus 113,217,000 last year but the value jumped 36% to \$4,451,000 from \$3,267,000. Cumulative landings of all species in the 10 months increased to 438,873,000 pounds from 351,774,000 and the value moved up to \$30,829,000 from \$27,589,000.

Cold storage stocks of frozen fish on November 1 totalled 67,290,000 pounds versus 65,822,000 a month earlier and 64,532,000 a year earlier. Exports of fish and fish products during the January-October period were valued at \$107,096,000, an amount 12% higher than the comparable figure for 1953. This rise may be attributed chiefly to increased sales of fillets mainly to the United States and of canned salmon to the United Kingdom. (22)

Annual Report On Live Stock And Animal Products For 1953 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its annual report on live stock and animal products for the year 1953. The 35th in an annual series, the present report contains statistical data on numbers and values of live stock, slaughterings, marketings, stocks, prices, imports and exports. Data are also included on production, prices, imports and exports of wool and hides and skins. A section of the report contains freight rates on live stock and meats. (23)

Smaller Pack Of Tomatoes This Year Commercial canners packed smaller quantities of tomatoes this year than last, according to a special compilation released by the Bureau. This year's pack of tomatoes amounted to 2,172,805 dozen containers (3,921,164 last year) and the net weight of contents was 43,530,722 pounds (87,736,356). Tomato juice pack totalled 4,592,462 dozen containers (4,553,419) and the contents weighed 95,453,010 pounds (97,309,989). Pack of tomato pulp, paste and puree amounted to 175,278 dozen containers (202,166) and the contents weighed 10,490,420 pounds (10,182,980).

MORE

Production Of Creamery Butter, Cheddar Cheese Higher In November & 11 Months

Production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese increased in November and the first 11 months this year as

compared with a year earlier. Ice Cream production was higher in the month but lower in the cumulative period, while November's output of concentrated milk products was unchanged from a year earlier but 11-month production rose moderately.

Creamery butter production in November amounted to 17,107,000 pounds versus 16,249,000 in the same month last year, bringing the January-November total to 299,719,000 pounds versus 289,196,000. Domestic disappearance in November totalled 27,057,000 versus 25,605,000, and in the January-November period totalled 266,986,000 pounds versus 260,868,000.

November's production of cheddar cheese amounted to 4,226,000 pounds versus 3,819,000, and January-November output aggregated 79,582,000 pounds versus 72,606,000. Ice cream production in November totalled 1,696,000 gallons versus 1,515,000, and in the 11 months aggregated 27,045,000 gallons versus 27,318,000.

Production of concentrated milk in November amounted to 24,030,000 pounds versus 23,950,000, bringing the 11-month output to 428,508,000 pounds versus 417,159,000. (24)

Butter And Cheese Stocks Larger On December First

Cold storage stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese, skim milk powder and eggs were larger on December 1 than at the same time last year, but

holdings of evaporated whole milk and poultry meat were smaller. December 1 stocks of creamery butter were 103,792,000 pounds (82,506,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 46,350,000 pounds (35,961,000); evaporated whole milk, 49,108,000 pounds (50,559,000); skim milk powder, 13,730,000 pounds (11,680,000); eggs, 291,000 cases (166,000); poultry meat, 27,428,000 pounds (29,025,000). (25)

Margarine Production, Stocks

November's output of margarine amounted to 10,921,000 pounds, down from October's 11,717,000 pounds but up from last year's November total of 10,794,000 pounds. Cumulative production in the January-November period rose to 105,984,000 pounds from 100,058,000 a year earlier. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on December 1 totalled 3,385,000 pounds versus 3,126,000 on November 1 and 3,297,000 at the same time last year. (26)

Wine Sales And Production

Canadian wineries sold 4,355,934 gallons of fermented wine for \$10,952,615 in 1953 as compared with 4,502,282 gallons sold for \$11,258,650 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report.

Wine produced in 1953 and placed in storage for maturing totalled 4,135,190 gallons valued at \$2,667,890 as compared with 4,936,052 gallons valued at \$3,205,614. Deducing the prime cost of wine produced in previous years and sold in 1953, the net value of the industry's production was \$9,656,670 as compared with \$10,332,557. Ontario accounted for almost 87% of the total net value of production. (27)

Consumer Price Indexes
For 10 Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes for six of the ten regional centres moved slightly lower between October 1 and November 1, while two were unchanged and two advanced. Movements of group indexes were mixed. Food series were lower at all but two centres, as decreases were general for all pork items, a few cuts of beef, coffee and citrus fruits. There were more than sufficient to offset advances for tea and most fresh and canned vegetables.

Shelter indexes continued to move up while other commodities and services series were unchanged to higher. Increases in the latter group reflected higher prices for theatre admissions and personal care items in a number of cities. Household operation indexes were generally weaker, as scattered decreases occurred for fuel, furniture and electrical appliance items. Declines in most sub-group components of the clothing series were reflected in lower indexes in most centres.

Total indexes for November 1st and October 1st, and November 1st group index detail are below. They show changes in prices of goods and services in each city, and do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

<u>Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities</u>							
	<u>Total Indexes</u>		<u>Group Indexes - November 1, 1954</u>				
	<u>Oct.1, 1954</u>	<u>Nov.1, 1954</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Shelter</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Household Operation</u>	<u>Other Commodities and Services</u>
St. John's*	103.0	102.8	100.9	107.5	101.8	102.9	103.5
Halifax	114.6	114.5	107.5	123.3	114.9	118.9	116.9
Saint John	117.6	117.5	113.4	122.6	117.9	116.4	123.0
Montreal	117.0	117.1	115.6	134.1	107.1	115.9	116.8
Ottawa	117.3	117.2	112.7	130.9	111.3	116.4	119.6
Toronto	118.9	118.9	111.2	143.7	110.4	116.1	119.4
Winnipeg	115.5	115.7	112.0	124.9	112.5	113.6	118.0
Saskatoon -							
Regina	115.2	114.8	112.5	115.0	116.4	118.4	113.0
Edmonton -							
Calgary	115.6	115.3	112.1	121.0	112.6	115.5	118.7
Vancouver	118.6	118.6	112.3	126.0	112.7	125.4	122.6

* Index on the base June 1951 = 100

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price IndexDecember 9December 2
(1935-39=100)November 11

Total Common Stock	205.2	202.2	199.2
Industrials	209.2	206.0	202.4
Utilities	180.4	177.6	174.0
Banks	223.0	221.2	225.3

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	100.1	98.4	97.7
Golds	66.9	65.5	66.2
Base Metals	176.1	173.8	169.8

Domestic Exports Down 8% In
October And 9% In 10 Months

Canada's commodity exports in October were valued at \$311,700,000, 9% below last year's corresponding total of \$343,400,000. This decline resulted from a drop of 6.4% in volume and 3% in average prices.

Cumulative value of exports in the January-October period declined 8.2% to \$3,128,300,000 from \$3,410,900,000, volume falling 5.7% and prices 2.7%. Main factors in the overall drop in total value of exports both in October and the 10 months were the sharp decreases in wheat, other grains and wheat flour.

Exports to the United States were down 5% in October and 5.5% in the 10-month period. Shipments in October were valued at \$138,579,000 versus \$198,618,000 a year earlier and in the 10 months totalled \$1,890,561,000 versus \$1,999,041,000.

Exports to the U.S. accounted for 60.5% of total shipments to all countries in October, up from last year's 58.1%, and the 10-month proportion rose to 60.4% from 58.6%.

A mixed trend was evident in October in the main commodity groups, with largest decreases in agricultural and vegetable products and iron and products, and largest increase in wood and paper and chemicals. In the 10 months there were decreases in all main groups except animals and animal products.

Exports to the United Kingdom in October dropped to \$46,224,000 from \$55,514,000 and in the January-October period to \$505,150,000 from \$562,280,000. Sharp decreases in agricultural products and lesser declines in iron and products and miscellaneous commodities more than offset increases in the other groups both in October and the 10 months.

October's exports to all other Commonwealth countries in October rose to \$18,954,000 from \$15,997,000, but the 10-month value fell to \$161,186,000 from \$201,097,000. Shipments were higher in value to New Zealand both in the month and 10 months but lower to the Union of South Africa.

India's total was higher for the month but sharply lower for the 10 months, while Australia's value was slightly lower for October but higher for the cumulative period.

Shipments to Latin American countries in October dropped to \$11,904,000 from \$18,285,000 and in the 10 months to \$153,129,000 from \$162,933,000. Among major markets there were decreases both in the month and 10 months in exports to Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, but increases to Brazil and Cuba. Shipments to Colombia were lower in value in October but higher in the cumulative period.

Increases exports to Italy, Netherlands and Yugoslavia more than offset smaller exports to Belgium and Luxembourg, Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, and total exports to European countries climbed in October to \$36,167,000 from \$33,155,000. With smaller shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland more than offsetting increased exports to France, Federal Republic of Germany and Norway, the area total for the 10-month period dropped to \$268,399,000 from \$314,082,000.

MORE

Mainly resulting from a sharp decrease in exports to Japan, October's exports to all other countries fell to \$8,710,000 from \$20,906,000. In the January-October period the group value dropped to \$139,323,000 from \$158,793,000, smaller shipments to Japan, Egypt and Lebanon, more than counterbalancing larger exports to Israel, the Philippines and Turkey.

Commodity group values in October were as follows: agricultural and vegetable products, \$65,100,000 (\$99,800,000 a year ago); animals and animal products, \$19,900,000 (\$16,100,000); fibres, textiles and products, \$1,500,000 (\$1,900,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$115,700,000 (\$111,800,000); iron and products, \$18,800,000 (\$27,400,000); non-ferrous metals and products, \$55,600,000 (\$49,200,000); non-metallic minerals and products, \$12,900,000 (\$13,600,000); chemicals and allied products, \$14,700,000 (\$10,800,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$7,700,000 (\$12,900,000).

January-October commodity group values were as follows: agricultural and vegetable products, \$619,200,000 (\$896,400,000); animals and animal products, \$217,900,000 (\$205,700,000); fibres, textiles and products, \$16,400,000 (\$20,000,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$1,122,900,000 (\$1,070,500,000); iron and products, \$253,600,000 (\$308,900,000); non-ferrous metals and products, \$579,100,000 (\$573,700,000); non-metallic minerals and products, \$117,700,000 (\$121,100,000); chemicals and allied products, \$125,400,000 (\$114,800,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$75,900,000 (\$100,000,000). (28)

The following table shows the value of Canada's major exports. These are listed in order of value for this year's January-October period.

	October		January-October	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	(Thousands of dollars)			
Newsprint paper	51,321	50,127	508,784	519,313
Wheat	52,297	31,025	492,467	293,459
Planks & boards	25,408	29,932	238,968	263,726
Wood pulp	21,879	22,532	204,196	224,466
Aluminum & products	12,310	14,744	145,723	152,753
Nickel	13,157	14,815	134,835	150,617
Copper and products	9,681	9,901	106,967	109,165
Fish & fishery products	8,768	11,701	93,184	104,997
Grains, other than wheat	20,983	10,300	163,342	94,827
Flour of wheat	7,377	6,659	84,863	74,968
Farm machinery & implements ..	3,050	1,909	67,986	71,623
Asbestos & products	7,497	7,985	69,574	67,147
Zinc & products	3,796	3,740	50,955	45,900
Alcoholic beverages	7,501	6,319	49,834	45,497
Precious metals, except gold ..	2,685	3,652	36,236	39,980
Fertilizers	3,467	2,727	36,186	35,696
Lead & products	3,283	2,788	32,460	32,722
Iron ore	5,238	4,303	26,484	28,638

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1-National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, Third Quarter, 1954, 25¢
- 2-Chain Store Sales & Stocks, October, 10¢
- 3-Department Store Sales & Stocks, October, 10¢
- 4-Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 5-Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments,
Third Quarter, 1954, 25¢
- 6-Steel Ingots, November, 10¢
- 7-Coal & Coke Statistics, September, 25¢
- 8-M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October, 10¢
- 9-M: Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, September, 10¢
- 10-Motor Vehicle Shipments, October, 10¢
- 11-New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, October, 20¢
- 12-M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, October, 10¢
- 13-Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,
September, 25¢
- 14-Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
September, 25¢
- 15-M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, October, 10¢
- 16-M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, August, 10¢
- 17-Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, October, 10¢
- 18-M: Stocks of Meat in Cold Storage, December 1, 10¢
- 19-M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, December 1, 10¢
- 20-The Wheat Review, November, 20¢
- 21-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 22-Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, October, 25¢
- 23-Live Stock & Animal Products Statistics, 1953, 50¢
- 24-Dairy Factory Production, November, 10¢
- 25-Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, December 1, 10¢
- 26-M: Margarine Statistics, November, 10¢
- 27-Wine Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 28-Domestic Exports (Summary), October, 20¢
- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, October, 10¢

M -Memorandum

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

Farm Cash Income The nation's farm cash income from the sale of farm products for the first nine months of 1954 showed a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with the same period in 1953. Wheat continues to account for more of the decline than any other single commodity.

10 Cars to Every 43 Canadians At the end of the 1953 registration year there were ten motor vehicles registered for every 43 Canadians. Alberta had the largest number of motor vehicles in relation to population with ten for every 31 persons, and Ontario lead in passenger cars at ten per 44 persons.

More Spirits Sold Sales of beverage spirits during 1953 amounted to \$113,502,476 an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 or 9% over the 1952 total. Canadian rye accounted for this value increase, rising from \$74,104,248 to 85,761,941.

More PEI Lumber Value of lumber produced in Prince Edward Island in 1953 increased by 10.2% over the value for 1952, or from \$275,061 to \$302,984. Principal products include balsam fir and spruce in sawn lumber, and box shooks, shingles and lath.

Less Wine Made Production of wine for storage and maturing in Canada in 1953 amounted to 4,135,190 gallons, a decrease of 800,862 gallons from 1952. Sales totalled 4,355,934 gallons, down 146,348. Ontario accounted for almost 87% of the total net value of production.

Motor Vehicle Accidents During the first half of 1954, some 102,862 motor vehicle accidents were reported--1,082 persons died and 25,967 were injured. Of the total number of accidents, Quebec accounted for 36 per cent, followed by Ontario with 29.5 per cent from Jan. 1 to June 30.

More Beekeepers But Less Honey Preliminary estimates show that in 1954 14,740 beekeepers with 340,000 colonies produced 19,898,000 pounds or an average of 58 pounds per colony. The estimated production, however, shows a decline of 25% over the 1953 production, although the number of beekeepers increased by over 5%.

3,430,672 Motor Vehicles Registrations of motor vehicles in 1953 amounted to a total of 3,430,672 an increase of 8.7 per cent over the preceding year --passenger cars accounting for 73 per cent of this number. Ontario alone claims 40 per cent of the total registrations.

More Cleaners There were 1,029 dry cleaning and dyeing plants in 1953, and increase of 38 over the preceding year. Receipts of \$64,029,307 represented a ten-fold increase over the early thirties and an increase of 10% over the preceding year. The number of employees increased by 3% and salaries and wages by 10%.

Ontario Leads In Rooms Per Dwelling With 45% of total Ontario leads all provinces in lumber of dwellings with ten or more rooms, according to recent estimates. Quebec is next with 30%

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729430