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**DOMINION BUREAU
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: Birth registrations for August set a new ~~record for a month~~ and death registrations were at a five-year high for August. Marriage registrations were moderately below last year's August level. Tally for the first eight months: 3.7% more births, 4% more deaths, 2.7% fewer marriages than last year. (Page 12)

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Labour: Industrial employment advanced for the fourth month in a row to reach a 19-month high at July 1, some 2.9% above the levels of both June 1 and July 1 last year. The expansion affected both men and women workers and was common to almost all industries. Industry's payroll was 3.1% larger than a month earlier and 6.4% fatter than at the start of July 1954. Weekly earnings averaged \$60.87, some 11¢ more than at June 1 and \$1.89 more than at July 1 last year. (Page 9)

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Agriculture: Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat were sharply below the 1954 level in the second week of September and visible supplies were 7.7% larger on September 14... Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the 1954-55 crop year were 3.7% smaller than in 1953-54 but 30% larger than the 10-year 1944-53 average. (Page 3)

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Food: More sugar, shortening, lard, tallow, margarine and other spreads but less coconut, salad and cooking oils and grease were produced this August than a year earlier... After a 5% dip in July, milk production returned to about last year's level in August... Nine-city stocks of creamery butter were 14% larger than last year on September 22. (Pages 3 & 4)

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Manufacturing: August outputs were larger this year for hardboard and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles, smaller for asphalt floor tiles... Production was up this July for steel wire, wire fencing and rope, nails, tacks and staples... Factory sales of electric storage batteries jumped 23% above the 1954 level in July with most of the increase in automotive types. (Pages 5 & 6)

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Transportation: In the second week of September railway car loadings were up 11% over a year earlier, while receipts from foreign connections were up nearly 30%. Grain loadings were off sharply but there were substantial increases for iron ore, fuel oil, sand, gravel and crushed stone, and automobiles, trucks and parts... The flow of oil through Canadian pipe lines set another new record in July and topped last year's July deliveries by one-third. (Page 8)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were 10.3% above the 1954 level in the week ending September 17. (Page 14)

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Crop Conditions Across Canada Good progress has been made with harvesting under near-ideal weather conditions in most parts of the Prairie Provinces, according to the crop report issued September 21. Threshing of cereal grains is practically completed in Manitoba and less than 15% remains to be done in Saskatchewan. In Alberta, progress has been variable, with up to 90% completed in south eastern areas, less than one-third in western areas south of Red Deer, and more than one-half north of this point and east to the border. Recent rains are delaying completion of harvest in the Peace River area, many central Alberta districts and in the Foothills. Harvesting of flaxseed is virtually completed in Manitoba, about half finished in Saskatchewan and well under way in Alberta. With few exceptions, grain yields and quality are good and crops are being harvested under dry conditions. Little damage has occurred in the last month except for frost in local areas, particularly in Alberta.

Rapid progress is being made with fall work in practically all sections of Ontario. Seeding of an increased acreage of fall wheat is nearing completion, with many early-seeded fields already well above ground. Continued dry weather, particularly in parts of Western Ontario, has resulted in some reduction from increases originally planned and in uneven germination. Silo filling is well advanced, with yields of fodder corn generally satisfactory. Late crops are maturing rapidly and harvesting of some early soybeans, dry beans and grain corn has started. Harvesting of peaches is finished and apple picking is under way. Rains have fallen recently in some districts, but more would be helpful in promoting germination of fall wheat and growth of pastures, and in facilitating after-harvest cultivation and ploughing.

Harvesting of grain crops in Quebec is practically completed in the central and western parts of the province and is progressing well in the remaining districts. Yields vary from fair to good but quality is poor. The harvesting of a good potato crop is in full swing and in a number of places the ensiling of an average crop of corn is underway. Canning and other vegetable crops are yielding well. Pastures and aftermath are in excellent condition. Generally speaking, apple production will be large this year. The outturn of flue-cured tobacco is expected to be above average except in Joliette and Berthier counties, and yields of pipe and cigar tobacco larger than earlier anticipated. Rain is needed in many areas to facilitate fall ploughing.

Grain harvesting is well on the way to completion in the Maritime Provinces with yields, except in some areas, tending to be somewhat lower than last year. Late blight on potatoes is fairly widespread but damage is not considered severe in most areas. Potato yields in Prince Edward Island vary from good to fair and digging will be general in about another week. Potato digging is well under way in New Brunswick where average to above-average yields are reported. A good apple crop is being picked in all three provinces. Pastures vary from good in most parts of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick to light in some sections of Nova Scotia.

Harvesting of grain crops in southern areas of British Columbia is nearing completion. In the central interior around Prince George the barley harvest is complete and harvesting of wheat and oats is becoming general. In the Peace River District about 65 per cent of the grains are threshed. Range land pastures are generally in very good condition. (1)

Crop-Year Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye And Flaxseed Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the crop year 1954-55 amounted to 114,400,000 bushels, below the preceding year's 182,000,000 bushels but above the 10-year (1944-1953) average of 87,800,000 bushels, according to the Bureau's coarse grains quarterly. With the exception of flaxseed, exports of each of the grains were down from 1953-54 levels.

Canada's 1954-55 oats exports totalling 21,600,000 bushels, reflected the major decline in Canadian grain shipments. For three consecutive years (1951-52 -- 1953-54) Canadian exports of oats exceeded 60,000,000 bushels, with the major portion going each year to the United States. In 1954-55 exports of this grain to the United States amounted to only 14,800,000 bushels as against 65,900,000 in 1953-54.

Exports of Canadian barley in 1954-55 amounted to 77,100,000 bushels, a decline of about 13,000,000 from the 1953-54 level, but more than double the 10-year average of 34,100,000 bushels. The United Kingdom increased its total purchases of Canadian barley to 48,500,000 bushels as against 19,600,000 in 1953-54.

Exports of Canadian rye during the past crop year totalled 9,300,000 bushels compared with 16,800,000 during 1953-54 and the 10-year average of 7,800,000. The Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands were the principal markets for Canada rye during 1954-55, taking some 3,300,000 and 2,200,000 bushels, respectively.

Flaxseed exports during 1954-55 amounted to 6,300,000 bushels, exceeding both the 1953-54 total of 5,200,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 3,500,000. Principal markets for Canadian flaxseed in the past crop year were: Japan, 1,500,000 bushels; France, 1,200,000; the United Kingdom and Belgium 1,100,000 bushels each. (2)

Wheat Visible Up Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on September 14 totalled 376,958,000 bushels, an increase of 7.7% over last year's corresponding total of 349,907,000 bushels. Overseas export clearances during the second week of September dropped to 1,640,000 bushels from 7,547,000 a year ago. (3)

Creamery Butter Stocks Larger Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 22 totalled 81,008,000 pounds, 14% larger than last year's corresponding total of 70,826,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 5,351 pounds (3,991 a year ago); Montreal, 39,549 (33,186); Toronto, 10,009 (11,983); Winnipeg, 18,814 (14,565); Regina, 1,480 (1,449); Saskatoon, 794 (526); Edmonton, 2,521 (2,856); Calgary, 712 (883); and Vancouver, 1,778 (1,387).

Sales Of Fluid Milk & Cream Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk equivalent, rose 3% in July and 4% in the January-July period as compared with a year earlier. Combined July sales amounted to 433,217,000 pounds and seven-month sales to 3,066,607,000 pounds. All provinces except Prince Edward Island shared in the increased sales. Milk sales rose 4% in July to 360,374,000 pounds but cream sales declined 2% to 72,843,000 pounds. (4)

August Milk Production
About Same As Last Year

Milk production in August appears to have levelled off to approximately the same quantity as a year earlier. This reverses the situation reported in July, when the farm milk supply fell 5% below that of July, 1954. The estimated total output of 1,800,000,000 pounds, however, represents a slight decrease from July. Milk utilized for factory production showed a relationship similar to last year. Differing from other seasons, more milk was used for cheese and concentrated milk products than in July.

Total butter production in July amounted to 41,960,000 pounds, including dairy butter amounting to 1,565,000 pounds against 1,683,000 in July last year. The domestic disappearance of butter - dairy, creamery and whey butter included - is placed at 25,506,000 pounds, making a total of 176,600,000 pounds for the seven months ended July. The per capita disappearance for the seven months was practically the same as for the 1954 period at 11.44 pounds. Domestic disappearance of cheddar cheese in the month was down to 6,174,000 pounds compared to 6,259,000 a year earlier, but up in the seven months to 42,346,000 compared to 39,830,000 pounds last year.

Farm cash income from the sale of dairy products in July amounted to an estimated \$44,520,000, nearly 4% less than a year ago, while the price received for dairy products sold by farmers was up to \$2.66 (weighted average price per hundred pounds of milk) as against \$2.61 in July last year. (5)

Production of Oils & Fats Larger quantities of margarine and spreads, shortening, lard and tallow were produced in August than in the corresponding month last year. Coconut oil, salad and cooking oils, and grease were produced in smaller amounts than last year.

Production of margarine (including spreads) amounted to 9,177,000 pounds in August (8,293,000 a year ago); shortening, 12,472,000 (12,358,000); refined coconut oil, 1,256,000 (1,349,000); refined salad and cooking oil, 2,263,000 (2,625,000); lard, 7,708,000 (5,940,000); tallow, 10,930,000 (9,899,000); and grease, 651,000 (745,000).

January-August production totals follow: margarine and spreads, 81,356,000 pounds (72,591,000 last year); shortening, 98,165,000 (101,671,000); refined coconut oil, 8,346,000 (8,731,000); refined salad and cooking oil, 15,441,000 (19,812,000); lard, 67,703,000 (55,766,000); tallow, 88,706,000 (82,332,000); and grease, 6,172,000 (6,406,000). (6)

Sugar Supplies In August

Refinery stocks of refined beet and cane sugar at the end of August totalled 104,847,000 pounds, slightly below last year's corresponding total of 106,574,000 pounds but holdings of raw cane sugar rose to 88,649,000 pounds from 71,491,000 a year ago, DBS reports.

Raw cane sugar receipts rose to 133,201,000 pounds from 107,074,000 a year earlier and meltings and sales to 165,209,000 pounds from 140,539,000. Production of refined beet and cane sugar in August increased to 155,977,000 pounds from 133,310,000 and sales to 164,317,000 pounds from 150,663,000. (7)

Production And Shipments
Of Hard Board Increased

Larger quantities of hard board were produced and shipped in August and the first eight months this year than last, DBS reports. In August there were 19,374,128 square feet produced (12,128,189 a year ago), 10,738,899 square feet shipped (8,422,741), and 8,100,909 square feet shipped for export (2,680,303). In the January-August period 125,287,469 square feet were produced (96,791,854), 76,455,882 shipped in Canada (72,486,914), and 51,108,901 shipped for export (21,671,465). (8)

Lumber Production Up In 6 Months

Canadian production of sawn lumber increased in the first six months of this year as compared with a year earlier. In British Columbia there was an increase of 19% to 2,383,696,000 board feet from 2,004,273,000, and 11% in the rest of Canada to 1,638,995,000 board feet from 1,478,307,000.

Half-year output in Quebec amounted to 504,848,000 board feet (515,356,000 a year ago); Ontario, 341,664,000 (284,795,000); Alberta 327,130,000 (278,047,000); Nova Scotia, 221,342,000 (158,752,000); New Brunswick, 147,040,000 (145,728,000); Saskatchewan, 64,531,000 (69,369,000); Manitoba 27,322,000 (21,579,000); and Prince Edward Island, 5,118,000 (4,681,000). (9 & 10)

Production Of Floor Tiles

Production of asphalt floor tiles declined in August from a year earlier but the month's output of the vinyl-asbestos type increased substantially. January-August production of both types was up from a year earlier.

August's output of asphalt floor tiles amounted to 1,152,513 square feet versus 1,615,925 in the same month last year, bringing the cumulative total to 11,384,672 square feet versus 10,872,853. Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles rose in August to 651,192 square feet from 488,321 and in the January-August period to 6,747,209 square feet from 3,982,332. (11)

Production Of Steel Wire
And Nails Increased In July

Canadian manufacturers produced larger quantities of steel wire, wire fencing, wire rope, and nails, tacks and staples in July and the first seven months this year than a year earlier.

The month's production totals were as follows: steel wire, 25,105 tons (21,428 a year ago); wire fencing, 1,484 tons (1,257); wire rope, 1,806 (1,200); and nails, tacks and staples, 5,791 (5,233). January-July production: steel wire, 218,471 tons (190,031 a year ago); wire rope, 15,622 (13,410); and nails, tacks and staples, 47,842 tons (45,210). (12)

Battery Sales Increased

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in July were valued at \$1,494,980. In the January-July period the value moved up to \$13,361,779 from \$12,324,012. Most of the increase occurred in the sales of automotive-type batteries. (13)

Production Of Leather And Stocks of Hides And Skins

Production of cattle sole leather was lower in July than in the corresponding month last year but there were increases in cattle upper and glove and garment leather. Production of calf and kip skin and horse leather also advanced.

Production of cattle sole leather amounted to 711,117 pounds (754,456 a year ago); cattle upper leather, 3,089,768 square feet (2,651,490); cattle glove and garment leather, 426,722 square feet (285,345); calf and kip skin upper leather, 501,804 square feet (326,398); and glove and garment horse leather, 87,487 square feet (43,003).

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of July were as follows: cattle, 525,903 (530,878 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 444,990 (563,225); goat and kid skins, 9,335 (9,475); horse hides, 29,918 (15,123); and sheep and lamb skins, 41,561 dozen (32,613 dozen). (14)

Shipments Of Primary Steel Shapes Increased This May

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange rose sharply to 328,462 tons in May from 217,051 in the corresponding month last year and to 1,358,206 tons in the January-May period from 1,047,063 tons. Producers also interchanged larger amounts, rising to 150,420 tons in May from 109,792 and to 659,068 tons in the five months from 504,503. (15)

Canada's Motor Vehicle Industry

Factory value of products manufactured by Canada's motor vehicle industry in 1954 grossed \$666,287,000, a decline of 20.3% from the preceding year's all-time peak of \$835,555,000, the DBS reports. Factory shipments of motor vehicles dropped in number to 357,083 from 480,959 and in value to \$559,112,000 from \$738,607,000. Repair parts and accessories fell to \$33,659,000 from \$69,121,000 but all other products rose to \$73,515,000 from \$27,827,000.

Shipments of passenger cars fell in number to 287,191 from 360,385 in 1953 and in value to \$436,820,000 from \$539,524,000. Shipments of commercial vehicles were down in number to 69,892 from 120,892 from 120,574 and in value to \$122,292,000 from \$199,083,000. During 1954 an estimated 137,201 passenger cars and 21,031 commercial vehicles were withdrawn from use as compared with 155,753 of the former and 50,404 of the latter in 1953. There were 20 factories in operation both in 1953 and 1954. They employed 27,949 persons (32,973 in 1953) and paid them \$106,062,000 in salaries and wages (\$131,316,000) and the value added by manufacture was \$176,473,000 (\$273,598,000). (16)

Production Of Musical Instruments

Musical instruments and parts were produced in Canada last year to the value of \$12,843,000, about 5% below the preceding year's \$13,497,000, the DBS reports. The year's output included 5,935 upright pianos valued at \$2,288,603 (7,341 at \$2,902,840 in 1953); 65 grand pianos at \$71,111 (84 at \$94,007); piano strings and parts worth \$564,928 (\$673,677); 323 organs valued at \$1,271,075 (375 valued at \$1,395,834); 115,550 record players at \$2,939,305 (75,507 at \$2,096,200); and 10,051,749 phonograph records worth \$5,343,608 (11,785,357 worth \$5,956,501 in 1953). (17)

Ontario's Manufacturing Industries Set
Another New Production Record In 1953

The manufacturing industries of Ontario continued to expand during 1953, the selling value of factory shipments rising to an all-time high record of \$8,876,505,000, 6% larger than the preceding year's \$8,372,174,000. The number of establishments fell to 13,114 from 13,172 in 1952 but the employees increased to 634,554 from 609,696 and their earnings to \$2,017,982,000 from \$1,844,186,000. The cost of materials used climbed to \$4,560,135,000 from \$4,387,431,000 and the value added by manufacture to \$4,130,126,000 from \$3,811,107,000.

Despite the great industrial progress made by other provinces, Ontario continues to maintain its predominance and in 1953 produced about 50% of the nation's manufactured goods. Ontario also has the greatest diversification of manufacturing of any province. Certain industries, such as the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, heavy electrical machinery, agricultural implements, machine tools, starch and glucose, bicycles and the processing of raw tobacco are carried on in practically this province alone.

Of the 40 leading industries in Canada in 1953, a substantial number of them were dominated by Ontario's share of the total production. These industries, with the percentage which the production of each bears to that of the 1953 Canada totals are as follows: motor vehicles 98.7, motor vehicle parts 96.8, heavy electrical machinery 94, agricultural implements 91.2, rubber goods 81.8, primary iron and steel 76.8, radio and television sets and parts 72.4, iron castings 71.2, fruit and vegetable preparations 64.6, miscellaneous paper products 64.1, sheet metal products 60.8, printing and book-binding 58.7, aircraft and parts 58.6, industrial machinery 57.5, brass and copper products 55.3, paper boxes and bags 53.3, miscellaneous electrical apparatus 53, and furniture 50.4.

In addition, Ontario dominated many of the smaller industries in 1953 as follows: machine tools 100, starch and glucose 99.1, bicycles and parts 96.7, tobacco processing and packing 95.7, soaps and washing compounds 90.7, breakfast foods 89.3, carpets mats and rugs 88.5, fabric automobile accessories 88.4, leather tanneries 86.9, wine 86.6, typewriter supplies 86.2, artificial abrasives 85.3, cordage, rope and twine 82.6, batteries 81.1, sporting goods 79.3, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances 77.6, white metal alloys 76.6, household and office machinery 75.9, toys and games 74.9, scientific and professional equipment 74.6, jewellery and silverware 73.6, boilers and plate work 73.4, wool yarn 73.2, hardware, tools and cutlery 72.9, feed mills 67.9, aluminum products 62.5, animal oils and fats 61.6, acids alkalies and salts 58.8, confectionery 55.8, knitted goods 54.6, and hosiery 48.4. (18)

Paper Box and Bag Industry Canada's paper box and bag industry established new records in 1953. Gross selling value of products reached \$198,540,167, or 15.3% more than the \$172,150,881 reported in 1952, and the value added by manufacture rose 19.6% to \$81,755,394 from \$68,368,996. Cost of materials used increased 12.7% to \$115,598,568 from \$102,604,735. Salaries and wages increased 12.5% to \$38,752,738 from \$34,440,614 and the employees 7.4% to 14,042 from 13,074.

MORE

Factory shipments in 1953 in order of value were: corrugated boxes \$76,-601,265; folding boxes, \$42,131,427; bags (including tea and coffee bags, specialty bags, shopping bags, charcoal bags, multiwall sacks, etc.), \$27,747,-352; set-up boxes, \$15,221,780; self-opening square bags, \$6,729,895; special bags of glassine, waxed paper, cellophane, etc. \$2,545,144; round fibre or paperboard containers, \$2,074,562; wedge bags (including notion and novelty bags) \$1,846,859; millinery garment and laundry bags, \$1,716,778; waxed paper, \$1,509,496; single faced corrugated paper and wrappers, \$1,436,074 fibreboard boxes, \$1,413,186; and envelopes, \$770,144. (19)

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings Continue To Increase Car loadings on Canadian railways in the second week of September increased 11% to 88,726 cars from 79,901 in the corresponding week last year, raising cumulative loadings from the start of the year 10.4% to 2,801,640 cars versus 2,538,333.

Receipts from connections in the second week of September rose 29.8% to 30,381 cars from 23,399, and were up 13.7% in the cumulative period to 1,139,-762 cars from 1,002,813.

Loaded in greater volume in the week were: iron ore, 5,567 cars (1,255 in 1954); fuel oil, 2,191 (1,554); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 6,877 (4,764); "other" mine products, 3,234 (2,295); automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,572 (1,002); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 6,399 (4,904). Grain loadings fell to 5,400 cars from 8,410. (20)

Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil At New Peak In July Deliveries of oil through Canadian pipelines reached an all-time monthly peak of 19,699 barrels in July, one-third above last year's corresponding total of 14,793,000 barrels. In the January-July period the deliveries rose 25% to 123,361,208 barrels from 98,438,705 a year ago.

Provincial deliveries for the seven-month period follow: British Columbia, 16,000,828 barrels (7,229,544 a year ago); Alberta, 10,093,215 (9,491,131); Saskatchewan, 9,250,821 (8,004,818); Manitoba, 28,278,821 (23,208,729); Ontario, 21,406,919 (18,545,494); and Quebec, 38,330,604 (31,958,939). (21)

International Bridge, Ferry And Tunnel Companies In 1954 Net income of international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies in 1953 amounted to \$3,177,326, down 8.6% from the preceding year's \$3,451,119 in the preceding year.

Operating revenues for the year amounted to \$8,877,202 versus \$9,002,013, down 1.4%, but operating expenses were up to \$3,788,286 from \$3,750,885. Net operating revenues at \$5,088,916 were reduced from \$5,251,128 one year earlier.

Motor vehicles using these crossing numbered 15,912,562 compared with 16,039,765 in 1953. Pedestrians and passengers other than drivers totalled 31,678,365 against 32,227,120. (22)

Employment Higher At July First Canada's index of industrial employment at the beginning of July showed its fourth successive advance and reached a 19-month high of 115.0 as compared with 111.7 both in June and July last year, according to the Bureau's monthly report on employment and payrolls.

Weekly wages and salaries disbursed by the cooperating establishments were greater by 3.1% than in the week of June 1, bringing the payroll index to a new peak of 163.7, 6.4% higher than at July 1 last year. The per capita weekly earnings increased 11¢ in the month to \$60.87, and were \$1.89 above the July 1, 1954, average of \$58.98.

The upward movement in employment extended to workers of both sexes. As is usual at July 1, the gain over June among men was relatively larger, amounting to 3.2%, while that among women was 1.7%. The disparity results from marked seasonal activity in industries largely staffed by men.

As compared with July last year there were advances of 3.3% and 2.6% among men and women, respectively. The number of employees of the latter sex was 220 per 1,000, slightly below the proportions of 223 and 222 recorded a month and year earlier, respectively.

There was widespread improvement in the situation at the beginning of July. Employment generally mounted in all provinces, in 27 of the 32 cities for which data are available, in each of the industrial divisions surveyed, and in nearly all of their component groups. In most cases, the increases were seasonal in character.

The most pronounced gain in staff took place in manufacturing (1.9%), construction (7.6%), and forestry (23.5%). Expansion was recorded in both durable and non-durable divisions of manufacturing, raising factory employment generally to a higher level than in any month of last year. In almost all industries indexes were above those at July 1 last year. (23)

Farm Wages Show Little Change Annual wages of male farm help as at mid-August this year showed little change from a year earlier, according to the DBS. With board provided, average annual wages worked out at \$1,055 versus \$1,085 in 1954 and without board at \$1,515 versus \$1,510.

With board provided the annual average for eastern Canada was \$1,015 versus \$1,020 and without board at \$1,465 versus \$1,450. The western-Canada average with board stood at \$1,165 versus \$1,160 and without board at \$1,565 versus \$1,590.

With board the monthly average wage was \$103 for Canada as a whole versus \$106 and without board the average was \$130 versus \$139. The daily rate with board worked out at \$5.40 versus \$5.10 and without board at \$6.60 versus \$6.40. Hourly rates with board provided averaged out at 71¢ versus 70¢ and without board at 85¢ versus 83¢. (24)

Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing fell 0.4¢ at the beginning of July from the June 1 level, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average work week was fractionally shorter and the weekly wages figure, at \$59.35, was 31 cents below that of a month earlier. In the durable goods division the drop of half a cent in average hourly earnings was due, in part, to reduced hours and labour-management disputes in automotive plants and to heightened seasonal activity in sawmills. In the non-durable goods category, the effect of the additional employment of seasonal help in food-processing factories was partly offset by wage-rate increases in pulp and paper mills.

The average working week in mining was somewhat longer but the hourly earnings remained unchanged from a month ago. There were substantial increases in the number of wage-earners reported in both components of the construction industry at July 1. There was little change recorded in the average hourly earnings figure, but the average working week was 0.9 hours longer and the weekly wages rose by \$1.21 to \$59.67. Seasonal employment in summer hotels was largely responsible for slightly lower average hourly and weekly earnings in the service group.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending
June 1 and July 1, 1955 and July 1, 1954

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	June 1	July 1
	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1955
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	40.5	41.0	40.9	141.6	145.5	145.1	57.35	59.66	59.35
Durable Goods	40.9	41.3	41.0	151.6	156.2	155.7	62.00	64.51	63.84
Non-durable Goods .	40.1	40.7	40.7	130.8	133.8	133.6	52.45	54.46	54.38
Mining	42.8	42.7	43.7	156.1	160.0	160.0	66.81	68.32	69.44
Electric and Motor									
Transportation	45.0	44.8	45.2	140.7	144.2	143.5	63.32	64.60	64.86
Construction	41.0	39.5	40.4	147.5	148.0	147.7	60.48	58.46	59.67
Service	41.2	40.4	40.6	81.9	86.0	85.0	33.74	34.74	34.51

PRICES

Weekly Security Price Indexes (1935-39= 100)

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>September 22</u>	<u>September 15</u>	<u>August 25</u>
Total Common Stocks	259.2	259.0	249.1
Industrials	270.3	269.6	257.3
Utilities	211.8	212.2	207.6
Banks	257.4	260.2	262.6
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	129.0	130.0	131.8
Golds	75.3	75.8	75.9
Base Metals	251.8	254.1	259.7

Trade In Outstanding Securities Between
Canada And Other Countries In July

balance or capital export of \$9,800,000. The volume of trading was heavy and the turnover reached nearly \$225,000,000, only slightly below the record established in the preceding month. There was a purchase balance of \$8,600,000 in June and a sales balance of \$11,600,000 in July last year. In the January-July period there was a purchase balance of \$26,900,000 as compared with a sales balance of \$63,100,000 a year ago.

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries during July resulted in a purchase

Transactions with the United States led to a net capital export of \$11,200,000 in July. There continued to be substantial net sales of Canadian common and preference stocks to residents of the United States, although the balance of nearly \$10,000,000 was only half the very large inflow recorded in June. Net repurchases of other Canadian securities, however, amounted to \$25,000,000. There have been net repurchases from the United States of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures in 48 of the past 52 months. While repatriation occurred during July in each of the debtor classifications, the major part of the outflow was in respect of issues of provincial governments and government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues. On balance, Canadians sold foreign securities to United States residents in July. The net proceeds of \$4,000,000 reflected mainly sales of United States stocks. These transactions brought the net movement with the United States for the seven months ending July to \$44,000,000. Canadians have sold, on balance, \$90,000,000 of Canadian stocks and \$18,000,000 of foreign securities, but have repurchased \$153,000,000 of other Canadian securities.

The balance of security trading with the United Kingdom led to a capital inflow of \$4,500,000 in July. Canadians were net sellers of \$5,600,000 of Canadian securities, mainly common and preference stocks, but were net purchasers of \$1,100,000 of United Kingdom stocks. Sales of Canadian stocks have been characteristic of transactions with the United Kingdom in most months of many years, and net sales in the first seven months of 1955 amounted to \$21,000,000. Net purchases of United Kingdom stocks, although substantial in comparison with earlier months, were well below the figures for May and June; net purchases for the seven months amounted to nearly \$9,000,000. Transactions with other overseas countries led to a capital outflow of \$3,000,000 in July. There were net sales of non-residents of \$2,400,000 Canadian stocks, but these were more than offset by purchases of other securities mainly government of Canada issues. For the seven months of the year, there were net sales of \$15,000,000 of Canadian stocks and net purchases of about \$5,000,000 of Canadian bonds. (25)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales
Increased 10.3% In Week

Department store sales rose 10.3% during the week ending September 17 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All provinces shared in the rise, Alberta leading with a boost of 22.1%, followed by Saskatchewan with 12.9%, Atlantic Provinces 11.6%, Manitoba 11.2%, Quebec 10.3%, Ontario 7.7%, and British Columbia 6.3%.

Business Failures Up 3% in Half
Year But Liabilities Down 8%

Commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in the first half of this year rose about 3% in number as compared with a year earlier but estimated liabilities fell about 8%, the DBS reports. The half-year count of business failures was placed at 1,254 versus 1,219 and the liabilities at \$29,290,000 versus \$31,968,000.

The number of bankruptcies in the trade sector, where a large proportion of business mortalities occurs, dropped to 496 from 533 a year earlier. Failures of manufacturing establishments also fell off to 198 from 277. Insolvencies in the construction field, however, rose to 85 from 67, and in service to 229 from 209.

Business failures in Quebec declined to 887 from 902, in British Columbia to 42 from 46 and in the Atlantic Provinces to 18 from 24. Failures in Ontario increased substantially to 242 from 194 and in the Prairie Provinces to 65 from 53. (26)

T H E P E O P L E

Birth Registrations At
All-Time High In August

Birth registrations reached an all-time high for a month in August, DBS reports. Seven of the ten provinces had increases, bringing the national total to 41,598 as compared with 37,837 in August last. For the country as a whole 298,365 births were registered in the first eight months this year, an increase of 3.7% over the preceding year's 287,846. There were increases in all but three provinces.

Death registrations reached a five-year high for August at 10,533 and compared with 10,206 in July and 9,612 in the corresponding month last year. January-August registrations rose to 86,130 from 82,786.

Marriage registrations in August dropped to 13,086 from 13,942 in July and 13,255 in the corresponding month last year. The cumulative total of 73,868 for the first eight months of this year was 2.7% under the 1954 total of 75,946.

Birth registrations in August were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, 812 (798 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 288 (214); Nova Scotia, 1,535 (1,565); New Brunswick, 1,671 (1,470); Quebec, 13,437 (11,367); Ontario, 13,141 (12,571); Manitoba, 1,819 (1,997); Saskatchewan, 2,297 (2,383); Alberta, 3,341 (2,797); and British Columbia, 3,257 (2,675). (27)

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

- 1 -Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, 10¢ -- issued September 21
- 2 -Coarse Grains Quarterly, August, 25¢
- 3 -M: Grain Statistics Weekly, September 14, 10¢
- 4 -M: Fluid Milk Sales, July, 10¢
- 5 -Dairy Review, August, 25¢
- 6 -M: Oils & Fats, August, 10¢
- 7 -M: Sugar Situation, August, 10¢
- 8 -M: Hard Board, August, 10¢
- 9 -Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June, 25¢
- 10-Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June, 25¢
- 11-M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, August, 10¢
- 12-M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, July, 10¢
- 13-M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July, 10¢
- 14-M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, July, 10¢
- 15-Primary Iron & Steel, May, 25¢
- 16-Motor Vehicles Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 17-Musical Instrument Industry, 1954, 25¢
- 18-Manufacturing Industries of Canada -- Section "D" -- Province of Ontario,
1953, 25¢
- 19-Paper Box & Bag Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 20-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, September 14, 10¢
- 21-M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, July, 10¢
- 22-International Bridge, Tunnel & Ferry Companies, 1954, 25¢
- 23-Employment & Payrolls, July, 25¢
- 24-Farm Wages in Canada, August, 10¢
- 25-Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, July, 10¢
- 26-Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy & Winding Up Acts,
Second Quarter, 1955, 25¢
- 27-Vital Statistics, August, 10¢
- Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, 6 Months Ended June, 50¢
- New Residential Construction, July, 25¢ -- Summarized in Bulletin of September 16
- The Labour Force, August, 25¢ -- Summarized in Bulletin of September 23

M: Memorandum

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Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

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Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen' Printer & Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, 1955

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Radio-Equipped Police Cars Canadian urban municipal police were equipped with 951 radio cars in 1954 as against 894 in 1953.

One-Fifth More Corrugated Boxes Factories shipped \$76,600,000 worth of corrugated boxes in 1953, a rise of nearly 20% from the previous year's \$64,000,000.

U.K. Vessels In Coastwise Trade Vessels of United Kingdom registry transported 7.3% of the total amount of coastwise cargo unloaded at Canadian ports in 1954 and 7.6% of the total coastwise cargo loaded.

Number of Vessels In Coasting Trade Number of vessels in the coasting trade which arrived at Canadian customs ports in 1954 was 84,890. Of these, 43,925 arrived with cargo and 40,965 arrived in ballast.

More Mink Pelts Fur ranchers will pelt 784,900 mink in the 1955-56 season, 13% more than in the previous year. Peltings of pastel mink are expected to increase 20%, silverblue 1%, other mutations 39%, and standard mink 5%.

Men's Fur Felt Hats Cost More Than Women's Imports of men's fur felt hats into Canada amounted to 958 dozen valued at \$50,812 in the first half of 1955, and of women's fur felt hats to 1,117 dozen worth \$31,892. Most of the men's came from the United Kingdom and Italy; most of the women's from France (over half) and the United Kingdom.

Frozen Orange Juice Canadian imports of frozen concentrated orange juice amounted to 946,685 gallons valued at \$2,-336,291 from January to June 1955.

Fresh Pineapples Cuba supplies 152,-766 out of 183,094 crates of fresh pineapples valued at \$632,779 imported into Canada during the first half of 1955. Hawaii was next largest source with 13,603 crates, the remainder coming from Puerto Rico, United States and Mexico.

Canned Pineapple Canada imported \$1,116,036 worth of pineapple in cans during the first six months of 1955. Hawaii supplied over seven-tenths of the total value and Australia. Mexico, the United States and Malaya the rest.

Twice As Many Car Crossings Over 15,900,000 motor vehicles crossed the Canada-United States border by bridge, tunnel and ferry in 1954 - double the number reported 10 years earlier. Crossings comprised 14,976,000 passenger cars, 627,000 trucks, 306,000 buses, and 4,800 motor cycles.

Talc And Soapstone Have Many Uses Canadian producers shipped 28,143 short tons of talc, soapstone and pyrophyllite in 1954. These materials are used in making paints, insecticides, roofing, pulp and paper, clay products, toilet and medicinal preparations, electric apparatus, polishes and dressings, soaps and cleaning preparations, and in coal tar distillation.



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