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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Canada: The development of Canada's North is a challenge for Canadians says the 1955 Canada Year Book. Pointing out that it is the shortest air route between the United States and Russia, the new Year Book adds that the geopolitical position of the Northland makes it a factor of significance in world affairs. (Page 18)

The People: More marriages and deaths but fewer births were registered in Canada in September. Tally for the first three quarters: 2.5% more deaths, 1.5% fewer marriages. (Page 17)

Labour: Employment continued at a record level in September although the drop in farm employment was sharper than usual... Labour income continued to increase in July and the total for the first seven months was up 6% from last year. (Pages 11 & 12)

Trade: A 24% jump in the value of shipments to the United States to an all-time peak of \$238,524,000 was mainly responsible for boosting Canada's domestic exports in August 18.5% above the 1954 level. Smaller increases were recorded in sales to all the main geographic areas except the Latin American countries as a group. The tally for the first eight months showed exports 11% above the January-August period last year. (Page 4)

Merchandising: Wholesale sales were close to 11% above last year's level in August and retail sales were up nearly 1%... Department store sales averaged over 15% higher than last year in September... Retail instalment sales were up nearly 27% in the second quarter this year, charge sales almost 4% and cash sales 5.5%... Canadian farmers spent 38% less on new farm implements and equipment last year than in 1953 and 14% less on repairs parts. (Pages 6 & 8)

Manufacturing: Sharp increases in both passenger cars and commercial vehicles more than doubled Canadian production of motor vehicles in September... August outputs were up this year for washing machines, plywoods, veneers, paint and varnish... Production of leather footwear dropped sharply in July this year. Output of refrigerators and home freezers increased moderately over July last year. (Page 8 & 9)

Imports Up 9% in Value In July Final and detailed figures on Canada's commodity trade in July, released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, place the value of imports at \$372,600,000, 9% above last year's corresponding total of \$341,200,000.

This brought January-July imports to \$2,582,100,000, an increase of 8% from \$2,391,400,000.

In July there were increases in six of the nine main commodity groups of imports with the largest advance in iron and its products. The three decreases were in the agricultural and vegetable products group, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals. All groups were higher in value in the seven months.

Imports from the United States were substantially higher in value both in July and the seven months but purchases from the United Kingdom were lower.

Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth were down in value in July but up in the seven months.

Imports from Europe were up in both periods, while purchases from Latin American countries were down in July and virtually unchanged in the seven months.

Imports from the United States advanced to \$274,385,000 in July from \$240,557,000 a year earlier and to \$1,923,628,000 in the seven months from \$1,743,338,000. There were increased imports in six of the nine groups in July and in eight of the nine in the seven months. Largest increases occurred in the iron and products group.

Imports from the United Kingdom fell to \$33,508,000 in July from \$34,989,000 in the corresponding month last year and to \$216,441,000 in the seven-month period from \$239,118,000. Smaller purchases in the iron and products and non-ferrous metals groups outweighed increases in most other groups both in July and the seven months.

Purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth were slightly lower in value in July at \$16,302,000 versus \$17,303,000 a year ago, but higher in the January-July period at \$112,269,000 versus \$97,111,000. Geographically purchases were higher in value both in July and the seven months from the Asia and Oceania groups but lower from Africa. Purchases were smaller from the America group in July but larger in the seven months.

Imports from the Latin American countries as a whole were lower in July at \$23,465,000 versus \$25,109,000 a year ago but higher in the seven months at \$170,726,000 versus \$169,973,000. Purchases were larger in July from Brazil and Mexico but smaller from Colombia and Venezuela. In the seven months there were smaller purchases from Brazil and Colombia but larger imports from Mexico and Venezuela.

MORE

Imports from European countries were slightly larger, amounting to \$16,225,000 in July versus \$15,079,000 and to \$99,089,000 in the seven months versus \$95,688,000. Purchases were larger both in the month and seven months from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and Sweden, but smaller from Belgium and Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland.

Purchases from all other countries were slightly larger in July at \$7,774,000 versus \$7,483,000 a year ago but substantially larger in the seven-month period at \$56,489,000 versus \$38,572,000. There were increased purchases in both periods from Japan and the Netherlands Antilles, but a drop in imports from Lebanon.

Main commodity group values in July were as follows (in millions): agricultural and vegetable products, \$40.5 (\$43.5 a year ago); animals and animal products, \$7.1 (\$5.7); fibres, textile and products, \$27.4 (\$25.1); wood, wood products and paper, \$14.7 (\$12.6); iron and products, \$133.4 (\$113.2); non-ferrous metals and products, \$26.5 (\$28.2); non-metallic minerals and products, \$53.5 (\$44.4); chemicals and allied products, \$21.0 (\$17.6); and miscellaneous commodities, \$48.5 (\$41.0).

The following table shows the values of leading commodity imports in July and the first seven months of 1955, together with comparative figures for 1954, ranked according to value for 1955's cumulative period:-

	July		January-July	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
	(in thousands)			
Machinery, non-farm	\$31,618	\$36,545	\$238,236	\$244,228
Auto parts	13,869	19,703	128,059	164,067
Petroleum, crude	20,720	18,795	127,009	126,488
Farm implements & machinery ..	12,751	18,267	104,155	107,096
Aircrafts and parts	8,710	14,937	58,350	80,732
Engines & boilers	6,686	8,053	59,056	69,903
Petroleum products	12,478	11,670	64,749	66,146
Fruits	11,820	11,852	63,154	64,334
Autos	4,107	9,183	53,916	62,802
Rolling-mill products	6,963	9,208	61,057	59,811
Coal	8,572	7,820	55,130	54,999
Cotton products	5,044	5,409	46,151	49,834
Books & printed matter	5,050	5,524	38,542	40,729
Rubber & products	3,398	4,901	26,241	40,502
Coffee & chicory	5,478	4,123	42,080	33,336
Wool products	5,407	5,822	36,232	31,872
Sugar & products	6,207	5,984	31,059	31,505
Pipes, tubes, fittings	9,393	4,606	39,734	24,801
Iron ore	4,252	5,143	9,006	13,337

Record Value of Domestic Exports
To The United States In August

Boosted by an all-time high record value of shipments to the United States and general increases to all other main geographic areas except the Latin American countries as a group, Canada's domestic exports to all countries rose 13.5% in August as compared with a year earlier. In the January-August period the overall increase was 11%.

This put the total value of domestic exports to all countries in the first eight months of this year at 11% above the 1954 level.

Among the major commodities, there were sharp increases in August over a year earlier in the value of exports of iron ore, wheat, planks and boards, pulpwood, wood pulp, newsprint, aluminum and products, copper and products, nickel, zinc and products, and asbestos and products.

There were lower values for grains other than wheat, wheat flour and farm implements and machinery exported during August as compared with August last year.

Total value of domestic exports in August was \$381,700,000 versus \$322,000,000 in the corresponding month last year. In the January-August period the total value was \$2,761,700,000 this year versus \$2,435,800,000 last year. In August the volume of exports rose by 15.2% and prices by 2.7% over 1954 levels.

Domestic exports to the United States in August rose to \$233,524,000 from \$191,611,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the January-August value to \$1,639,452,000 from \$1,502,995,000.

Among commodities sold to the United States, large increases in wool and paper, iron and products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, and chemicals and allied products, more than offset declines in agricultural and vegetable products and fibres and textiles.

Exports to the United Kingdom climbed in value to \$62,795,000 in August from \$58,410,000 a year ago and to \$510,515,000 in the eight months from \$398,250,000. Among the larger commodity groups there were increases in agricultural and vegetable products and non-ferrous metals, but a decrease in wood and paper.

Shipments to all other Commonwealth countries rose to \$24,401,000 in August from \$18,540,000 a year ago and to \$153,922,000 in the January-August period from \$123,756,000. August values were higher for the Union of South Africa, India and Australia, but lower for Pakistan and New Zealand.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group fell to \$13,371,000 in August from \$13,673,000 a year ago and to \$106,640,000 in the January-August period from \$126,011,000. Among major markets there were reduced shipments in August to Brazil, Colombia and Cuba, but increased shipments to Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela.

MORE

August exports to European countries were moderately higher in value at \$27,916,000 versus \$27,051,000 a year ago but the eight-month total was substantially higher at \$236,541,000 versus \$198,032,000. There were larger shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy and the Netherlands, but smaller exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and Switzerland.

Exports to all other foreign countries moved up to \$13,489,000 in August from \$11,421,000 but declined in the eight-month period to \$104,053,000 from \$123,655,000. In July exports to Japan were sharply higher but the totals for the Philippine Islands and Turkey were lower in value.

August values for the nine main commodity groups were as follows, last year's totals being bracketed -- in thousands: agricultural and vegetable products, \$58,400 (\$59,700); animals and animal products, \$21,500 (\$20,700); fibres, textiles and products, \$2,000 (\$1,800); wood, wood products and paper, \$143,400 (\$129,500); iron and products, \$44,300 (\$21,600); non-ferrous metals and products, \$69,300 (\$60,400); non-metallic minerals and products, \$18,900 (\$12,300); chemicals and allied products, \$16,400 (\$9,900); and miscellaneous commodities, \$7,500 (\$6,100). (3)

The following table shows the values of leading commodity exports in August and the first eight months of 1955, together with comparative figures for 1954, ranked according to values for 1955's eight-month period.

	August		July-August	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
	(In thousands)			
Newsprint paper	54,818	58,874	414,014	437,277
Planks & boards	37,259	39,380	202,586	261,594
Wheat	29,485	32,293	228,767	233,496
Wood pulp	23,246	27,272	177,049	194,605
Nickel	16,185	18,457	121,394	145,127
Aluminum & products	15,496	16,675	123,404	141,961
Copper & products	11,568	14,659	87,706	102,701
Fish & fishery products	10,271	10,691	81,015	77,875
Grains other than wheat	8,278	5,471	74,703	69,901
Asbestos & products	6,886	8,930	51,198	60,758
Farm implements & machinery ...	4,567	4,440	67,007	60,359
Iron ore	4,090	21,854	15,063	52,223
Flour of wheat	6,482	5,003	61,588	48,878
Zinc & products	4,830	5,927	37,208	46,515
Alcoholic beverages	4,306	4,576	33,610	35,484
Precious metals (except gold) .	4,174	4,881	31,872	30,145
Pulpwood	5,009	6,337	27,592	29,399
Pigs, ingots, etc.	1,137	4,451	7,230	18,788

Cash Charge And Instalment Sales Increased In First Half An all-time high record \$3,405,300,000 was spent in Canadian retail establishments in the second quarter of this year, 7% above the preceding year's second-quarter total of \$3,153,900,000. Cash sales rose 5.5% to \$2,148,400,000 from \$2,036,700,000; instalment sales 26.8% to \$535,600,000 from \$422,400,000; and charge sales 3.8% to \$721,300,000 from \$694,800,000.

The portion of the average dollar spent on cash purchases at retail declined to 63.1¢ in this year's second quarter from 64.6¢ a year earlier. Conversely, the portion attributable to credit purchases increased to 36.9¢ from 35.8¢.

The proportion of cash to total sales in the second quarter fell to 63.1% from 64.6% a year ago and of charge sales to 21.2% from 22.0, but instalment sales rose to 15.7% from 13.4%.

The largest gain in cash sales for any of the trades was a 10.3% increase registered by motor vehicle dealers. Increases ranging from 0.5% for family clothing stores to 9.1% for general stores were made by other specified trades. Cash sales of household appliance and radio stores and jewellery stores were unchanged from a year ago, but men's clothing and fuel dealers registered declines of 4.2% and 12%, respectively.

The rise in instalment sales (credit sales made under formal sales contracts which provide for time payments and contain a repossession clause) was attributable mainly to motor vehicle dealers whose sales rose 33.9%, department stores 15.7%, and hardware stores 20.8%.

Smaller gains were made by furniture stores and jewellery stores. The clothing trades' volume of instalment sales was the same this year as last, and household appliance and radio stores registered the only decline among the specified trades - a drop of 1.3%.

Increases in charge sales (all sales on credit other than instalment sales, including 30-day accounts, revolving charge and budgetted charge accounts), ranged from a high of 20.6% in men's clothing to a low of 1.2% in independent grocery and combination stores. Hardware store charge sales were unchanged, while declines averaged 5% were registered by furniture stores, jewellery stores, general stores and fuel dealers.

Total accounts receivable on the books of retailers at the end of June amounted to \$803,100,000, 6.2% larger than last year's \$756,200,000. Instalment sales receivables were up to \$312,500,000 from \$291,700,000, and charge sales receivables to \$490,600,000 from \$464,500,000.

Department store receivables were increased 14%, women's clothing 12.3%, jewellery, 11.9%, men's clothing 11.5%, and motor vehicle dealers 11.3%. Receivables of appliance and radio stores were down 7.6%, independent grocery and combination stores 4.3%, and general stores 3.4%. (4)

Farm Implement and Equipment Sales
Dropped By More Than 38% Last Year

For the second year in a row, Canadian farmers last year spent less on new implements and equipment, the wholesale volume of sales dropping by more than 38% from \$238,050,354 to \$146,702,695 - the smallest total since 1947.

The decrease in 1953 was accompanied by a slight increase in the amount spent on repair parts, but last year the wholesale value of repair part sales fell over 14% from \$31,818,818 in 1953 to \$27,335,796 - the lowest figure since 1948. The average retail mark-up is 22.5% for new farm implements and equipment and 34% for repair parts.

The reduction in implement and equipment sales was common to all regions, the sharpest drop - 49.3% - occurring in the Prairie Provinces, which accounted for over 55% of the national total (\$80,927,785 in 1954 versus \$159,666,338 in 1953). Sales in Saskatchewan fell to \$37,371,962 from \$80,333,503, in Alberta to \$28,017,559 from \$51,302,523, and in Manitoba to \$15,538,264 from \$28,030,312.

The next sharpest cut was in the Maritime Provinces, where the wholesale value of new farm implement and equipment sales dropped to \$4,987,275 last year from \$7,563,698 in 1953. Sales in Ontario dropped to \$39,360,291 from \$5,442,835, in Quebec to \$16,942,850 from \$20,587,165, in Newfoundland to \$269,246 from \$281,712, and in British Columbia to \$4,215,248 from \$4,508,606.

Among types of implements and equipment, the largest decrease occurred in harvesting machinery, sales of which dropped over 62% below the 1953 level.

Sales of machines for preparing crops for market or use decreased nearly 41%, ploughs 39.5%, tractors and engines over 35%, planting, seeding and fertilizing machinery nearly 30%, tilling, cultivating and weeding machinery 28.5%, farm wagons, trucks and sleighs almost 27%, haying machinery more than 10%, miscellaneous farm equipment over 6%, dairy machinery and equipment over 4%, and spraying and dusting equipment nearly 3%.

Sales of poultry farm equipment increased over 12%, barn equipment nearly 11%, and water systems and pumps almost 2%. (5)

Department Store Sales Up

Department store sales advanced 15.4% in September as compared with a year earlier, preliminary returns show. All provinces shared in the rise, Alberta leading with a jump of 27.8% followed by the Atlantic Provinces with an increase of 18.6%, British Columbia 17.9%, Saskatchewan 17.5%, Manitoba 15.3%, Ontario, 13.2%, and Quebec 8.7%.

Sales rose 10.9% during the week ending October 8 as compared with a year earlier. Sales in Alberta were up 18.8%, Saskatchewan 17.7%, Ontario 13.3%, Atlantic Provinces 9.1%, British Columbia 8.1%, Quebec 7.9%, and Manitoba 1.7%.

Retail Sales Up The upward trend in retail trade continued in August with
12% This August dollar sales climbing to \$1,100,006,000, nearly 12% above
 the 1954 August level of \$982,615,000, DBS reports. This
 brought total sales in the first eight months to \$8,145,175,000, a 5.4% in-
 crease over the \$7,725,074,000 to al for January-August last year.

The August increase was general across the country, and in the first eight months only Saskatchewan showed a smaller total than last year. August gains ranged from 9% in Manitoba to 16.2% in British Columbia, and eight-month increases from 4.4% in Quebec to 9.8% in British Columbia.

All trades except fuel dealers shared in the August advance, the range being from 1.5% for restaurants to 32.6% for motor vehicle dealers. Four of the 18 specified trades showed slight decreases in the January-August period, increases among the others ranging from 0.7% for family clothing stores 13% for motor vehicle dealers. (6)

Wholesale Sales Up Sales of wholesalers across Canada averaged 10.7%
10.7% This August above the 1954 level in August and inventories
 averaged 0.7% below last year, DBS reports. August
 sales increases were common to each of the nine trades surveyed, the range
 being from 0.3% in footwear to 13.6% in groceries. Inventory increases in
 six trades, ranging from 1.8% in clothing to 26.9% in fruits and vegetables,
 were more than offset by decreases in the other trades. (7)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Shipments Of Oiled And Factory value of products shipped by 13 establishments
Waterproofed Clothing engaged in the manufacture of oiled and waterproofed
 clothing in 1953 was \$4,322,935, slightly larger than
 the preceding year's shipments from 13 plants valued at \$4,309,337, according
 to the Bureau's annual report on the miscellaneous clothing industries.

Main products of the industry were waterproofed and showerproofed coats which were shipped to the extent of 41,078 dozen at \$3,077,318 versus 32,890 dozen valued at \$3,060,907 in 1952. (8)

Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear was lower in July and the
Production Lower first seven months of this year than last, DBS reports.
 The month's output amounted to 2,098,539 pairs versus
 3,353,908 in the preceding month and 2,357,090 a year earlier.

This brought January-July production to 21,820,875 pairs versus 21,921-012 a year ago. (9)

Motor Vehicle Production Increased Again in September Production of motor vehicles continued to increase in September over a year earlier, according to preliminary figures released by the DBS. The month's output rose to 18,762 units from 8,931. Production of passenger cars moved up to 15,452 units from 6,987 and commercial vehicles to 3,310 units from 1,944.

In the nine-month period this year combined production climbed to 372,240 units compared to 294,650 a year ago and the record 390,859 in 1953. Passenger car production advanced to 304,755 units from 236,386 and was above the 1953 output of 288,962, while commercial vehicle output rose to 67,485 units from 58,264 but was far below 1953's 101,897 units. (10)

Production Of Washing Machines Up Canadian manufacturers of washing machines boosted their output to 23,237 units in August from 15,686 in the corresponding month last year and to 166,735 units in the January-August period from 136,796 a year ago.

Factory shipments also moved up, rising to 28,864 units in August from 19,341 a year ago and to 173,932 units in the eight months from 140,900. Factory stocks at the end of August were cut to 19,520 units from 25,231. (11)

More Refrigerators And Freezers Made This July Canadian factories turned out 18,756 household electric refrigerators in July as compared with 17,522 in July last year, DBS reports. This put production in the first seven months at 174,678 versus 165,104 a year earlier.

Output of electric home and farm freezers increased to 1,345 in July from 1,102 in the same month last year, and in the first seven months rose to 6,996 from 5,033.

July - end stocks of refrigerators decreased to 26,906 from 33,863 last year, but stocks of freezers increased to 1,170 from 997. (12)

Production of Veneers And Plywoods Higher Production of veneers and plywoods increased in August and the first eight months of this year as compared with a year earlier, DBS reports. Production of veneers amounted to 84,572,000 square feet in August versus 50,922,000 last year and to 671,191,000 square feet in the January-August period versus 492,074,000. Plywood production amounted to 104,051,000 square feet in August versus 85,386,000 and to 738,000,000 square feet in the eight months versus 578,903,000. (13)

Paint And Varnish Sales Higher Paint and varnish sales were higher in value in August and the first eight months of this year than last. Sales in August were valued at \$9,897,388 versus \$8,649,151 a year ago, and at \$80,642,473 in the eight months versus \$73,963,983. (14)

Salt Shipments Up Sharply During August This Year Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in August amounted to 70,247 tons, up sharply from 36,703 tons in the preceding month and last year's corresponding total of 45,753 tons.

January-August shipments aggregated 362,958 tons, up from last year's 317,998 tons. (15)

Production Of Crude Petroleum At New Monthly High in July Canadian production of crude petroleum reached an all-time high monthly total of 12,336,551 barrels in July as compared with 10,829,020 in the preceding month and 9,177,106 in the corresponding month last year.

This brought January-July production to 69,245,284 barrels versus 51,384,343.

Natural gas production rose in July to 3,661,017,000 cubic feet from 6,743,746,000 in the same month last year and to 32,442,121,000 cubic feet in the seven months from 71,245,531,000.

Sales of natural gas rose to 5,387,699,000 cubic feet in July from 3,969,576,000 a year ago and to 67,941,117,000 cubic feet in the seven months from 55,479,256,000.

Manufactured gas sales dropped to 1,339,569,000 cubic feet in July from 1,887,143,000 and to 11,324,336,000 cubic feet in the seven months from 16,022,275,000. (16)

Shipments of Asbestos Up In August & Eight Months Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were larger in August and the first eight months this year as compared with last. The month's total amounted to 98,800 tons versus 80,783, bringing cumulative shipments to 637,474 tons versus 585,989. (17)

Gold Production Increased In July and Seven Months Production of gold rose to 384,567 fine ounces in July from 380,953 in the corresponding month last year and to 2,599,719 fine ounces in the January-July period from 2,473,049 a year earlier.

There were production increases both in July and the seven months in Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories and declines in the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and the Yukon.

July production was as follows by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 536 fine ounces (919 a year ago); Quebec, 99,227 (98,516); Ontario, 209,066 (198,446); Prairie Provinces, 18,736 (22,571); British Columbia, 19,444 (24,433); Yukon, 9,534 (10,125); and the Northwest Territories, 28,024 (25,943). (18)

Employment Continued At Record Levels Employment continued at record levels for the month of September although the drop in farm employment was sharper than usual, according to the monthly joint statement by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ideal harvest conditions resulted in an earlier and shorter harvest season despite a better-than-average grain crop. At September 17 the estimated 5,495,000 persons having jobs in Canada was 146,000 lower than in mid-August, some 116,000 having been released from farm activities. At the same time last year 5,337,000 had jobs.

Apart from the shortened harvest season, which led to an earlier reduction in employment on the farms, labour requirements continued at record levels in most major industries, being particularly high in construction where shortages of workers were reported in several areas. On the whole, labour requirements and available supply of labour continued to be well balanced throughout the country.

The level of employment remained fairly stable in September when 138,000 persons were without jobs and seeking work as compared with 131,000 a month earlier and 168,000 a year ago. The labour force stood at 5,633,000 down from August's 5,772,000 class students returned to school and as some seasonal farm workers left the labour force. A year ago the labour force was 5,505,000.

The number of persons at work 35 hours or more in the survey week climbed to 5,009,000 from 4,980,000 in August and 4,839,000 a year ago, and the number at work less than 35 hours rose to 319,000 from 303,000 in August but was well under last year's 346,000. Persons with jobs but not at work in the survey week numbered 167,000 versus 358,000 a month earlier and 152,000 a year ago.

Of the 319,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the September survey week, 206,000 or 3.7% of the labour force, were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 113,000 or 2% of the labour force, included 29,000 who were ill, 23,000 on short-time, 13,000 off work because of bad weather, 11,000 who were on vacation, 10,000 laid off for part of the week, and 27,000 with other reasons.

Of the 167,000 or 3% who had jobs but did not work during the survey week, 163,000 usually worked full-time and those included 56,000 who were ill and 81,000 on vacation.

On September 15 the number of applications for employment on file at National Employment Service offices was 186,300, a decline of 11,500 from the 197,800 on file at August 18. This decline was the result of reductions in applications on file in all regions except the Pacific region where a moderate increase took place.

Compared with the same period last year the total for Canada was lower by 57,200. The decline was the result of reductions in totals for all regions as follows: Ontario, 29,000; Quebec, 15,511; the Prairie region, 4,600; the Pacific regions, 4,100; and the Atlantic region, 4,000.

Labour Income Higher In July With expanding employment and higher rates of pay, the total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received by Canadian paid workers was sustained at a record level of 1,093,000,000 in July. This estimate was \$76,000,000 higher than in the same month last year.

The cumulative total for the first seven months of this year stood at \$7,-230,000,000, 6% above last year's \$6,819,000,000.

Labour income in manufacturing in July rose to \$346,000,000 from \$324,000,000 a year ago; in utilities, transportation, communications, storage and trade to \$283,000,000 from \$266,000,000; finance and services to \$260,000,000 from \$237,000,000; in construction to \$86,000,000 from \$77,000,000; in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining to \$80,000,000 from \$77,000,000; and supplementary labour income to \$38,000,000 from \$36,000,000. (19)

PRICES

Wholesale Price Indexes

	September 1954	August 1955	September 1955
	1935 - 1939 = 100		
General Index	215.3	219.6	220.9
Vegetable Products	194.2	193.9	192.9
Animal Products	228.9	228.6	230.1
Textile Products	230.1	226.0	226.2
Wood Products	289.0	296.0	296.3
Iron Products	212.3	226.0	226.7
Non-ferrous Metals	168.1	188.8	198.0
Non-metallic Minerals	175.9	173.7	175.2
Chemical Products	176.7	176.5	176.7
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold).....	217.8	240.8	248.0

Weekly Security Price Indexes

Investors' Price Index

October 13 October 6 September 15
1935 - 39 = 100

Total Common Stocks	236.4	224.4	259.0
Industrials	245.3	254.0	269.6
Utilities	198.9	204.1	212.2
Banks	233.8	241.2	260.2

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	117.1	120.0	130.0
Gold's	70.9	72.9	75.8
Base Metals	222.9	227.8	254.1

Railway Loadings Up 20%
In First Week Of October There were 92,730 cars loaded on Canadian Railways in the first week of October, one-fifth more than the 77,254 loaded in the same week last year, DBS reports. The gain was sharper in the east than in the west, loadings east of Port Arthur increasing 27.2% to 60,976 cars from 47,940 while western loadings 8.3% to 31,754 cars from 29,314.

Grain loadings were down from last year at 6,304 cars versus 7,095, but loadings of iron ore jumped to 7,029 cars from 1,504, coal to 7,701 from 6,233, sand, gravel and crushed stone to 6,404 from 4,911, cement to 1,596 from 967, logs, posts, poles and piling to 1,722 from 1,073, lumber, timber and plywood to 5,456 from 4,369, pulpwood to 3,049 from 2,504, automobiles, trucks and parts to 1,403 from 433, and miscellaneous carload commodities to 6,133 from 4,705.

Cars received from foreign connections numbered 34,174 in the first week of October, up 23.8% from 27,605 last year. Eastern receipts rose 23.5% to 29,698 cars from 24,047 and western receipts 25.8% to 4,476 cars from 3,558.

The gains in the week brought cumulative 1955 loadings to 3,105,535 cars, an increase of 10.9% over the 2,799,419 cars loaded in the January 1-October 7 period last year.

Cars received from foreign connections in the cumulative period numbered 1,248,367, up 14.3% from 1,092,234 a year earlier. (20)

Railway Car Loadings Increased
In Last Nine Days of September Railway car loadings in the last 9 days of September amounted to 121,584 cars, an increase of 14.3% over last year's corresponding total of 106,393 cars the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Loadings were up 14.2% in September to 375,292 cars from 328,503 in September last year, and 10.7% in the January-September period to 3,012,332 cars from 2,722,165 a year earlier.

Receipts from connections rose 18.4% in the nine-day period to 41,502 cars from 35,047, by 21.4% in September to 133,645 cars from 110,120, and by 14% in the January-September period to 1,213,530 cars from 1,064,629.

The chief commodities carried in larger numbers of cars in the last nine days of September than in the same period last year were: coal, 9,399 (8,701 in 1954); iron ore, 9,371 (2,527); iron and steel products, 1,833 (1,388); sand, gravel and crushed stone, 8,282 (6,726); cement, 2,144 (1,531); "other" mine products, 3,976 (3,120); logs, posts, poles and piling, 2,071 (1,665); lumber, timber and plywood, 7,619 (5,945); woodpulp, 1,560 (1,133); automobiles trucks and parts, 1,847 (596); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 7,606 (6,544). Carried in fewer cars were: grain, 7,573 (10,487); and pulpwood, 3,449 (4,048). (21)

Wheat Supplies In Four Major Exporting Countries Wheat supplies remaining on or about September 1 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,314,000,000 bushels, some 6% greater than the 2,187,100,000 a year ago, states the September issue of the Wheat Review.

September 1 supplies were held as follows, last year's figures being in brackets: United States, 1,279,000,000 bushels (1,251,600,000); Canada, 809,200,000 bushels (726,300,000); Australia, 114,900,000 bushels (114,500,000); and Argentina, 110,900,000 bushels (94,700,000).

Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions. The 1955 Canadian crop, forecast at 498,300,000 bushels on the basis of conditions at September 15 is now taken into account in these calculations.

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries for August, at 65,500,000 bushels, are 22% above the shipments of 53,500,000 a year ago.

Shipments from the United States were up to 25,600,000 bushels from 17,800,000; Canada to 22,900,000 bushels from 19,200,000; and Australia to 6,600,000 bushels from 5,800,000. Argentine shipments were slightly lower at 10,400,000 bushels versus 10,700,000. (22)

Visible Supplies of Wheat Larger Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on October 5 totalled 370,959,000 bushels, 12.6% larger than last year's corresponding total of 329,317,000 bushels. Prairie farmers marketed 3,847,000 bushels of wheat during the week ending October 5 versus 2,005,000 a year ago and the overseas export clearances amounted to 5,655,000 bushels versus 6,099,000. (23)

Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds More primary and secondary feeds but smaller quantities of animal feeds were shipped in August than in the corresponding month last year. Shipments of primary feeds in August amounted to 22,663 tons (21,430 a year ago); secondary feeds, 159,508 tons (154,329); and other animal feeds, 47,555 tons (58,480).

January-August shipments were: primary, 182,157 tons (170,956); secondary, 1,210,329 tons (1,215,607); and all other animal feeds, 345,381 tons (424,562). (24)

Larger Pack Of Apricots Commercial canners packed larger quantities of apricots this year than last, according to a special compilation by the DBS. The year's pack amounted to 560,418 dozen containers versus 510,094 in 1954.

Their contents weighed 8,010,626 pounds versus 7,174,460. The amount processed other than by canning was 383,006 pounds versus 406,134. Raw fruit used in canning weighed 7,839,546 pounds versus 5,436,956.

Stocks Of Frozen Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives on October 1 amounted to 40,752,000 pounds versus 38,128,000 a year ago and the holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 30,091,000 pounds versus 24,733,000. (25)

Meat Stocks Larger Cold storage stocks of meat were larger on October 1, amounting to 56,832,000 pounds versus 53,800,000 a year ago. Holdings comprised 24,653,000 pounds of frozen meat (21,541,000 a year ago); fresh meat, 20,588,000 pounds (18,875,000); and cured meat, 11,591,000 pounds (13,484,000). Stocks of lard were 3,678,000 pounds versus 2,952,000. (26)

Soft Drink Output Rose In September For the seventh straight month Canadian production of carbonated beverages rose above last year's level in September, the output of 9,986,415 gallons topping the September 1954 yield of 8,075,397 gallons by 23.7%.

This brought total soft drink production in the first three quarters of 1955 to 93,571,024 gallons, an 11.6% increase over the 81,006,306 gallons turned out in January-September last year.

Output was higher this year in all months except February, but the sharpest increases were during the summer, which was considerably warmer this year than last. (27)

Sea-Fish Yield Smaller Canada's sea fisheries yielded an estimated 241,126,000 pounds of fish in August worth \$13,821,000 -- a catch that was 8% smaller and 4% less valuable than the 262,386,000 pounds worth \$14,370,000 taken in the corresponding month last year.

Cumulative totals for the first eight months this year show a drop in landings to 1,214,267,000 pounds valued at \$56,484,000 from last year's catch of 1,293,534,000 pounds worth \$59,457,000.

On the Atlantic coast the August catch amounted to 179,200,000 pounds, 13% under the 206,384,000 pounds taken a year ago and the value was 5% lower at \$6,034,000 versus \$6,362,000.

The eight-month Atlantic catch weighed 967,746,000 pounds versus 1,011,088,000 a year ago and was worth \$37,587,000 versus \$38,279,000.

On the Pacific coast the catch in August rose to 61,926,000 pounds from 56,002,000 a year ago but the value fell to \$7,787,000 from \$8,008,000.

Cumulative Pacific landings were down to 246,521,000 pounds from 282,446,000 and the value to \$18,897,000 from \$21,178,000. (28)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter In Nine Cities Up 14% Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 13 totalled 83,116,000 pounds, up 14% from last year's corresponding total of 72,918,000 pounds, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 5,362 pounds (4,090 a year ago); Montreal, 41,555 (34,828); Toronto, 9,921 (11,878); Winnipeg, 19,413 (15,129); Regina, 1,571 (1,436); Saskatoon, 812 (502); Edmonton, 2,526 (2,636); Calgary, 727 (909); and Vancouver, 1,229 (1,510).

Creamery Butter Stocks Up 9.5% On October 1 There were 126,365,000 pounds of creamery butter in store in Canada at the beginning of October, 9.5% above last year's 115,350,000 pounds. Holdings of cheese declined to 45,719,000 pounds from 49,021,000, evaporated whole milk to 63,706,000 pounds from 65,180,000, skim milk powder to 11,788,000 pounds from 18,952,000, and poultry meat to 12,054,000 pounds from 15,399,000. Stocks of eggs totalled 341,000 cases, down from 412,000 a month earlier and 383,000 a year ago. (29)

Production of Butter And Cheese Up In September Production of creamery butter in September totalled 36,905,000 pounds, 7% above last year's corresponding total of 34,384,000 pounds. This brought the January-September output to 256,345,000 pounds, virtually unchanged from last year's 257,480,000. Domestic disappearance rose to 29,052,000 pounds in September from 26,413,000 a year earlier and to 220,553,000 pounds in the nine months from 213,239,000.

Cheddar cheese production rose to 10,444,000 pounds in September from 10,193,000 but declined to 63,335,000 pounds in the nine months from 69,806,000. Output of ice cream rose to 2,586,000 gallons in September from 2,374,000 and to 27,490,000 gallons in the nine months from 23,622,000. Production of concentrated milk rose to 53,250,000 pounds in September from 40,888,000 and to 379,408,000 pounds in the January-September period from 371,412,000. (30)

Production & Stocks of Margarine Production of margarine in September amounted to 9,471,000 pounds, a decrease of 12% from last year's corresponding total of 10,755,000.

January-September output rose 9% to 90,827,000 pounds from 83,346,000. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of October were 2,769,000 pounds versus 3,543,000 a month earlier and 2,712,000 a year ago. (31)

Production & Stocks Of Process Cheese Production of process cheese declined in September to 2,679,000 pounds from 3,674,000 in the preceding month and 3,800,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Production in the January-September period was 33,277,000 pounds as compared with 32,826,000 a year earlier. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of September totalled 1,727,000 pounds as against 2,914,000 a month earlier and 1,274,000 a year ago.

More Births And Deaths, But Fewer Marriages In First Three Quarters More births and deaths but fewer marriages were registered in Canada in the first three quarters of this year than in the January-September period of 1954, DBS reports. In September, there were fewer births but more marriages and deaths recorded than a year earlier.

September births numbered 35,035 versus 37,451 last year, the three quarter total amounting to 333,400 versus 325,297, a gain of 2.5%. January-September totals were higher this year in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces. Marriages numbered 15,982 this September versus 15,272 last year, the January-September total amounting to 89,850 versus 91,218, a decrease of 1.5%. All provinces, except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported fewer registrations in the first three quarters this year. Deaths in September numbered 9,765 versus 9,535 a year earlier, the three-quarter total standing at 95,895 versus 92,321, an increase of 3.9%. January-September totals were up this year in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. (32)

ELECTRIC POWER

Production Of Electric Energy Higher In August Production of electric energy by central electric stations increased again in August, totalling 6,052,142,000 kilowatt hours versus 5,447,179,000 in the corresponding month last year. This raised January-August production to 50,203,606,000 kilowatt hours from 44,733,175,000 a year earlier.

Consumption of electric power climbed to 5,804,383,000 kilowatt hours in August from 5,226,027,000 and to 47,205,458,000 kilowatt hours in the eight-month period from 43,345,993,000. Exports to the United States moved up to 272,782,000 kilowatt hours in August from 223,832,000 and to 3,056,490,000 kilowatt hours in the eight months from 1,490,293,000. (33)

COMMUNICATIONS

Telegraph & Cable Companies Total operating revenues of Canadian telegraph and cable companies amounted to a new record \$38,203,590 in 1954, \$1,283,206 or 3.5% above the 1953 total of \$36,920,384. Total operating expenses declined to \$33,203,942 from \$33,953,196 with the result that net operating revenues rose to \$4,999,648 from \$2,967,188.

The number of telegrams transmitted during the year was 19,906,354, a decline of 1,316,352 or 6.2% from the 1953 total of 21,222,706. The total number sent decreased to 17,763,221 from 19,041,216, while the number received from the United States dropped to 2,143,133 from 2,181,490. The number of cablegrams rose slightly to 2,105,513 from 2,042,921 and the total amount of money transferred was \$21,550,372 versus \$21,555,387. (34)

Development of Northland is Challenge
For Canada Says 1955 Canada Year Book

Calling attention to the steady depletion of world supplies of raw materials, the 1955 Canada Year Book

says that the development of Canada's north is a challenge for today's Canadians. In a special article, officials of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources intimate that only the barest start has been made in meeting the challenge of that development. "Only the first faint imprints of civilization are beginning to appear in a land that is left almost unmarked by its generations of shifting, nomadic people," the article states.

Pointing out that the shortest air route between the United States and Russia is over the Canadian north, the article goes on to say that the geographical position of the Northland makes it a factor of significance in world affairs, and predicts that its development will follow unprecedented courses "because the frontier is being tamed by an adult country with all the force of twentieth century techniques behind it; because it is the aeroplane and not the covered wagon that penetrates the unmapped places."

The accent on the North is a recurring one in the latest edition of the official government record of Canadian progress and current conditions. In a 7500 word article on Canada's Commercial Fisheries Resources, the official view is expressed that "the greatest opportunities for expansion of the fresh water fisheries lies in Canada's Northern areas." The article notes that "the Yukon and Northwest Territories contain two of the earth's largest lakes and two mighty rivers, besides literally thousands of lesser waters, many of which have not been explored," and that "on the northern edges of the continent is the Arctic coast which extends roughly 10,000 miles from the Bering Sea to Hudson Strait."

For 89 years the Canada Year Book - and its predecessors under other names - has provided a contemporary record of the Canadian scene through its facts, figures, maps and diagrams. The 1955 Year Book, just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, highlights many other features of Canadian development besides the challenge of the North. The St. Lawrence Power and Seaway development is treated in two special articles to coincide with the initial construction work on this vast project. The review of rail transportation in Canada is devoted to the history and development of the Canadian National Railway, and other resources are discussed in an article on the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada and a review of developments in Canada's mineral industry. Other articles deal with post-war immigration and migratory bird legislation.

Besides containing revised basic textual and statistical material, almost every chapter carries material of topical interest. A survey of scientific and industrial research in Canada, including research in the atomic field - for example - shows that Canadian industries are rapidly becoming aware of the value of research and that many industries now possess research facilities, some of them quite extensive. More than 360 of the member companies of the Canadian Manufacturers Association today maintain laboratories, in which over 3,100 persons are employed in research, testing or control. While the main bulk of industrial research in the past has been done under Government auspices, the current Canadian pattern of research indicates that a steadily

MORE

increasing portion of this work is being undertaken by industry.

Of particular interest in the light of current discussions of a national health plan is the Year Book's review of the preliminary results of the Canadian Sickness Survey - the first nation-wide study of the prevalence of illness in the general population of Canada. The survey shows that almost 40% of each dollar expended on health by Canadian families is spent for various medical, hospital or combined prepayment plans. Direct payment for physicians' services take an estimated 23.5% of the family health dollar, direct payments for hospital care 12.4% and dental services 8.8%. The Survey also provides such information as the average number of days of sickness per year per Canadian and the number of calls made by doctors each year per 1000 population.

In a single comprehensive volume of nearly 1400 pages, the Year Book brings together the essence of Federal and Provincial government and other official reports and publications, and summarizes and co-ordinates statistics on all topics that relate to the national economy. Recent changes in the Criminal Code and its application to criminal law and procedure is given summary outline in the Chapter on Crime and Delinquency. The decennial revision of the Bank Act is discussed along with many other features of Canadian public finance, banking, national accounts and insurance. The whole range of Canada's foreign and domestic trade, manufacturing, natural resources, population and Federal Government administration, among others, is covered in the encyclopedic range of the current Year Book.

A valuable feature of this edition is an up-to-date Directory of Sources of Official Information showing sources of both federal and provincial data, listed alphabetically under subject. As well as a full range of charts, diagrams and maps in the body of the text or as inserts to the text, the 1955 edition has a bonus in the shape of a 140-miles-to-the-inch political map of Canada in colour. This is contained in a small pocket at the back of the book.

The 1955 Canada Year Book is available from the Queen's Printer in Ottawa at \$3.00 a copy in a cloth-covered edition. Orders for copies, accompanied by a cheque or money order payable at par, should be made out to the Receiver General of Canada. By a special concession, a limited number of paper bound copies is set aside for school teachers and students and ministers of religion. These may be obtained at the reduced price of \$1.50 and should be ordered from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa.

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

- 1-Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, July, 10¢
- 2-Imports for Consumption -- Summary -- July, 20¢
- 3-Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports (Summary), August, 20¢
- 4-Retail Consumer Credit, Second Quarter, 1955, 25¢
- 5-Farm Implement & Equipment Sales, 1954, 25¢
- 6-Retail Trade, August, 25¢
- 7-Wholesale Trade, August, 10¢
- 8-Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, 1953, 25¢
- 9-M: Production of Leather Footwear, July, 10¢
- 10-Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, September, 10¢
- 11-M: Domestic Washing Machines, August, 10¢
- 12-M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, July, 10¢
- 13-M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, August, 20¢
- 14-M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, August 10¢
- 15-M: Salt, August, 10¢
- 16-M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, July, 15¢
- 17-M: Asbestos, August, 10¢
- 18-M: Gold Production, July, 10¢
- 19-Estimates of Labour Income, July, 10¢
- 20-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, October 7, 10¢
- 21-Car Loadings, June 30, 10¢
- 22-The Wheat Review, September, 25¢
- 23-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, October 5, 10¢
- 24-Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, August, 25¢
- 25-M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, October 1, 10¢
- 26-M: Stocks of Meat, Lard & Tallow, October 1, 10¢
- 27-M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, September, 10¢
- 28-Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, August, 25¢
- 29-M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, October 1, 10¢
- 30-Dairy Factory Production, September, 10¢
- 31-M: Margarine Statistics, September, 10¢
- 32-Vital Statistics, September, 10¢
- 33-M: Central Electric Stations, August, 10¢
- 34-Telegraph & Cable Statistics, 1954, 25¢
- 35-Canada Year Book, 1955; Cloth-bound, \$3; Paper-bound, \$1.50
 -Third Estimate of Fruit Production, 1955; and Preliminary Estimates of
 Planted Acreages of Certain Vegetables Grown for Sale, 1955, 10¢ --
 Summarized in Bulletin of October 14.

M: Memorandum

Prepared in Press & Publicity Section, Information Services Division

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of
 Stationery, OTTAWA, 1955

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Maternal Mortality Only 312 mothers died as a result of delivering the 435,142 infants born in Canada in 1954, and the rate per 1,000 live births dropped to a new low record of 0.7. Most of the risk of mortality from pregnancy and childbirth has occurred since the late 1930's and is now only 1/8 of the 1936 rate. Had the 1936 rate been in effect in 1954, almost 2,450 mothers would have died.

71,000,000 Scribblers Close to 71,000,000 scribblers, notebooks and exercise books were produced in Canada in 1953, 5,000,000 more than in the preceding year.

Walnut Lumber Production of walnut lumber in 1953 amounted to 53,000 feet board measure, about one-quarter less than in the preceding year. Ontario accounted for the entire output in 1953.

Paper Plates More than 88,000,000 paper plates were made in Canada in 1953, an increase of more than 40% over the preceding year's 62,375,000.

Mental Health Cost per patient day in Canada's mental institutions in 1953 reached a record \$2.70, 17¢ above the preceding year's \$2.53 and more than three times the 1932 figure. The greatest increases have been evident since 1945, during which the cost per patient day has risen 150%.

Flat Irons Canadian manufacturers made close to 500,000 flat irons last year, a small increase over 1953. Output of the steam type rose sharply to 235,000 from 160,000, but the automatic type fell to 208,000 from 252,000, and non-automatic to 55,000 from 69,000.

More Flags Production of flags, bunting and pennants increased in value to \$490,431 in 1953 from \$369,183 in 1952.

Money Transfers Money transfers by telegraph and cable companies last year amounted to some \$21,550,000, triple 1944's \$8,243,000.

Fewer Hammocks Only \$18,558 worth of hammocks were produced in 1953 as compared with \$33,495 worth in 1952.

More Sleeping Bags Production of sleeping bags jumped to \$739,680 worth in 1953 from \$448,256 worth in 1952.

Record Low Number Despite an increase in 1954 over 1953 of more than 18,000 live births, 923 fewer infants died in their first year of life than in the previous year -- 13,841 versus 14,764 -- thus establishing a record low rate of 32 per 1,000 live births. The Canadian rate has been gradually reduced from over 100 in 1923 but the most notable gains have been made during the last 10 to 15 years during which the rate has been cut in half.

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