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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Foreign Trade: Canada's domestic exports in September rose 16% in value over a year earlier to reach the highest figure recorded for this month. In the nine months this year there was a gain of 11.7%. Increased sales of minerals, metals and their products, chemicals and forest products were mainly responsible for the gains in the month and nine months, agriculture, vegetable and animal products being lower. (Pages 2 & 3)

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Manufacturing: Shipments values rose 3% during September over August, bringing the gain for the first nine months over 1954 to more than 11%. (Page 5)

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Motor Accidents: Motor-vehicle accidents were fewer in Canada (excluding Quebec) during the first six months this year, but resulted in more deaths and injuries. Fatalities rose to 798 from 717 in the first half of 1954, and the number injured to 20,186 from 18,894. In the heavy traffic month of July, 196 more were killed and 1,931 injured. (Pages 9 & 10)

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Transportation: Railway carloadings continued their advance into November with a rise of 13% during the first week over last year. Cumulative increase for the year to November 7 was 11.4%. (Page 10)

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Employment: Both employment and unemployment remained unusually stable for the time of year from mid-September to mid-October, a slight seasonal drop in persons with jobs being nearly offset by a seasonal decline in the labour force. Number with jobs at October 22 was estimated at 5,477,000, only 13,000 less than a month earlier, and the labour force at 5,619,000, down about 14,000. Persons without jobs and seeking work were up in number to 142,000 from 138,000, but well under the total of 180,000 in October last year. (Page 12)

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Labour Income: Total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income of Canadian paid workers in August was at an estimated record level of \$1,108,000,000, over 8% more than in August 1954. Aggregate labour income for the first eight months was 6.5% greater this year than last. (Page 13)

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Vital Statistics: Up in the first nine months this year, births and deaths were fewer this October than last year, but marriages showed a gain after an earlier decline. (Page 14)

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Minerals, Metal & Forest Products
Boost This Year's Domestic Exports

Increased sales of minerals, metals and their products, chemicals and forest products were the major factors both in a sharp

increase of 16% in the value of Canada's domestic exports in September and a gain of 11.7% in the nine months ending September, according to the detailed summary figures for the month released by the Bureau of Statistics.

Domestic exports in September reached a value of \$383,913,000 compared to \$330,765,000 a year ago to set the highest figure for the month yet recorded. Aggregate value for the nine months was \$3,145,506,000, up from \$2,816,600,000 last year and only slightly below the record nine-month total of \$3,150,600,000 in 1952. Adding to the trade total were foreign exports valued at \$5,368,000 in September and \$51,733,000 in the nine months.

Shipments of iron and its products headed the list of commodity group gains in September with a sharp rise to \$58,801,000 from \$24,734,000 a year earlier, raising the cumulative total for the January-September period to \$298,062,000 from \$234,836,000 last year. There were outstanding gains in the month in iron ore, farm machinery, motor trucks, and passenger cars and automobile parts, while gains in the nine months ranged through iron ore, pigs and ingots, scrap iron, rolling-mill products, engines and boilers, motor trucks, passenger cars and automobile parts, with farm machinery down moderately.

Over the nine-month period the wood and paper group had the largest dollar rise among the groups, totalling \$1,130,616,000 - over 36% of all domestic exports - compared to \$1,007,262,000. Practically all major commodities - but especially planks and boards, wood pulp and newsprint paper - contributed to this gain. Value of the group's exports in September was up more moderately to \$131,207,000 from \$127,109,000 last year, newsprint showing a small decline and planks and boards and wood pulp increases.

Boosted by large gains in nickel, aluminum and copper and their products in September and by these commodities and zinc in the nine months, the non-ferrous metals group was second in size of gain both in the month and cumulative periods. Group total for the month rose to \$75,641,000 from \$57,517,000 last year and for the nine months to \$608,617,000 from \$523,560,000. The smaller non-metallic minerals group advanced similarly to \$19,155,000 in the month from \$13,121,000 and in the nine months to \$142,738,000 from \$104,837,000, asbestos and petroleum and petroleum products showing the largest gains. With major cumulative increases in fertilizers and cellulose products, the chemicals group rose to \$17,443,000 in September from \$13,018,000 and for the nine month to \$152,526,000 from \$110,712,000. Small increases in both periods were also recorded for the fibres and textiles group.

Contrasting with these increases exports of the agricultural and vegetable products group declined to \$53,242,000 in September from \$65,639,000 a year earlier, lowering the cumulative total to \$547,303,000 against \$554,158,000. Reduced sales of wheat, other grains, and wheat flour contributed mainly to the decline, being partly offset by gains for seeds, tobacco, oil cake and oil-cake meal. Shipments of the animals and animal products group were almost unchanged in September at \$21,891,000 but down in the nine months to \$189,515,000 from \$198,039,000 with cattle and meats off. The miscellaneous products group was up in the month to \$7,334,000 from \$6,041,000 but down in the nine months to \$60,654,000 from \$68,260,000 due chiefly to a decline in aircraft and parts.

MORE

Domestic exports to the United States rose in September to \$225,619,000 from \$198,986,000 a year earlier, and for the nine months were up to \$1,865,072,000 from \$1,701,982,000, accounting in both periods for approximately one-half the total increase. Largest gains were in forest, metal, mineral and chemical products, sales of farm products being substantially lower.

Shipments to the United Kingdom increased in the month to \$71,998,000 from \$60,676,000 and in the January-September period to \$582,412,000 from \$458,925,000, gains being spread through most groups with the largest in farm products, followed by non-ferrous metals and wood and paper. Exports to other Commonwealth countries more than doubled in the month to \$29,540,000 from \$13,275,000 and in the nine months climbed to \$183,462,000 from \$142,075,000. Largest cumulative gains were in sales to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Domestic exports continued lower in September to Latin America, declining to \$14,301,000 from \$15,214,000 last year to bring the cumulative total to \$120,944,000 compared to \$141,224,000. Sales to Brazil in the latter period fell to only \$8,842,000 against \$38,664,000 last year, but were up substantially to Mexico at \$27,885,000 against \$19,667,000. Shipments to Europe in the month were off to \$33,187,000 from \$34,201,000 but for the nine months were up to \$269,728,000 from \$232,233,000 gains being shown for almost all main markets. Total to the remaining foreign countries moved up in September to \$8,035,000 against \$6,952,000 but for the nine months was down to \$112,088,000 compared to \$130,608,000, reduced sales to Japan, Israel and Turkey accounting for the major part of the decline. (1)

The following table shows the values of leading commodity exports in September and the January-September period of 1955, together with comparative figures for 1954, ranked according to value for 1955's nine-month period:

	September		January-September	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
	(in thousands)			
Newsprint paper	\$ 55,172	\$ 53,743	\$ 469,186	\$ 491,020
Planks & boards	31,208	34,633	233,794	296,228
Wheat	33,667	26,187	262,434	259,683
Wood pulp	24,884	25,620	201,933	220,226
Nickel	14,408	18,214	135,802	163,240
Aluminum & products	14,604	19,733	138,008	161,693
Copper & products	11,559	18,699	99,264	121,400
Fish & fishery products	12,281	13,169	93,296	91,043
Grains, other than wheat	9,823	3,907	84,527	73,807
Asbestos	7,965	8,727	59,162	69,485
Iron ore	9,272	16,318	24,335	68,541
Farm machinery & implements	2,707	5,515	69,714	65,874
Flour of wheat	6,721	6,787	68,309	55,664
Zinc & products	4,952	4,623	42,160	51,138
Fertilizers	3,229	4,831	32,969	42,743
Alcoholic beverages	5,568	5,345	39,178	40,829
Pulp wood	6,451	6,078	34,044	35,477
Precious metal, except gold	4,455	4,349	36,328	34,495
Lead & products	3,037	3,207	29,934	28,474
Machinery, except farm	2,568	2,453	25,303	25,335
Petroleum & products	425	4,412	5,796	24,482
Pigs, ingots, etc.	1,484	4,421	8,714	23,209
Engines & boilers	2,267	3,100	18,312	22,875

Sales And Purchases of Securities
Between Canada, Other Countries

Portfolio security transactions between Canada and other countries during the third quarter of this year resulted in a purchase balance or capital outflow of \$5,000,000. Over the quarter as a whole, non-resident holdings of Canadian stocks continued to increase and non-resident holdings of Canadian bonds to decline, although the net movements in each case were smaller than in either of the earlier quarters of the year.

Net repatriation of Canadian securities in the quarter totalled \$19,000,000. New issues and retirements were both relatively light and resulted, on balance, in a capital inflow of \$3,000,000. Net sales of Canadian stocks produced \$25,000,000, a significantly large figure but well below the record of \$58,000,000 established in the second quarter. Repurchases of other outstanding Canadian securities, mainly bonds and debentures, totalled \$47,000,000 and nearly half of this outflow covered issues of provincial governments.

All transactions in foreign securities resulted in a capital inflow of \$14,000,000. Trade in outstanding issues reflected mainly sales by Canadians of United States stocks. These were partly offset by purchases of stocks of United Kingdom corporations, although these transactions did not continue at the high level which prevailed in the second quarter. Canadians acquired \$4,000,000 of foreign new issues during the quarter. These include an issue sold in Canada by a United States corporation as well as participation by Canadian residents both in issues offered to shareholders by non-Canadian corporations and in general offerings. Retirements of Canadian-owned foreign securities totalled \$14,000,000, the largest part of which covered the retirements of a Canadian dollar issue of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A net capital inflow to Canada of \$9,700,000 occurred in September from trade in outstanding securities. This sales balance followed four months of capital outflow. Net sales of Canadian stocks rose sharply from the level recorded in August, although the balance was smaller than for many earlier months. There were also net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures in contrast to the substantial repatriation which has been recorded month by month for more than a year. The increasing differential between interest rates in Canada and the United States, together with the declining exchange premium on the Canadian dollar, were probably among the influences reducing the net repatriation from the United States to less than \$2,000,000. There were net sales to the United States of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues but continued repatriation of provincial, municipal and corporate issues. (2)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales
Increased 15.6% In Week

Department store sales increased 15.6% during the week ending November 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There were sales gains in all areas except the Atlantic Provinces where the decrease was only 1%. Manitoba led the increases with 31.6%, followed by Saskatchewan with 29.5%, Alberta 23.1%, British Columbia 16.6%, Ontario 15.7%, Quebec 5.1%.

Manufacturers' Investment
In Inventories In September

Total value of manufacturers' investment in inventory in September was \$3,510,400,000, up \$10,700,000 from August but down \$13,900,000 from a year earlier, according to advance figures. Inventory held but not owned by reporting manufacturers -- progress payment inventory -- rose to \$548,000,000 from \$542,300,000 in August but fell from last year's \$561,700,000. Shipments values increased 3% during September and the January-September value 11.2%. Value of unfilled orders dropped 1.8% during September and was 2.6% below September last year.

	Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payment Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods In Process	Finished Products
(in million of dollars)						
<u>All Industries</u>						
Sept. 1954	3,524.3	561.7	4,086.0	1,594.6	1,165.0	1,326.4
Aug. 1955	3,499.7	542.3	4,042.0	1,649.9	1,191.8	1,200.3
Sept. 1955	3,510.4	548.0	4,058.4	(Not Available)		
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>						
Sept. 1954	2,085.6	104.3	2,189.9	857.7	466.1	866.1
Aug. 1955	2,089.5	114.5	2,204.0	914.5	491.5	798.5
Sept. 1955	2,099.1	114.3	2,213.4	(Not Available)		
<u>Capital Goods</u>						
Sept. 1954	420.4	382.7	803.1	196.7	455.1	151.3
Aug. 1955	385.6	358.7	744.3	184.7	445.0	114.6
Sept. 1955	385.9	364.3	750.2	(Not Available)		
<u>Producers' Goods</u>						
Sept. 1954	734.7	3.0	737.7	384.0	140.5	213.2
Aug. 1955	749.9	3.3	753.2	399.5	155.7	198.0
Sept. 1955	759.6	3.3	762.9	(Not Available)		
<u>Construction Goods</u>						
Sept. 1954	283.6	71.7	355.3	156.2	103.3	95.8
Aug. 1955	274.7	65.8	340.5	151.2	100.1	89.2
Sept. 1955	265.8	66.1	331.9	(Not Available)		

	Indexes of Shipments (DEC. 1952 = 100)				
	All Industries	Consumers' Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods
Sept. 1954	106.8	107.1	79.2	105.8	171.2
Aug. 1955	118.2	118.2	72.7	124.2	202.5
Sept. 1955	122.2	123.0	75.0	132.5	191.1

Indexes of Unfilled Orders and New Orders (DEC. 1952 = 100)													
		All Industries		Textiles		Wood&Paper		Iron&Steel		Transp.		Electrical Apparatus	
		U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.
Sept.	1954	82.0	84.8	58.0	92.8	74.0	85.0	62.3	75.5	71.8	71.2	111.2	132.5
Aug.	1955	81.4	106.3	73.8	104.1	77.6	90.4	95.1	100.3	59.0	67.0	100.9	117.1
Sept.	1955	79.9	105.5	79.4	109.6	72.3	89.2	93.6	86.7	57.5	61.5	100.8	121.1

U.O. - Unfilled Orders

N.O. New Orders

Shipments Of Steel Shapes Up
Sharply In August, 8 Months

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, were sharply higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding periods last year. Shipments in August were 332,660 net tons versus 204,779 a year ago, bringing the eight-month total to 2,327,627 net tons versus 1,743,942. Producers interchanged 140,580 net tons in August versus 106,784 and 1,097,776 net tons in the eight months versus 856,838. (3)

More Steel Wire Shipped
In September & 9 Months

Factory shipments of steel wire jumped to 13,259 tons in September from 10,748 in the same month last year, and in the first three quarters rose to 104,917 tons from 84,934. Shipments of wire fencing increased to 1,552 tons from 1,145 in September, and to 16,933 tons from 15,289 in the nine months. Deliveries of steel wire nails rose to 9,196 tons from 8,005 in the month, and to 71,264 tons from 59,510 in January-September. (4)

Shipments of Gypsum Products
Up In October And 10 Months

Factory shipments of gypsum products were up sharply in October and the first ten months this year over the levels of the corresponding periods last year, DBS reports. October shipments of wallboard, lath, sheathing, and block and tile increased to 73,341,106 square feet this year from 55,568,403 last year, and in the ten months were up to 596,258,206 square feet from 501,680,404. Shipments of plasters rose to 29,553 tons from 24,775 in October and to 256,320 tons from 221,177 in the ten months. (5)

MINING

Production Of Copper, Nickel And
Zinc Up In September & 9 Months

Canadian production of copper, nickel and zinc was substantially higher in September and the first three quarters of this year than in the similar periods last year but production of lead and silver was lower, DBS reports.

September production totals for the five metals were as follows: nickel, 14,084 tons (13,521 a year ago); copper, 27,502 (23,772); zinc, 35,735 (31,495); lead, 16,636 (17,317); and silver, 2,410,210 fine ounces (2,804,384 fine ounces).

January-September production: nickel, 132,143 tons (117,850); copper, 238,548 (221,442); zinc, 316,151 (270,557); lead, 155,502 (164,481); and silver, 20,766,516 fine ounces (23,467,581 fine ounces). (6 & 7)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Visible Supplies Of
Wheat Up 9 Per Cent

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store on November 9 totalled 366,426,000 bushels, up 9% from last year's 336,223,000 bushels, DBS reports. Prairie marketings during the week dropped to 4,782,000 bushels from 8,028,000 and overseas export clearances fell to 2,974,000 bushels from 3,942,000. (8)

Production Of Hops Canadian production of hops this year amounted to 1,368,900
Smaller This Year pounds, 14% smaller than last year's crop of 1,593,900 pounds, according to a special statement released by DBS.

The crop value fell to \$889,400 from \$1,031,600. The area of hops was down to 996 acres from 1,079 and the average yield per acre dropped to 1,374 pounds from 1,477.

Almost exclusively a British Columbia crop, that province produced 1,367,000 pounds in 1955 versus 1,586,000 a year earlier. Production in Ontario amounted to 1,400 pounds versus 5,400, Quebec accounting for the balance of 500 pounds versus 2,500 in 1954.

The following table shows the area, yield per acre, total production, average price per pound and total value for both 1954 and 1955:

		Area	Yield	Total	Price	Total
		acres	per Acre	Production	per Pound	Value
			lb.	lb.	cents	\$
Quebec						
	1954	18	139	2,500	70	1,800
	1955	12	42	500	70	350
Ontario						
	1954	11	491	5,400	70	3,800
	1955	4	350	1,400	70	1,000
British Columbia						
	1954	1,050	1,510	1,586,000	65	1,026,000
	1955	980	1,395	1,367,000	65	888,000
Canada						
	1954	1,079	1,477	1,593,900	65	1,031,600
	1955	996	1,374	1,368,900	65	889,400

Stocks Of Frozen Fish Smaller Stocks of frozen fish on November 1 amounted to 52,634,000 pounds, 15% smaller than last year's corresponding total of 62,091,000 pounds, DBS reports. Holdings of frozen fresh fish fell to 50,102,000 pounds from 59,607,000, but the stocks of frozen smoked fish were slightly larger at 2,532,000 pounds versus 2,484,000.

November 1 stocks of cod were 11,777,000 pounds (12,030,000 a year ago); haddock, 3,940,000 (5,034,000); halibut, 9,901,000 (12,145,000); salmon, 7,960,000 (12,893,000); sea herring, 2,372,000 (4,912,000); other sea fish, 8,632,000 (9,570,000); and inland fish, 8,052,000 (5,507,000). (9)

Stocks of Creamery Butter
In Nine Cities Of Canada

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 17 totalled 80,970,000 pounds, 19% larger than last year's 68,028,000 pounds, DBS reports. Holdings were as follows by cities, a year earlier being in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 5,094 pounds (3,774); Montreal, 41,673 (33,185); Toronto, 9,081 (11,270); Winnipeg, 19,101 (13,789); Regina, 1,349 (1,287); Saskatoon, 722 (412); Edmonton, 2,150 (2,225); Calgary, 647 (775); and Vancouver, 1,153 (1,311).

Process Cheese Industry

Factory value of products shipped by Canada's process cheese industry reached an all-time high total of \$29,392,633 in 1954, an increase of 7.8% over the previous peak of \$27,271,289 reached in 1953, the DBS reports. Cost of materials used by the industry rose 5.7% to \$22,890,147. Employees numbered 1,292 with earnings of \$3,408,546, gains of 10.4% and 11.2%, respectively, over the 1953 figures.

Process cheese, the principal product of the industry, was shipped to the value of \$18,565,687 versus \$17,189,135 in the preceding year; cream cheese, \$1,324,469 (\$1,452,540); and other products such as salad dressing, sandwich spread and margarine, \$9,502,477 (\$8,629,614). The processing of types of cheese other than cheddar is increasing, having risen from 3% of the total cheese used in 1951 to 7% in 1954. (10)

ELECTRIC POWER

Production Of Electric Energy Up
9% In September, 12% In 9 Months

Production of electric energy by central electric stations increased 9% in September and almost 12% in the first three quarters of this year as compared with a year earlier, DBS reports. The month's output amounted to 6,002,497,000 kilowatt hours versus 5,509,800,000, bringing the January-September total to 56,206,103,000 kilowatt hours versus 50,242,975,000.

Consumption of power increased to 5,820,882,000 kilowatt hours in September from 5,301,042,000 a year ago and to 53,026,340,000 kilowatt hours in the January-September period from 48,647,036,000. Exports to the United States rose to 232,363,000 kilowatt hours in September from 211,818,000 and to 3,288,853,000 kilowatt hours in the nine months from 1,702,110,000.

September production totals follow by provinces: Newfoundland, 77,132,000 kilowatt hours (18,084,000 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 3,905,000 (2,609,000); Nova Scotia, 97,322,000 (88,196,000); New Brunswick, 64,851,000 (72,760,000); Quebec, 2,886,660,000 (2,754,459,000); Ontario, 1,889,384,000 (1,663,851,000); Manitoba, 246,536,000 (239,982,000); Saskatchewan, 115,391,000 (106,820,000); Alberta, 135,058,000 (120,769,000); British Columbia, 478,591,000 (442,270,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 7,667,000 (not available for 1954).

January-September totals: Newfoundland, 407,921,000 kilowatt hours (172,167,000); Prince Edward Island, 32,992,000 (24,065,000); Nova Scotia, 869,829,000 (819,270,000); New Brunswick, 654,601,000 (646,497,000); Quebec, 26,823,448,000 (25,562,880,000); Ontario, 18,424,557,000 (14,930,674,000); Manitoba, 2,247,523,000 (2,195,281,000); Saskatchewan, 1,040,021,000 (935,690,000); Alberta, 1,210,225,000 (1,076,269,000); British Columbia, 4,428,823,000 (3,880,182,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 66,163,000 (not available for 1954). (11)

Vehicle Permit Entries Up By
3.4% In October, 10 Months

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits totalled 167,754 in October, 5,541 or 3.4% more than in the same month last year, DBS reports. Entries were also up 3.4% in the first 10 months this year, the 2,360,202 total topping last year's by 78,281.

October entries were more numerous this year in all parts of Canada except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and the Yukon. January-October entries were up in all but Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

Entries in October (with 1954 figures bracketed) by province of entry: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- via ship -- 42 (68); New Brunswick, 15,254 (14,827); Quebec, 33,531 (32,179); Ontario, 94,126 (90,179); Manitoba, 3,147 (3,010); Saskatchewan, 1,874 (1,768); Alberta, 1,463 (1,385); British Columbia, 17,312 (17,729); Yukon, 1,005 (1,068). (12)

T R A F F I C A C C I D E N T S

Fewer Motor Vehicle Accidents But More
Fatalities And Injuries In Half-Year

There were fewer motor accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) but larger numbers of fatalities and injuries in the first half of this year than in the corresponding period last year, DBS reports.

Motor vehicle accidents in the 9 provinces and the Territories fell to 62,906 from 65,780 in the like 1954 period. The number of fatalities rose to 798 from 717, and the number of injuries to 20,186 from 18,894. Reports for Quebec for 1955 are not available but in the first half of last year there were 37,082 accidents, 249 deaths and 4,910 injuries.

Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Yukon and Northwest Territories had fewer motor accidents in the first six months of 1955 but there were increases in the other provinces. The number of fatalities was down in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia but up in the other areas. There were no deaths in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in the first half of both 1954 and 1955. Fewer persons were injured in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and the Yukon, but there were larger totals for the other provinces.

The half-year totals of the reported accidents follow by provinces: Newfoundland, 994 (1,607 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 370 (568); Nova Scotia, 4,607 (4,454); New Brunswick, 3,018 (2,666); Ontario, 27,169 (30,394); Manitoba, 5,801 (5,816); Saskatchewan, 3,497 (3,622); Alberta, 7,414 (6,994); British Columbia, 9,852 (9,473); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 184 (186).

Fatalities were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, 18 (7); Prince Edward Island, nil (2); Nova Scotia, 50 (61); New Brunswick, 45 (50); Ontario, 459 (411); Manitoba, 36 (42); Saskatchewan, 30 (8); Alberta, 89 (60); British Columbia, 71 (76); Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (nil).

Number of persons injured was as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, 175 (276); Prince Edward Island, 75 (82); Nova Scotia, 1,052 (1,060); New Brunswick, 692 (640); Ontario, 11,029 (10,293); Manitoba, 1,164 (1,152); Saskatchewan, 834 (1,022); Alberta, 1,835 (1,470); British Columbia, 3,287 (2,852); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 43 (47). (13)

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents There were 11,926 motor vehicle traffic accidents reported in Canada, excluding Quebec, in July, according to a special statement released by DBS. The record showed that 196 persons were killed and 4,931 were injured while \$4,372,246 worth of property damage was caused. There were 178 fatal accidents, 3,188 non-fatal injury accidents and 3,560 involving property damage only. The minimum of property damage, excluding Quebec and Manitoba, reportable to the police varies from \$50 to \$100 in different parts of the country. The following table provides a breakdown of the figures by provinces:

Province	Number		Of		Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage
	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage Only	Total			
Nfld.....	7	71	152	230	7	33	\$ 76,858
P.E.I.	2	23	54	79	2	22	28,359
N.S.	11	155	694	860	11	235	217,501
N.B.	17	165	353	535	20	254	223,961
Que.....
Ont	89	1,654	3,695	5,438	100	2,615	2,323,879
Man	15	222	719	956	15	346	..
Sask.....	9	177	432	668	10	249	264,851
Alta	11	261	1,222	1,494	12	402	516,436
B.C.	17	454	1,175	1,646	19	709	698,126
Yukon & N.W.T.....	-	6	14	20	-	11	17,275
Total	178	3,188	3,560	11,926	196	1,931	4,372,246

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TRANSPORTATION

Railway Car Loadings Up 13.1% In First Week Of November Railway car loadings in the first week of November rose 13.1% to 36,931 cars from last year's corresponding total of 76,863 and receipts from connections jumped 24.3% to 33,993 cars from 27,343, DBS reports. From the beginning of the year to November 7 loadings in Canada increased 11.4% to 3,431,942 cars from 3,126,617 and receipts from connections rose 15.5% to 1,398,627 cars from 1,210,517.

Significant increases occurred in the loadings of the following: grain, up 1,030 cars to 7,637; iron ore, up 2,903 to 5,407; miscellaneous commodities, up 1,076 cars to 5,339; crude petroleum, up 314 cars to 780; coal, up 951 cars to 7,296; fuel oil, up 338 cars to 2,397; automobiles, trucks and parts, up 664 cars to 1,691; manufactured iron and steel products, up 415 cars to 1,313; newsprint, up 331 cars to 2,678; lumber, timber and plywood, up 230 cars to 4,368; logs, posts, poles and piling, up 232 cars to 1,393; and cement, up 378 cars to 1,169. (14)

Railway Freight One-Fifth Larger in July This Year Freight originated on Canadian railways in July totalled 15,154,791 tons, one-fifth larger than last year's 12,611,121 tons. Of this year's July total 12,360,613 tons were loaded in Canada (9,929,032 in July last year), receipts from connections destined to Canadian points amounted to 1,512,941 tons (1,488,858), and intransit freight amounted to 1,231,237 tons (1,193,231).

Carried in greater volume were: iron ore and concentrates, up 1,877,727 tons to 2,314,079; copper-nickel ores and concentrates, up 267,898 tons to 454,688; common sand and gravel, up 335,337 tons to 977,968; crude gypsum, up 133,358 tons to 317,323. Shipped in reduced volume were: barley, down 184,557 tons to 143,305; bituminous coal, down 100,917 tons to 900,431; and bauxite ores and concentrates, down 346,019 tons to 51,936. (15)

Railway Freight in 1954 Canadian railways carried a grand total of 162,470,013 tons of freight in 1954, a decrease of 8% from the preceding year's 176,751,636 tons. Excluding 19,275,173 tons of freight received from other roads (20,502,377 tons in 1953), the tonnage of freight carried on roads on which the movement commenced amounted to 143,194,840 tons, 8.4% less than 1953's 156,249,295.

Excluding duplications, mine products accounted for 36.1% of the 1954 total at 51,654,754 tons; manufactures and miscellaneous products 29.9% with 42,809,238 tons; agriculture products 19.9% with 28,494,112 tons; forest products 11.2% with 16,028,934 tons; animals and animal products 1.4% with 1,992,487 tons; and less than carload (l.c.l.) freight 1.5% with 2,215,315 tons. (16)

Canal Traffic Increased Freight transported through Canadian canals in August totalled 4,531,213 tons, an increase of 596,479 tons or 15.2% over last year's corresponding tonnage of 3,934,734. Increased traffic was reported by the three major systems -- the St. Lawrence, the Welland, and the Sault Ste Marie -- as well as the Ottawa River, the St. Peter's, the Murray and the St. Andrew's.

Volume of freight transported through the St. Lawrence system in August rose 13.3% to 1,477,278 tons from 1,304,378, increases in oats, rye, fuel oil, iron ore and "other" freight more than counterbalancing decreased loadings of barley, corn, flaxseed and wheat.

Freight shipped through the Welland canal in August increased 18% to 2,642,669 tons from 2,240,200 a year earlier. Commodities contributing to the advance included wheat, gasoline, bituminous coal, iron ore and "other" freight. Among the decreases were barley, corn, flaxseed and pulpwood.

Freight shipments through the Sault Ste. Marie canal -- Canadian and United States locks -- rose 32.1% to 17,046,424 tons from 12,903,734 a year ago. Shipments of iron ore advanced but both wheat and barley declined. (17)

Employment And Unemployment
Remained Unusually Stable

Employment and unemployment remained unusually stable from mid-September to mid-October, states the monthly release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A slight seasonal drop in the number of persons with jobs was almost entirely offset by a similar decline in the labour force, both decreases being significantly smaller than in the same periods in 1953 and 1954.

At October 22, the number of persons with jobs was estimated at 5,477,000, only some 18,000 fewer than a month earlier and 175,000 more than a year before. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work was 142,000 versus 138,000 a month earlier and 180,000 a year ago. The Canadian labour force was 5,619,000 versus 5,633,000 a month earlier and 5,482,000 at the same time last year.

Non-farm employment continued to expand in contrast with the decreases that occurred during this period in 1953 and 1954, but the increase was slightly more than offset by a fairly sharp decline in farm employment. Non-farm employment reflected the continuing high levels of activity in construction and manufacturing. Rising levels of employment in forestry, particularly logging, also contributed to the expansion of non-farm employment. Labour supply and demand continued to be approximate balance in most labour market areas, although labour surpluses were growing in a number of areas.

The number of persons at work 35 hours or more in the survey week climbed to 5,014,000 from 5,009,000 a month earlier and 4,838,000 a year ago, and the number at work less than 35 hours rose to 332,000 from 319,000 at mid-September but declined slightly from 335,000 a year ago. Persons with jobs but not at work numbered 131,000, down from 167,000 a year ago but up from 129,000 a year ago.

Of the 332,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the October survey week, 218,000 or 3.9% of the labour force, were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 114,000 or 2% of the labour force, included 28,000 off work because of bad weather, 25,000 on short-time, 24,000 who were ill, and 37,000 with other reasons. Of the 131,000 or 2.3% who had jobs but did not work during the survey week, 127,000 usually worked full-time and these included 49,000 who were ill and 38,000 on vacation.

On October 20 this year the number of applications for employment on file at National Employment Services offices was 192,700, an increase of 6,400 from 186,300 applications on file at September 15. This increase was mainly the result of increases in totals for the Prairie region (3,600), the Quebec region (1,600), and the Atlantic region (1,800). The total for Ontario was virtually unchanged, while the Pacific region total declined 700. Compared with the same period last year the number of applications for employment for Canada as a whole was lower by 66,600. This decline was the result of reductions in totals for all regions in the following order: Ontario (31,100), Quebec (18,300), the Pacific region (9,000), the Prairie region (4,500), and the Atlantic region (3,600).

Employment Under The
Unemployment Insurance Act

Workers coming within the purview of the Unemployment Insurance Act contributed slightly less than 37 weeks on the average during the year ended March 31, 1952, according to a reference paper entitled "Employment Under the Unemployment Insurance Act" released today by the DBS. This is the first of a series of bulletins on the subject to be issued. Basic material for the report was supplied by offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

New additions to the insured working population worked less than 20 weeks, on the average, while the more experienced averaged close to 39 weeks. Men engage in insurable employment to a greater extent than women, the average weeks contributed being 37.3 for the former and 35.0 for the latter. Comparison of the average weeks contributed within contribution classes, however, reveals that women have a higher average in each class than men.

Classification of the workers by contribution class indicates substantial differences in the contribution or earnings level as between men and women, new entrants and renewals. Average weekly earnings of \$48.00 or more were recorded for about 44% of the workers, but less than 5% of these were women; likewise, less than 6% of the new entrants were in this category. (18)

Labour Income Reached New Peak In August

Continuing the steady monthly advances from the beginning of

1955, the total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received in August by paid workers in Canada rose \$15,000,000 to a new high record level of \$1,108,000,000. This compares with last year's August total of \$1,019,000,000 a gain of \$89,000,000 or more than 8.5%.

The over-the-year increase for August compares with a rise of nearly 6.5% recorded by the cumulative labour income total of \$8,338,000,000 for the first 8 months of 1955 over \$7,838,000,000 for the same period of 1954. This aggregate gain corresponds to an increase of approximately 3% per worker when account is taken of the rise in employment.

With the exception of the distributive group of industries, all the major industrial divisions participated in the increase in labour income in August as compared with July, and all groups were up from a year earlier. In the January-August period there were general increases in the major industrial divisions.

Labour income in manufacturing in August rose to \$353,000,000 from \$324,000,000 a year ago; utilities, transportation, communications, storage and trade to \$282,000,000 from \$265,000,000; finance, services (including government) to \$261,000,000 from \$239,000,000; construction to \$92,000,000 from \$75,000,000; agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining to \$81,000,000 from \$80,000,000; and supplementary labour income to \$39,000,000 from \$36,000,000.

January-August totals were as follows by industrial groups: manufacturing, \$2,696,000,000 (\$2,584,000,000 a year ago); utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, \$2,156,000,000 (\$2,053,000,000); finance, services \$2,056,000,000 (\$1,867,000,000); construction, \$572,000,000 (\$512,000,000); agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$564,000,000 (\$540,000,000); and supplementary labour income, \$294,000,000 (\$282,000,000). (19)

Earnings And Hours Of Work In Manufacturing Moderate advances in wages and salaries and little change in working time in the larger manufacturing establishments were recorded in the week ending October 31 as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's annual survey.

Moderate increases in rates of pay, some reductions in the length of the standard work-week, changes in levels of activity in different industries, and differences in proportions of women contributed to the variations. Important reductions in staffs were reported in transportation equipment, iron and steel, electrical apparatus, textiles, clothing and a few other industries, but activity rose in food and beverages, wood and paper products, printing and publishing, non-metallic minerals and petroleum products.

Weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing during the last week of October, 1954 averaged out at \$57.99 versus \$56.75 a year earlier, and for salaried employees at \$77.81 versus \$73.87. Earnings of male wage-earners averaged \$63.98 versus \$62.71 and for women at \$35.90 versus \$35.07. Male salaried employees earned an average of \$90.99 versus \$86.43, and the average for women stood at \$45.00 versus \$43.13.

Wage-earners worked an average 41.5 hours in the week versus 41.7 a year earlier, the average for men standing at 42.3 hours versus 42.6 and for women at 38.5 for both years. Hours for salaried workers were unchanged at 39, the average for men standing at 39.4 versus 39.5 and women at 37.9 for both years. (20)

T H E P E O P L E

Fewer Births And Deaths In October Fewer births and deaths but more marriages were registered in Canada in October than in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports. This was a reversal of the trend indicated in the January-October period when both births and deaths increased and marriages declined.

Births in October numbered 37,020 versus 37,450 a year earlier, the ten-month total amounting to 370,747 versus 362,747. January-October totals were higher for all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

Deaths in October totalled 10,040 versus 10,384, bringing January-October deaths to 105,935 versus 102,705. Larger numbers were registered in the cumulative period in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

There were 15,631 marriages in October versus 15,198 and 105,481 in the January-October period versus 106,416. All provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba reported fewer marriage registrations in the ten months. (21)

Weekly Security Price Indexes

<u>Investor's Price Index</u>	<u>November 17</u>	<u>November 10</u> 1935 - 39= 100	<u>October 20</u>
Total Common Stocks	248.3	245.5	239.1
Industrials	258.5	254.8	248.2
Utilities	202.1	202.5	200.1
Banks	252.4	251.4	238.1
 <u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	119.8	120.6	116.6
Gold's	71.7	71.3	70.6
Base Metals	230.0	233.5	221.9
 <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>September</u> <u>1955</u> 1935 - 39= 100	<u>October</u> <u>1955</u>
<u>General Index</u>	214.3	220.9	220.0
Vegetable Products	194.6	192.9	190.7
Animal Products	221.8	230.1	223.6
Textile Products	229.3	226.2	226.1
Wood Products	289.1	296.3	298.5
Iron Products	212.4	226.7	227.1
Non-ferrous Metals	168.5	198.0	199.5
Non-metallic Minerals	175.8	175.2	176.3
Chemical Products	177.0	176.7	177.7
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	218.2	248.0	249.1

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

- 1-Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports (Summary), September, 20¢
- 2-Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, September, 10¢
- 3-Primary Iron & Steel, August, 25¢
- 4-M: Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September, 10¢
- 5-M: Gypsum Products, October, 10¢
- 6-M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, September, 10¢
- 7-M: Copper & Nickel Production, September, 10¢
- 8-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, November 9, 10¢
- 9-M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, November 1, 25¢
- 10-M: Process Cheese Industry, 1954, 10¢
- 11-M: Central Electric Stations, September, 10¢
- 12-M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada On TV Permits, October, 10¢
- 13-M: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Second Quarter, 1955, 25¢
- 14-M: Car Loadings on Canadian Railways, November 7, 10¢
- 15-M: Railway Freight Traffic, July, 10¢
- 16-Railway Transport, 1954, 25¢ -- Part V -- Freight Carried By Principal Commodity Classes
- 17-M: Summary of Canal Statistics, August, 10¢
- 18-R: Employment Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Year Ended March 31, 1952, 25¢ -- Reference Paper 61, Part 1.
- 19-Estimates of Labour Income, August, 10¢
- 20-Earnings & Hours in Manufacturing, 1954, 25¢
- 21-Vital Statistics, October, 10¢
- New Residential Construction, September, 25¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin of November 10.

M: Memorandum

R: Reference Paper

Prepared in Press & Publicity Section, Information Services Division

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer & Controller of Stationery,
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Metal Buttons Production of metal buttons dropped to 333,684 gross last year from 564,256 gross in 1953.

Mechanical Pencils Output of mechanical pencils increased to 7,674 gross in 1954 from 6,593 gross in 1953.

Floor Polishers More than 130,200 electric floor polishers were made in Canada last year, two and one-half times 1949's 55,700 units.

Cash Register Rolls Canadian paper mills shipped over 3,729,000 rolls of adding machine and cash register paper in 1953.

Gummed Sealing Tape Canadian manufacturers turned out 13,414,000 pounds of gummed sealing tape in rolls in 1953, 1,092,000 pounds more than in the preceding year.

Consumption Of Gasoline Higher Consumption of taxable gasoline -- used almost entirely for automotive purposes -- rose 66 to 2,021,000,000 gallons last year from 1,902,000,000 in 1953 and more than tripled 1939's consumption of 663,000,000 gallons.

Motor Vehicle Accident Toll Motor vehicle accidents claimed the lives of 793 persons in Canada (excluding Quebec) in the first half of this year, 31 more than a year earlier. The number of accidents fell 2,374 to 62,906 but they resulted in injuries to 1,292 more persons at 20,186.

More Washing Machines An estimated 83% of Canadian households have powered washing machines and 76% mechanical refrigerators, while 52% have vacuum cleaners.

Electricity In Homes About 93% of Canadian homes now have electricity, or 3,616,000 out of an estimated 3,872,000 households in September this year.

Diesel Oil Sales For Motor Vehicles Net sales of Diesel oil for motor vehicles in Canada totalled 37,760,533 gallons in 1954, more than double the 1949 total of 16,570,319 gallons and over six times the 1945 sales of 6,091,266 gallons.

Ten Motor Vehicles For Every 42 Persons At the end of last year there were ten motor vehicles registered in Canada for every 42 persons. Alberta had the largest number in relation to population with ten for every 31 persons, while Ontario led in passenger cars at ten for every 42 persons.

Provincial Revenues Per Motor Vehicle Provincial revenues from registrations of motor vehicles, operators, etc., and from gasoline taxes totalled \$329,552,161 in 1954, and averaged \$90 per vehicle registered. Highest average per vehicle registered was \$126 in Quebec and the lowest \$64 in Manitoba. Other averages: Newfoundland, \$109; Prince Edward Island, \$86; Nova Scotia, \$103; New Brunswick, \$123; Ontario, \$82; Saskatchewan, \$76; Alberta, \$83; British Columbia, \$75.

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