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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS were slightly lower in value in August, totalling \$345,100,000 as compared with \$349,800,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES fell in value in August to \$176,354,000 from \$192,838,000 a year earlier, while SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM rose to \$71,366,000 from \$66,397,000.

. . .

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 16.2 per cent during the week ending September 20 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

. . .

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX at the beginning of August rose to 188.1 from 184.3 a year earlier, PAYROLLS to 431.5 from 394.0, and AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES to \$53.87 from \$50.16.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS in August amounted to \$6,238,800 as compared with \$3,674,569 in the same month last year.

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GENERAL INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES declined 1.6 points or 0.7 per cent in August to 223.9 from 225.5 in July, and dropped 17.5 points or 7.3 per cent from the August, 1951 figure of 241.4.

. . .

VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of July was estimated at \$3,466,200,000, two per cent above last year's corresponding value of \$3,388,900,000.

. . .

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the seven days ended September 21 declined from 87,001 cars in the preceding period to 84,317.

. . .

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS in August amounted to 76,659 tons as compared with 80,398 in August last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on October 1 amounted to 52,865,000 pounds as compared with 38,785,000 on the same date last year, while HOLDINGS OF CHEDDAR CHEESE totalled 26,071,000 pounds as against 26,515,000.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS SLIGHTLY
LOWER IN VALUE IN AUGUST

Canada's domestic exports were slightly lower in value in August, totalling \$345,100,000 as compared with \$349,800,000 in the corresponding month last year. The July value also showed a small decrease to \$371,000,000 from \$374,500,000 a year earlier, but as there were substantial increases in each of the first six months of this year the cumulative total for the eight months ending August climbed to \$2,805,800,000 from \$2,464,500,000 in the similar period of 1951.

As in July, the volume of exports in August was higher than in August, 1951. Lower average export prices were responsible for the lower total value of exports in the month. Export prices have been declining steadily since November, 1951, and since May have been below those of the corresponding 1951 months. The volume of exports has remained above the corresponding 1951 levels in each month of 1952.

Throughout 1952 wheat exports have been an important contributor to the record levels of Canada's export trade. In both July and August wheat replaced newsprint as Canada's largest export commodity. This was also the case in the totals of exports for the first eight months of this year -- the first time that such has been the case in an extended period.

Exports of other grains and copper were also up sharply, and there were moderate increases in fish and fishery products, newsprint paper. Among the declines were wheat flour, alcoholic beverages, fresh beef and veal, planks and boards, pulpwood, woodpulp, and farm implements and machinery.

Exports to the United States fell in value in August to \$176,354,000 from \$192,838,000, and the eight-month total dropped to \$1,478,300,000 from \$1,504,611,000. Shipments to the United States accounted for 51.1 per cent of the total to all countries in August, down from 55.1 a year earlier, and the eight-month proportion fell to 52.7 per cent from 61.5.

In August there were decreases in six of the nine main groups of commodities, while in the eight months there were decreases in three and increases in six groups. In August, the most substantial gain from the previous year occurred in the non-ferrous metals group, while the sharpest declines were in the animals and animal products section, which reflects the restrictions on imports of meat and cattle into the United States, and in the wood, wood products and paper group.

Exports to the United Kingdom in August rose in value to \$71,366,000 from \$66,397,000 in the corresponding month last year, while the eight-month total rose to \$534,118,000 from \$393,855,000 a year earlier. Values were higher for six of the nine main commodity groups in August while in the eight months only one group was lower.

There was a substantial increase in August in the exports of agricultural and vegetable products, and moderate rise in wood and paper, and a drop in non-ferrous metals. All major groups were higher in value in the eight months.

Shipments to all other Commonwealth countries declined slightly in value in August to \$19,705,000 from \$19,805,000 a year earlier, but rose in the eight months to \$190,395,000 from \$152,683,000. Exports were higher in August to India and Pakistan, but lower to the Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Eight-month totals for each of these countries were higher than a year earlier.

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Exports to Latin American countries dropped in total value in August to \$14,031,000 from \$17,691,000 in the corresponding month last year, but the eight-month total climbed to \$183,790,000 from \$113,789,000. There were smaller shipments in August to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay and Peru, but larger exports to Colombia and Panama. Shipments were larger for most major markets in the eight months.

Exports to European countries rose in total in August to \$50,557,000 from \$41,926,000 a year ago, while the eight-month value rose to \$292,516,000 from \$197,947,000. Exports to most major markets were higher in August than a year ago, with France and Italy the main exceptions. Individual totals were generally larger in the eight months.

With Japan accounting for approximately half of the total overall value, exports to the remaining group of foreign countries were valued at \$11,217,000 in August as compared with \$10,414,000 a year ago, and \$115,876,000 in the eight months against \$91,982,000.

Main Commodity Groups

Three of the nine main commodity groups of exports moved higher in value in August as compared with the corresponding month last year, five lower, and one unchanged. In the eight-month period there were increases in six groups and declines in three.

Mainly as a result of large gains in exports of wheat and other grains the value of the agricultural and vegetable products group rose in August to \$101,632,000 from \$78,273,000, and to \$717,389,000 in the eight-month period from \$529,260,000. Wood and paper products declined in total value to \$114,455,000 from \$133,906,000 in August, 1951, but rose slightly in the eight months to \$909,849,000 from \$908,501,000. There were decreases both in August and the eight months in the exports of planks and boards and wood pulp. Exports of newsprint were higher in value in both comparisons.

Due chiefly to a sharp rise in the value of copper exports the group total for non-ferrous metals climbed to \$56,084,000 from \$51,613,000. In the eight months there were increases in aluminum, brass and products, copper, lead, nickel, zinc and electrical apparatus, and the total value climbed to \$470,355,000 from \$362,499,000 a year earlier.

With most main commodities lower in value the iron and its products section dropped in total in August to \$24,400,000 from \$27,600,000. Sharp gains in iron ore, rolling-mill products, farm machinery, machinery other than farm, and automobiles and parts boosted the group total for the eight months to \$279,306,000 from \$198,504,000.

Value for the animals and animal products section fell in August to \$19,218,000 from \$26,107,000, and to \$157,136,000 in the eight months from \$231,049,000. Exports of cattle and fresh beef and veal were down sharply in both periods, but there was a small increase in fish and fishery products. Non-metallics as a group were unchanged in total value in August at \$11,500,000, but there was a gain in the January-August period to \$95,200,000 from \$85,200,000. Chemicals were down in the month to \$10,200,000 from \$12,700,000, and to \$83,500,000 in the eight months from \$84,700,000.

The miscellaneous commodities section climbed to \$6,400,000 in August from \$4,600,000, and to \$72,200,000 in the eight months from \$40,200,000. Aircraft and parts continued to be a large factor in the overall gain. Exports of fibres and textiles were down to \$1,224,000 in August from \$3,509,000, and to \$20,870,000 in the eight months from \$24,571,000. (1)

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX
CONTINUED DOWNWARD IN AUGUST

Canada's general index of wholesale prices declined 1.6 points or 0.7 per cent in August to 223.9 from 225.5 in July, continuing the downward trend that has been interrupted only once -- in June this year -- from the peak of 243.7 reached in July last year. There were decreases in August from July in the indexes for all groups of products except iron, which was unchanged.

At the new standing, the general index, which is based on 1935-39 equals 100, was 17.5 points or 7.3 per cent below the figure of 241.4 for August, 1951, but still 3.8 per cent higher than in August 1950 when it stood at 215.7.

Largest decrease among the group indexes in August from July was in that for textile products, which fell 1.5 per cent from 252.6 to 248.9 to make a total decline of 11.9 per cent in twelve months. Next in degree of decline, the index for non-ferrous metals dropped 1.3 per cent from 172.5 to 170.2, for a twelve-month decline of 7.2 per cent. The price index of animal products, up in July, eased off 0.9 per cent from 247.1 to 244.9, down 19.8 per cent from 305.4 in August last year. The index of vegetable products declined 0.8 per cent from 208.1 to 206.4; of wood products, 0.4 per cent from 293.5 to 292.3; of non-metallic minerals, 0.2 per cent from 173.9 to 173.5; and of chemical products, 0.1 per cent from 177.2 to 177.0. The iron products index remained at 218.2, which is 2.9 per cent above the level for August last year. The non-metallic minerals index was also 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, all group indexes except these two being lower.

The price index of farm products also declined in August, falling 3.3 per cent from 244.3 to 236.2. This brought it 10.3 per cent below last year's August figure of 263.3. The price index of field products fell off 8.4 per cent in August from 213.3 in July to 195.3, while the index of animal products rose 0.7 per cent from 275.3 to 277.2. At the new levels, the index of field products was 9.5 per cent above last year's August figure of 178.3, while the index of animal products was down 20.4 per cent from 348.3.

Slight advances were recorded during August in the price index of both general and residential building materials, the former moving up to 288.4 from 287.5 for July and the latter to 284.6 from 284.3. These figures compare with identical standings of 290.4 for the two indexes in August last year. Among the components of the composite index of residential building materials, the indexes for cement, sand and gravel, and for roofing materials were higher, and for electrical equipment and fixtures lower, the remaining six being unchanged. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
16.2 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 16.2 per cent during the week ending September 20 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were higher in all regions, the Maritimes leading with a percentage gain of 43.5 per cent, followed by British Columbia with an advance of 18.2 per cent, Ontario 16.7 per cent, Alberta 16.4 per cent, Quebec 13.0 per cent, Saskatchewan 10.6 per cent, and Manitoba 4.0 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND
PAYROLLS AT NEW PEAK AT AUGUST 1

The index numbers of employment and payrolls in Canada's principal industries continued to climb in July to reach new peak levels at August 1, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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The advance index number of employment was set at 188.1 at August 1, 1.4 per cent higher than the July 1 figure of 185.5 and 2.1 per cent above the figure of 184.3 for August 1, 1951. The increase resulted in part from the settlement of important labour-management disputes in lumber manufacturing on the West Coast and from unusually marked expansion in road construction and maintenance work in Quebec. An offsetting factor was curtailment in logging, largely due to seasonal inactivity in the Eastern and Central areas, and to forest fires in British Columbia.

Advance index numbers of employment were higher at August 1 than at July 1 in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, where there were slight declines, and were higher than a year earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia.

The advance index number of payrolls stood at 431.5 at the beginning of August, up from 426.3 at July 1 and 9.5 per cent above the figure of 394.0 for August 1, 1951. Greater expenditures as compared with a year earlier were reported in all provinces, and as compared with July 1, in all provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario.

Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$53.87 as against \$53.96 at July 1 and \$50.16 at August 1, 1951. Compared with a year earlier, average weekly wages and salaries were higher in all provinces, and compared to July 1 they were higher in all provinces except Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing stood at 193.6 at August 1 as compared with 191.4 at July 1 and 194.0 a year earlier. The advance index number of payrolls in manufacturing was 474.2 as against 470.1 at July 1 and 440.1 at August 1, 1951. Weekly wages and salaries in manufacturing averaged \$55.80 at August 1 as compared with \$55.95 at July 1 and \$51.68 at August 1, 1951. (3)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN AUGUST

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in August amounted to \$6,238,800 as compared with \$6,294,669 in the preceding month, and \$3,674,569 in August last year. Number of unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made was 2,150,173 against 2,311,062 in July, and 1,487,111 in August, 1951.

A total of 61,038 initial and renewal claims were filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission across Canada in August against 75,340 a month earlier, and 57,926 a year ago. Claimants on the live unemployment register numbered 125,311 at the end of August as compared with 144,427 on July 31, and 101,123 on the same date last year.

Number of persons commencing receipt of benefit on initial and renewal claims in August was as follows by provinces, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 522 (345); Prince Edward Island, 95 (90); Nova Scotia, 2,054 (1,276); New Brunswick, 1,596 (971); Quebec, 13,624 (13,191); Ontario, 14,591 (11,592); Manitoba, 1,535 (1,243); Saskatchewan, 356 (390); Alberta, 914 (695); and British Columbia, 11,355 (8,083). (4)

WEEKLY WAGES, HOURLY EARNINGS AND
AVERAGE HOURS IN MANUFACTURING

Weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries of Canada averaged \$53.56 at the beginning of July, down slightly from the June 1 average of \$53.57, but up from \$49.37 a year ago. Average hourly earnings followed the same pattern at 128.9 cents compared with 129.7 cents at June 1, and 118.4 a year ago. Average work-week was 41.4 hours compared with 41.3 at June 1, and 41.7 last year.

In durable goods manufacturing industries, average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners stood at \$57.70 against \$57.79 a month earlier, and \$53.34 a year ago, while average hourly earnings worked out at 138.7 cents against 139.6 at June 1, and 127.0 a year earlier. Work-week averaged out at 41.6 hours against 41.4 at June 1, and 42.0 at July 1 last year.

In non-durable manufactures, average weekly wages amounted to \$48.66 against \$48.90 at June 1, and \$45.17 at July 1 last year, and hourly rates averaged 118.1 cents compared with 118.4 a month earlier, and 109.1 last year. Average hours were 41.2 compared with 41.3 at June 1, and 41.4 a year ago. (5)

VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES
AT THE END OF JULY UP FROM YEAR AGO

Estimated total value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of July was \$3,466,200,000, up slightly from the June figure of \$3,465,100,000, and two per cent above last year's value of \$3,388,900,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Shipments values in total decreased approximately three per cent during July but were three per cent above last year's level for the month. Cumulative total for the first seven months of this year was two per cent higher than for the same period of 1951.

In terms of index numbers, July inventories were 186.2 per cent of the average 1947 value as compared with 186.2 for June and 182.1 for July last year. The index for total shipments was 178.3 as compared with 184.1 for June and 173.1 for July a year ago.

A compilation of total outstanding orders at the end of June for approximately 900 plants in 65 industries show a level of unfilled orders equal to 4.7 times the June shipments values for reporting firms, unchanged from the preceding month. The preliminary outstanding orders index at the end of July was 92.2 per cent of the January, 1952 base value for these same establishments.

Value of inventories held by consumer's goods industries at the end of July was \$1,969,800,000, down from \$1,978,700,000 at the end of June and \$2,114,300,000 at the end of July last year. For the capital goods group the total was \$518,500,000, off from \$520,100,000 a month earlier, but substantially above last year's July value of \$402,500,000.

Producers' and construction goods inventories were higher in both comparisons. The former rose to \$678,700,000 from \$674,800,000 at the end of June and \$595,100,000 a year ago, and the latter to \$299,200,000 from \$291,500,000 a month earlier, and \$277,100,000 a year ago. (6)

PURCHASE BALANCE OF \$16,300,000 IN SECURITIES
TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in July produced a net outflow of capital for the third successive month. The July purchase balance amounted to \$16,300,000 compared with \$9,300,000 in May and \$7,400,000 in June.

The purchase balance resulted from transactions with the United States as there were small sales balances with the United Kingdom and other countries. Net repurchases from the United States in July amounted to \$16,500,000 for Canadian Government direct and guaranteed bonds and \$6,100,000 for provincials. Against this were net sales to the United States of only \$2,900,000 in Canadian stocks and \$2,200,000 in United States securities.

Transactions with the United Kingdom in July resulted in a sales balance for the first time in eight months. Net sales of Canadian bonds outweigh net purchases of Canadian stocks, producing a sales balance of \$300,000. In trade with other countries there was a sales balance of \$1,100,000, principally due to transactions in Canadian stocks.

For the period of seven months from January to July there were purchase balances of \$26,800,000 with the United States and \$4,200,000 with the United Kingdom, and a sales balance of \$8,900,000 with other countries. In trade with all countries purchases were \$22,200,000 greater than sales. (7)

MILK PRODUCTION INCREASED
IN JULY AND SEVEN MONTHS

Estimated quantity of milk produced on farms in July amounted to 1,882,183,000 pounds as compared with 1,862,145,000 in the corresponding month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of this year to 9,771,721,000 pounds as against 9,582,145,000 in the similar period of 1951.

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, totalled 365,557,000 pounds compared with 347,199,000 in July last year, bringing the aggregate for the seven-month period to 2,526,111,000 pounds against 2,467,165,000 a year earlier.

Total butter production in July -- including creamery, dairy and whey -- amounted to 42,391,000 pounds as compared with 40,600,000 in the same month last year. For the seven months ending July, 183,197,000 pounds were produced as against 174,262,000 in the like period of 1951.

Domestic disappearance of total butter in the month was 26,919,000 pounds compared with 27,271,000 in July last year, and in the January-July period amounted to 173,269,000 pounds against 172,203,000.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in July totalled \$41,300,000, down approximately \$1,155,000 from the same month last year. The weighted average price per hundred pounds of milk was \$2.61 as compared with \$2.75 in July last year. (8)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
AND CHEESE ON OCTOBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 1 amounted to 52,865,000 pounds as compared with the revised figure of 48,485,000 at the beginning of September, and 38,785,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 26,071,000 pounds as compared with 25,403,000 on September 1, and 26,515,000 on October 1 last year.

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Stocks were as follows by cities on October 1, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 3,620 (3,532) pounds; Montreal, 24,960 (14,005); Toronto, 9,066 (5,656); Winnipeg, 7,859 (7,102); Regina, 1,145 (605); Saskatoon, 550 (706); Edmonton, 2,392 (3,113); Calgary, 526 (1,176); Vancouver, 2,747 (2,890). (Mem. 1)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS Crushings of flaxseed in the first eight months of this year rose to 120,403,000 pounds from 101,256,000 in the corresponding period of 1951. Production of oils was up to 41,860,000 pounds from 33,809,000, and of cake and meal to 70,618,000 pounds from 60,581,000.

Soybean crushings in the eight-month period fell to 300,671,000 pounds from 314,884,000 a year earlier. Output of oils was down to 49,916,000 pounds from 51,353,000, and cake and meal production to 241,291,000 pounds from 248,950,000. (Mem. 2)

MORE CATTLE AND SHEEP BUT FEWER HORSES ON CANADIAN FARMS AT JUNE 1 There were more cattle and sheep but fewer horses on Canadian farms (excluding Newfoundland) at June 1 this year than on the same date a year earlier, according to estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on replies received from farmers in the annual June mail sample survey.

The year saw increases in all provinces in the number of cattle on farms, the national total reaching 9,172,700 at June 1, or 10 per cent above the Census of Agriculture figure of 8,363,100 for June 1, 1951. The number of milk cows increased by two per cent to 2,968,000 from 2,903,800 a year earlier, with increases in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The number of other cattle, including calves, increased in all provinces, the national total rising by 14 per cent to 6,204,700 from 5,459,300.

The number of sheep and lambs on farms at June 1 was estimated at 1,582,000, up eight per cent from the Census figure of 1,461,200 for June 1, 1951. All provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick contributed to the increase, largest gains being in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

During the year the number of horses on farms continued to decline in all provinces, with the greatest drop (16 per cent) occurring in Ontario. The national total was estimated at 1,180,500 at June 1, down nine per cent from the 1,303,800 farm horses reported in the 1951 Census of Agriculture.

Estimated numbers of all cattle by provinces at June 1 last, with 1951 Census figures in brackets, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 104,900 (97,900); Nova Scotia, 185,700 (166,200); New Brunswick, 177,900 (161,900); Quebec, 1,808,000 (1,640,800); Ontario, 2,737,000 (2,465,900); Manitoba, 685,000 (671,200); Saskatchewan, 1,382,000 (1,274,900); Alberta, 1,754,000 (1,563,000); British Columbia, 338,200 (321,300). (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF COAL
LOWER IN AUGUST AND EIGHT MONTHS

liminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports also declined in both comparisons.

Output of coal in the month amounted to 950,633 tons as compared with 1,247,491 in August last year, and in the eight months totalled 10,879,997 tons as against 11,421,003 in the similar period of 1951. Imports in August aggregated 2,842,689 tons compared with 3,161,174 a year earlier, bringing the eight-month total to 16,664,955 tons against 17,190,247.

Output in Alberta in August declined to 472,437 tons from 602,711 in August last year, Nova Scotia to 230,740 tons from 335,054, British Columbia and the Yukon to 110,126 tons from 153,135, Manitoba to 75,406 tons from 95,196, while Nova Scotia's output was slightly higher at 61,924 tons against 61,395. (Mem. 4)

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF ASBESTOS
LOWER IN AUGUST AND EIGHT MONTHS

ing to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports also declined in both comparisons.

Shipments in the month amounted to 76,659 tons as compared with 80,398 in August last year, and in the eight months totalled 606,190 tons against 654,916 in the like period of 1951. Exports in August aggregated 75,645 tons compared with 81,063 a year earlier, bringing the eight-month total to 582,261 tons against 635,437. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CEMENT

786 in the same month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of this year to 10,398,231 barrels from 9,895,137 in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 6)

Production of Portland cement was higher in July, amounting to 1,606,827 barrels as compared with 1,537,786 in the same month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of this year to 10,398,231 barrels from 9,895,137 in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 6)

LEAD AND ZINC OUTPUT HIGHER
IN JULY; SILVER LOWER

but advanced in the seven months.

Output of lead in July amounted to 11,264 tons as compared with 11,044 a year earlier, and in the seven months totalled 91,723 tons as against 86,962 in the similar period of 1951. Production of zinc in the month aggregated 34,199 tons compared with 28,789 in July last year, bringing the seven-month total to 212,985 tons against 190,307. July output of silver amounted to 1,770,503 fine ounces as compared with 1,793,690, while in the seven months 14,184,282 fine ounces were produced against 12,878,753. (Mem. 7)

Production of lead and zinc was higher in July and the first seven months of this year than in the same periods of 1951, while the output of silver declined in the month

OIL DELIVERIES BY PIPE LINE
IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR PERIOD

Deliveries of oil by pipe line in June totalled 8,906,-459 barrels, an increase of 1,097,565 barrels over the same month last year. Trunk line deliveries amounted to 8,809,155 barrels compared with 7,538,006 a year earlier, while gathering line deliveries were 97,304 barrels compared with 270,888.

During the first six months of this year net deliveries aggregated 45,758,937 barrels, an increase of 6,810,811 barrels or 17.5 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 38,948,126.

Deliveries were as follows by provinces in the half year, figures for a year earlier being in brackets: Alberta, 7,136,545 (6,236,717) barrels; Saskatchewan, 4,635,012 (4,596,984); Manitoba, 11,266,115 (6,550,933); and Quebec, 22,721,265 (21,563,492). (Mem. 8)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Deflated by an embargo on shipments of all western grains to Lakehead terminals enforced from the 16th to the 18th of September in anticipation of a loaders strike which did not materialize, carloadings on Canadian railways during the seven days ended September 21st declined from 87,001 cars in the preceding period to 84,317. Western volume slipped from 31,818 to 30,296 cars, while in the eastern area there were 1,162 fewer cars at 54,021. Receipts from connections were slightly lower, aggregating 36,195 cars compared with 36,575 one week earlier. Cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year to September 21 totalled 2,974,839 cars, with an additional 1,277,319 received for movement from connections. (Mem. 9)

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Electric energy generated by Canadian central electric stations advanced 71 per cent in the period from 1939 to 1950, while revenues climbed 113 per cent, according to the annual report on the central electric station industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of domestic customers served also rose appreciably in all classes, including farm service, with a gain of 72 per cent. Average consumption of domestic customers increased almost 70 per cent in the 11-year span.

Revenues rose during the period from \$151,881,000 in 1939 to \$323,833,000 in 1950, while electric energy generated advanced from 28,338,000,000 kilowatt hours to 48,494,000,000. The number of customers served, including farm service, rose by 1,173,706 to 2,797,378.

Revenues by all distributors from domestic service brought \$109,015,000 for 1950 compared with \$90,303,000 in the preceding year. Commercial lighting produced \$57,367,000, a gain of \$8,292,000, while large power users, such as paper mills, smelters and factories, paid \$130,399,000 in 1950 against \$116,305,000 the year before.

Expenses reported, which include only four items -- wages, fuel, taxes, and cost of power purchased -- advanced to \$233,475,000 from \$205,130,000 in 1949. Taxes were up \$3,512,000 to \$31,824,000. Salaries and wages totalled \$88,989,000 against \$78,273,000 as employees rose by 1,127 to 32,837. Cost of purchased power (interchanged between stations) increased from \$88,362,000 in 1949 to \$102,177,000. Fuel costs rose to \$10,486,000 from \$10,185,000 with the cost per gallon of fuel oil down a little from 1949. (9)

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND
SUPPLIES INDUSTRY IN 1951

Gross factory value of products manufactured by establishments comprising the electrical apparatus and supplies industry reached an all-time high of \$676,009,000 in 1951, an increase of slightly more than 16 per cent over the previous high of \$580,578,000 for 1950, according to advance figures. The net value -- gross, less cost of materials, fuel and electricity -- climbed 12 per cent to \$353,603,000 in 1951 from \$315,136,000.

There was a rise in the number of employees to 67,600 from 60,300 the year before, while salaries and wages rose in total to \$194,749,000 from \$155,334,000. Cost of materials for use in manufacturing processes advanced to \$316,561,000 from \$260,306,000. Number of plants in Canada as a whole fell to 373 from 382 in the preceding year.

Gross production values for four of the five main sub-groups into which the industry is divided were substantially higher in 1951 than in the preceding year. The heavy electrical machinery and equipment section had the highest total at \$221,569,000 as compared with \$187,758,000 in 1950; refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and appliances, \$110,013,000 compared with \$120,930,000; radios and radio parts, \$85,624,000 compared with \$66,597,000; batteries, \$37,721,000 compared with \$34,558,000; and miscellaneous electrical products, \$221,082,000 compared with \$170,735,000.

Plants in Ontario, with a gross production value of \$490,151,000, accounted for more than 72 per cent of the all-Canada total in 1951. This total compares with \$428,338,000 in 1950. Combined total for Quebec and Nova Scotia was \$172,700,000 (\$142,593,000 in 1950); Manitoba, \$7,477,000 (\$5,864,000); British Columbia, \$5,485,000 (\$3,719,000); and Alberta, \$196,000 (\$65,000).

II SESSION OF COINS
UNDERWAY AT D.B.S.

The II Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) opened this week in the new Bureau of Statistics Building in Tunney's Pasture, with Mitchell Sharp, Associate Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, welcoming the participants on behalf of the Right Honourable C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The international statistical conference, organized and convened by the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), is being held in Ottawa at the invitation of the Government of Canada.

In his address, Mr. Sharp stressed the importance of statistics as a tool for obtaining the exact knowledge needed by officials to make decisions toward solving the many pressing problems governments must deal with today, and said that international agencies such as IASI have done much to aid comparability of information in this field.

Francisco de Abrisqueta, Secretary General of IASI, then reported on the activities of the IASI Secretariat in connection with the requests of the I COINS and IV COTA (Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas) Sessions. He was followed by Dr. Calvert L. Dedrick who reviewed the work of the Subcommittee of COINS on the Census of the Americas, reporting that only one country in the Western Hemisphere will not have taken a census by the end of 1953.

Election of officers followed, Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician, and Luis Carcamo Cantin, Director of Statistics of Chile, being unanimously elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the II COINS Session. The following were elected to the Coordinating Board of COINS: Carmen Miro, Panama; Dr. Stuart A. Rice, United States of America; and Manuel Recao, Venezuela.

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- August (20 cents).
2. Prices and Price Indexes, August (20 cents).
3. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, August 1 (10 cents).
4. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, August (25 cents).
5. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, July (20 cents).
6. Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July (25 cents).
7. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, July (10 cents).
8. The Dairy Review, August (25 cents).
9. Central Electric Stations, 1950 (25 cents).
10. Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, 1951 (25 cents).
11. Civil Aviation, February (10 cents).
12. Labour Force -- Occupation by Sex -- Bulletin 1-4 -- Ninth Census of Canada (75 cents).

Memoranda

1. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities of Canada -- Advance Statement -- October 1 (10 cents).
 2. Oils and Fats, August (10 cents).
 3. Report on the Live Stock Survey of June 1, 1952 (10 cents).
 4. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, August (10 cents).
 5. Asbestos, August (10 cents).
 6. Cement and Cement Products, July (10 cents).
 7. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, July (10 cents).
 8. Pipe Line (Oil) Statistics, June (10 cents).
 9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 10. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 11. Fluid Milk Sales, July (10 cents).
 12. Asphalt Roofing, August (10 cents).
-

There were 9,172,700 cattle on Canadian farms on June 1, ten per cent more than on the same date last year.

...

Of the adults convicted of indictable offences by Canadian courts in 1950, almost 89 per cent were born in Canada.

...

Close to \$1,000,000 worth of lipstick is made in Canada annually.

...

There were 2,273,530 single detached houses occupied in Canada at the time of the 1951 Census.

...

Canadian manufacturers produce about \$1,000,000 worth of shoe polishes and dressings each year.

...

There are nine bicycle factories in Canada, five of which are in Ontario and four in Quebec.

...

In 1951, 385,648 new motor vehicles were sold in Canada for \$950,159,511.

...

Canadian production of home permanent wave kits increased to \$2,185,393 worth in 1950 from \$1,992,389 worth in 1949.

...

There were 12,933 persons employed in Canadian mental hospitals at last count.

...

In June 1951, 1,600,930 of the occupied dwellings in Canada had mechanical refrigeration.

...

There were 61 pipe organs with a factory selling value of \$780,276 manufactured in Canada in 1950.

...

Over 13,000,000 phonograph records are made in Canada every year.

...

Ontario and Quebec factories account for over 61 per cent of the output of the cotton and jute bag industry.

...

The annual per capita expenditure on motion picture entertainment in Canada in 1950 was \$7.12.

...

In 1951 the average farm price of Canadian cigar tobacco was 22.87 cents per pound.

...

Around \$79,000,000 worth of wooden furniture is made in Canada annually.

...

A total of 6,900 pianos with a wholesale value of \$2,515,332 were built in Canada in 1950.

...

About \$6,000,000 worth of zipper fasteners are made in Canada annually.

...

Canadian production of clothes pins amounted in 1950 to 561,045 gross worth \$398,449.

...

A total of 1,008,642 fish boxes with a wholesale value of \$584,430 were manufactured in Canada in 1950.

...

The average domestic electric power bill in Canada for 1950 was \$38.97.

...

Canada produced 64,507,733 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and kindred products in 1950 as against 59,645,216 pounds in 1949.

...



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October 1955

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(British and French tourists
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