



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XX -- No. 52

Saturday, December 27, 1952

\$2.00

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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE totalled 5,290,000 in November, 80,000 larger than a year earlier, according to the Bureau's sample survey. Applications for work on hand at National Employment Service offices stood at 179,400 on November 20 as against 192,900 on November 22, 1951. (Page 2)

CANAL TRAFFIC reached a new peak for October of 4,158,938 tons of freight, five per cent above the October, 1951 total of 3,979,882 tons. (Page 4)

CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT amounted to 5,944,288 barrels in September, up 22 per cent over the same month last year. Production of natural gas increased to 6,455,314,000 cubic feet from 5,457,208,000 in September, 1951. (Page 4)

PIPE-LINE OIL DELIVERIES in the first nine months of this year aggregated nearly 76,000,000 barrels, about 18 per cent above the total for January-September, 1951. (Page 4)

ELECTRIC ENERGY OUTPUT by central electric stations climbed to an all-time monthly peak of 5,418,718,000 kilowatt hours in October, two per cent above the previous high of 5,334,918,000 in May, and 10 per cent greater than the October, 1951 production of 4,921,211,000 kilowatt hours. (Page 5)

TOTAL BUTTER PRODUCTION to the end of October amounted to 285,800,000 pounds, up moderately from 273,566,000 for the first 10 months last year. Domestic disappearance for the period showed a smaller increase to 260,344,000 pounds as compared to 260,069,000. (Page 8)

FARM CASH INCOME during the nine months ending September amounted to an estimated \$1,840,260,000, two per cent below that for the corresponding 1951 period. The decrease was due mainly to sharply lower receipts for live stock and smaller grain participation and adjustment payments. Returns from field crops were well above those of 1951. (Page 7)

BIRTH REGISTRATIONS rose 20 per cent in September to 35,522 from 29,520 in September 1951, bringing the total for the first nine months of the year to 295,665, almost four per cent above the 284,557 births in the corresponding period of last year. Both DEATHS and MARRIAGES increased in September but declined in the nine months. (Page 6)

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS rose to a record 2,872,420 in 1951, 10.5 per cent more than in 1950. (Page 5)

NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
AND SIZE OF LABOUR FORCE

Employment levels generally in November continued to exceed those of a year ago, states the first of a series of joint monthly news releases by the Department of Labour and the Bureau of Statistics. The lessening of activity in industries affected by weather conditions, however, caused the usual reduction from the seasonally peak levels of September and October.

With harvesting completed and fall work well advanced, agricultural employment fell noticeably in many areas. Activity in construction also declined from October, but was at higher levels than in the previous year. On the other hand, employment increased in the forest industries, the seasonal peak being reached by the middle of November, and trade and service businesses hired additional workers in preparation for the usual pre-Christmas increase in sales.

Canada's civilian labour force in November totalled 5,290,000, according to a summary of results of the labour force survey conducted by the Bureau of Statistics and relating to the week ended November 22, which is included in the release. This total is 80,000 more than indicated by the survey at the beginning of November last year.

Out of this total, 5,047,000 persons were working full or part time as compared with 4,991,000 in the 1951 survey week; 129,000 as against 119,000 had jobs but did not work at them because of bad weather, temporary lay-off, labour dispute, illness, vacation or other reason; and 114,000 against 100,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work.

Of the 5,047,000 who worked during the week, 4,680,000 worked a full week (35 hours or more) and 367,000 part of the week, 243,000 of the latter being persons who normally work part time and 57,000 being away from work because of illness or bad weather. Of the 129,000 with jobs but not at work during the week, 122,000 were usually full-time workers.

The survey placed the number of persons 14 years of age and over not in the labour force at 4,697,000 -- up 117,000 from 4,580,000 in November, 1951. The total civilian population aged 14 years and over (excluding persons living in institutions, Indians on reservations, and those living in remote areas) was thus 9,987,000 -- an increase of 197,000 from a year earlier.

Applications for work on hand at National Employment Service offices on November 20 totalled 179,400 as against 192,900 on November 22 last year. The numbers on file were smaller than a year ago in the Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions, and larger in the Quebec and Atlantic regions.

FEWER PASSENGERS CARRIED  
BY TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN AUGUST

The downward trend in volume of passenger traffic on transit systems was continued in August when 111,442,731 passengers were carried as compared with 117,615,331 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of six per cent. Urban patronage dropped some 5,775,000 to 102,812,000, while interurban lines reported 8,631,000 passengers, a decline of 397,276 below August, 1951.

Total revenues for August were a record \$14,717,160, up \$71,336 over the same month last year. The advance was confined to interurban lines which totalled \$5,628,-103 against \$5,395,707 a year earlier. Despite fare increases, urban earnings declined from \$9,250,117 to \$9,089,057. (Mem. 1)



FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES  
AT NEW PEAK FOR NOVEMBER

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in November reached a new high for the month at 88,048. This was 16 per cent greater than last year's November total of 76,040. Cumulative entries for the first 11 months of this year advanced two per cent to 2,214,520 as against 2,165,517 a year earlier.

Ports in Ontario were the points of entry of 1,330,325 vehicles in the 11 months as compared with 1,316,350 in the similar 1951 period. Entries through ports in Quebec numbered 381,820 compared with 373,145, British Columbia 251,089 compared with 238,207, New Brunswick 144,838 compared with 144,305, Alberta 41,952 compared with 36,889, Manitoba 36,799 compared with 34,617, Saskatchewan 18,689 compared with 16,413, and the Yukon Territory 6,752 compared with 3,285. Entries directly through ports in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, which are by ship, totalled 2,256 in the January-November period as against 2,306 a year earlier. (Mem. 2)

CANADA-U.S. TRAVEL BY RAIL,  
BUS, BOAT AND PLANE IN SEPTEMBER

Travel between Canada and the United States by rail and bus declined in September as compared with the corresponding month last year, but boat and plane travel increased. In the January-September period there were increases in volume by all four means of travel, except bus arrivals.

Entries of visitors from the United States by rail, bus, boat and plane in September totalled 115,139 as compared with 130,125 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year to 1,152,022 as compared with 1,119,331 a year earlier. Canadians returning by rail, bus, boat and plane numbered 129,297 as compared with 129,090 in September last year, and in the nine-month period, 1,105,232 as compared with 1,035,013. Entries from the United States by boat in September totalled 37,780 (43,648 a year ago); bus, 26,392 (39,202); boat, 30,819 (28,082); plane, 20,148 (19,193). Nine-month totals: rail, 391,291 (381,933); bus, 326,834 (351,136); boat, 289,376 (248,860); plane, 144,521 (137,402). Canadians returning by rail in September totalled 47,391 (49,547 a year ago); bus, 55,535 (58,021); boat, 10,461 (8,035); plane, 15,910 (13,487). Nine-month totals follow: rail, 429,023 (403,036); bus, 475,941 (470,423); boat, 77,646 (55,566); plane, 122,622 (105,988). (1)

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL  
AIR CARRIERS UP SHARPLY IN MAY

Canadian air carriers had gross operating revenues of \$7,545,739 in May -- a new high for the month -- as compared with \$6,231,110 in May last year. At the same time operating expenses increased from \$5,425,167 to \$7,015,534, resulting in a drop in net operating revenues from \$805,943 last year to \$530,205.

All revenue accounts of Canadian air carriers reached new peaks this May. Passenger revenues from unit toll transportation rose 11 per cent to \$4,417,437 from \$3,975,105, mail to \$831,595 from \$753,761, and goods to \$423,478 from \$315,066. Bulk transportation revenues were also higher at \$1,397,447 compared with \$892,359.

Passengers carried amounted to 168,014 as compared with 146,597 in the corresponding month last year. The total weight of goods carried in unit toll transportation was 2,567,270 pounds, up 362,135 pounds or 16.4 per cent over the previous year, while the weight of goods transported in bulk transportation advanced more sharply to 8,276,359 pounds from 2,335,410. (2)

CANAL TRAFFIC AT NEW PEAK FOR OCTOBER

Tonnage of freight passing through Canadian canals reached a new peak for October of 4,158,938 tons, two per cent below the monthly record of 4,248,737 tons in September, but five per cent above the October, 1951 total of 3,979,882 tons. Heavier shipments of barley and iron ore through the Welland Ship canal, and barley through the St. Lawrence system, accounted for most of the gain in October over a year earlier.

With a substantial increase in eastbound traffic, tonnage of freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canals -- Canadian and United States locks -- advanced seven per cent in October to 16,548,960 tons from 15,456,132 a year ago. Volume of freight transported through the Welland Ship canal rose five per cent to 2,326,346 tons from 2,218,510 in October last year, and the total for the St. Lawrence canals was also five per cent higher at 1,381,693 tons compared with 1,310,912. (Mem. 3)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the seven days ended December 14 totalled 78,862 cars for a daily average of 11,266 cars compared with 11,992 in the preceding week. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 48,837 cars, while the total for the western region was 30,025 cars. Receipts from connections, at 30,616 cars, were slightly above a week earlier. Cumulative loadings for the first 46 weeks of this year aggregated 3,996,271 cars, while receipts from connections supplied 1,681,879 cars. (Mem. 4)

CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER AND NINE-MONTH PERIOD

Canadian production of crude petroleum advanced 22 per cent in September, amounting to 5,944,288 barrels as compared with 4,882,591 in the same month last year. The cumulative output for the first nine months of 1952 was 43,679,762 barrels, 25 per cent above last year's corresponding total of 34,811,570.

Production of natural gas in the month increased to 6,455,314,000 cubic feet from 5,457,208,000 in September last year, and in the nine months moved up to 68,075,587,000 cubic feet from 55,669,179,000 in the similar 1951 period. Output of crude petroleum from fields in Alberta rose in the nine-month period to 42,029,450 barrels from 33,517,757 a year earlier, Saskatchewan to 1,215,511 from 928,579, Northwest Territories to 250,940 from 201,303, and Manitoba to 27,185 from 4,143. Total for Ontario declined to 146,039 barrels from 148,275, and New Brunswick to 10,637 from 11,513. (Mem.5)

PIPE-LINE DELIVERIES OF OIL IN SEPTEMBER AND NINE MONTHS

Deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in September amounted to 9,453,157 barrels, 725,522 barrels below August, but 1,124,830 barrels higher than in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative deliveries for the first nine months of 1952 to 75,923,815 barrels, 17.9 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 64,401,872.

Deliveries were higher in all provinces in September, total for Alberta rising to 1,442,855 barrels from 1,202,506 a year ago, Saskatchewan to 1,046,607 from 843,484, Manitoba to 2,382,429 from 2,200,612, Ontario to 175,306 from nil, and Quebec to 4,405,960 from 4,081,725. Nine-month deliveries were as follows, figures for a year earlier being in brackets: Alberta, 11,304,237 (10,386,694) barrels; Saskatchewan, 7,871,336 (7,267,309); Manitoba, 19,722,930 (13,371,220); Ontario, 916,821 (nil); and Quebec, 36,108,491 (33,376,649). (Mem. 6)



MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AT  
NEW PEAK OF 2,872,420 IN 1951

Motor vehicle registrations in Canada increased 10.5 per cent in 1951 to reach an all-time high total of 2,872,420 as compared with 2,600,511 in the preceding year. At the same time the net consumption of taxable gasoline increased almost 11 per cent to 1,540,000,000 gallons from 1,390,000,000.

As a result of the increases in registrations and gasoline sales, revenues of provincial governments of Canada from these sources were boosted to \$252,213,001 from \$222,332,113 in the preceding year. Fees for registrations of motor vehicles, drivers, etc., advanced in total to \$73,707,694 from \$67,185,528, while gasoline taxes increased to \$178,505,307 from \$155,146,585.

Registrations of passenger cars passed the two million mark for the first time, rising 10 per cent from 1,907,169 to 2,097,594 in the 1951 registration year. Commercial vehicles increased from 649,672 in 1950 to 731,637 in 1951, while motor cycle registrations declined to 43,189 from 43,670. All sections of Canada shared in the higher vehicle totals, with increases ranging from five per cent in the Territories and eight per cent British Columbia and Saskatchewan to over 22 per cent in Newfoundland. Per capita data shows that Alberta has 10 motor vehicles for every 36 persons -- the highest ratio among the provinces. Ontario leads in passenger cars with 10 for every 48 residents. Newfoundland has the greatest number of persons per vehicle at 18, but the rapid extension of the province's road network has reduced the ratio from 26 persons in 1949.

The average motor vehicle operated in Canada during the 1951 registration year cost almost \$88 in terms of operating taxes and licences or some \$3 more than in the 1950 period. Lower gasoline tax rates in the five provinces from Ontario westward helped bring the average in all five below the national average. Lowest of these provinces was Manitoba with an average of \$58. Saskatchewan averaged \$65; Alberta, \$75; Ontario, \$78; and British Columbia, \$81. Operating licences and taxes in the Yukon and Northwest Territories were an average \$55 per vehicle. Eastward of Ontario, only Prince Edward Island at \$83 per vehicle was below the national average. Averages for the other four eastern provinces were: Newfoundland, \$108; Nova Scotia, \$107; New Brunswick, \$111; and Quebec, \$133. (3)

ELECTRIC ENERGY OUTPUT AT  
MONTHLY PEAK IN OCTOBER

Production of electric energy by central electric stations climbed to an all-time monthly peak in October. Total for the month, at 5,418,718,000 kilowatt hours, rose two per cent over the previous high of 5,334,918,000 in May, and was 10 per cent greater than last year's October output of 4,921,211,000 kilowatt hours.

With gains in each month from January to October, the cumulative total for the first 10 months of this year advanced eight per cent to 51,029,119,000 kilowatt hours from 47,369,441,000 in the similar 1951 period.

Consumption of primary power -- production less net exports and secondary power -- increased in October to 4,927,204,000 kilowatt hours from 4,512,485,000 a year ago, and in the January-October period to 45,715,330,000 kilowatt hours from 42,817,006,000. Gross exports to the United States fell in the month to 173,364,000 kilowatt hours from 202,694,000 in October last year, but there was a gain in the 10 months to 2,155,636,000 kilowatt hours from 1,957,297,000 in the like period of 1951. (Mem. 7)



PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR  
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER AND NINE MONTHS

Canadian production of leather footwear advanced 33 per cent in September, amounting to 3,451,250 pairs as compared with 2,585,928 in the same month last year. This raised the cumulative output for the first nine months of 1952 to 27,334,335 pairs, seven per cent above last year's corresponding total of 25,630,771 pairs.

Production of all classes of leather footwear was higher in the nine-month period except youths', which fell to 259,909 pairs from 284,899 a year earlier. Output of men's footwear rose to 6,426,045 pairs from 6,019,323, boy's to 972,056 from 830,946, women's and growing girls' to 13,139,337 from 12,451,502, misses' to 2,433,202 from 2,198,165, children's and little gents' to 1,982,670 from 1,820,454, and babies' and infants' to 2,121,116 from 2,024,882. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES  
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board in November amounted to 23,821,472 square feet as compared with 24,719,648 in November last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first 11 months of this year to 222,802,678 square feet as against 273,831,253 a year earlier. Domestic sales in the month increased to 23,725,763 square feet compared with 22,474,941, while in the January-November period 220,235,213 square feet were sold against 259,157,414. (Mem. 9)

BIRTH REGISTRATIONS UP FOUR PER CENT  
IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER PERIOD THIS YEAR

With September showing the largest increase in the year, birth registrations in Canada in the first nine months of 1952 rose almost four per cent over the same period of 1951. The increase in September was 20 per cent. Both marriages and deaths increased in September, but decreased in the nine months.

Births in September numbered 35,522 as compared with 29,520 in September last year, bringing the total for the nine months ending September to 295,665 as against 284,557 in the like 1951 period. Increases were recorded in September in all provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while nine-month totals were higher for all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

Deaths rose 19 per cent in September to 10,332 as compared with 8,686 a year ago with New Brunswick registering the only decline. In the January-September period, deaths fell one per cent to 92,686 from 93,600, with declines in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba, and increases in the rest of Canada.

Marriages in the month increased six per cent to 15,047 from 14,254 in September, 1951, but declined one per cent in the nine months to 93,208 from 94,056. In September there were increases in all regions except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, while nine-month totals were higher in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, but lower for the other provinces. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES  
UP 5.1 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose 5.1 per cent during the week ending December 13 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales in Saskatchewan advanced 16.4 per cent, Alberta 10.1 per cent, the Maritimes 7.7 per cent, Quebec 6.0 per cent, Ontario 2.8 per cent, Manitoba 2.5 per cent, and British Columbia 2.2 per cent.



FARM CASH INCOME SLIGHTLY LOWER  
IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER PERIOD

Canadian farmers received two per cent less cash from the sale of farm products and from grain adjustment and participation payments on previous years' crops in the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1951. Returns from the sale of field crops were well above those of 1951, but receipts from the sale of live-stock, poultry and eggs were sharply lower and grain participation and adjustment payments were smaller.

This year's nine-month farm cash income (excluding Newfoundland) is estimated by the Bureau at \$1,840,260,000 compared with \$1,876,614,000 in the corresponding period of 1951. Estimate for the July-September period is \$656,169,000 as compared with \$624,705,000 a year earlier; second quarter, \$625,595,000 compared with \$757,528,000; and first quarter, \$558,496,000 compared with \$494,381,000.

Cash income from the sale of grains, seeds and hay in the January-September period rose to \$615,155,000 from \$509,696,000 in the similar 1951 period, but participation and adjustment payments on western grains were off steeply to \$64,600,000 from \$184,100,000. Contributing significantly to the increase in cash returns were the exceptionally large amounts of western grain harvested and marketed last spring. Cash income from wheat rose in the nine months to \$381,004,000 from \$225,239,000 in the same period of 1951; oats to \$52,158,000 from \$38,353,000; barley to \$80,836,000 from \$37,869,000; rye to \$16,578,000 from \$7,257,000; and flax to \$8,161,000 from \$3,429,000.

Significantly lower live-stock prices, together with smaller marketings of all classes of live-stock except hogs, reduced the cash income from live-stock and poultry to \$560,830,000 from \$740,222,000. Income from the sale of cattle and calves dropped to \$238,379,000 from \$372,430,000; hogs to \$243,375,000 from \$280,548,000; sheep and lambs to \$6,725,000 from \$8,476,000; and poultry to \$72,351,000 from \$78,768,000. Income from the sale of dairy products was moderately higher at \$294,253,000 against \$290,870,000, while that from fruits was slightly lower at \$28,648,000 against \$28,755,000. Income from the sale of eggs was down to \$70,741,000 from \$93,743,000. Sales of forest products accounted for \$48,086,000, slightly less than the \$48,490,000 for 1951, while the fur-farming total rose to \$9,043,000 from \$6,355,000. As a result of higher prices, cash income from the sale of potatoes rose to \$51,996,000 from \$21,907,000. Total for other vegetables was up to \$55,014,000 from \$39,503,000, and tobacco to \$52,487,000 from \$40,812,000. Total for sugar beets dropped to \$5,798,000 from \$6,815,000.

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products in the nine months was down in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, but higher in the other provinces. Totals follow (in thousands), corresponding figures for 1951 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$20,139 (\$17,778); Nova Scotia, \$25,784 (\$30,254); New Brunswick, \$33,523 (\$31,689); Quebec, \$278,156 (\$307,321); Ontario, \$546,375 (\$595,700); Manitoba, \$142,285 (\$159,016); Saskatchewan, \$410,128 (\$364,166); Alberta, \$313,136 (\$292,799); British Columbia, \$70,734 (\$77,891). (Mem. 10)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 19 amounted to 39,927,000 pounds (comparable figures for a year earlier are not available). Holdings in Quebec totalled 2,649,000 pounds, Montreal 18,429,000, Toronto 7,571,000, Winnipeg 5,791,000, Regina 821,000, Saskatoon 385,000, Edmonton 1,402,000, Calgary 509,000, and Vancouver 2,370,000 pounds.

MILK PRODUCTION HIGHER IN  
OCTOBER AND 10-MONTH PERIOD

Milk production was slightly higher in October, amounting to 1,400,652,000 pounds as compared with 1,397,977,000 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative output for the first 10 months of 1952 to 14,519,130,000 pounds, 1.5 per cent larger than last year's corresponding total of 14,300,588,000 pounds. Preliminary estimate of milk production for November indicates a greater advance over 1951 than that shown in previous months. Favourable weather conditions contributed to this gain.

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, totalled 372,216,000 pounds as against 360,658,000 in October last year. In the 10 months ended October sales amounted to 3,618,921,000 pounds as compared with 3,517,642,000 in the similar period of 1951. Total butter production -- creamery, dairy and whey -- in October amounted to 28,534,000 pounds compared with 27,546,000 a year ago, bringing the January-October total to 285,800,000 pounds compared with 273,566,000. Domestic disappearance of total butter in the month was 31,508,000 pounds compared with 30,356,000 in October last year, and in the 10 months, 260,344,000 pounds against 260,069,000.

Revised stock figures for Canadian cheddar cheese show that domestic disappearance in the 10 months ending October amounted to 42,883,000 pounds, up moderately from 42,626,000 pounds for January-October last year. The October disappearance at 6,823,000 pounds was the highest for the month since 1944. Cash income from the sale of dairy products totalled \$33,713,000 as compared with \$33,418,000 in October, 1951. The weighted average price per hundred pounds of milk was \$2.95 against \$2.98. (5)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on December 11 amounted to 243,774,000 bushels as compared with 202,207,000 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers' marketings of wheat totalled 11,001,000 bushels against 10,604,000 a year ago, bringing the aggregate for the crop year to date to 225,592,000 bushels compared with 207,015,000 in the similar period of 1951-52. Overseas export clearances during the week amounted to 6,341,000 bushels against 2,474,000, and in the cumulative period totalled 118,252,000 bushels against 93,490,000.

CANADIANS SPENT \$108,207,000 ON MOTION  
PICTURE THEATRE ENTERTAINMENT IN 1951

Canadians spent an unprecedented high total of \$108,207,000 on motion picture entertainment in 1951, an increase of 15 per cent over the 1950 total of \$94,152,000. At the same time the number of paid admissions increased three per cent to 239,132,000 from 231,747,000 the year before, and per capita expenditure rose to \$7.72 from \$7.12.

There were 1,808 regular theatres in operation during the year and their receipts were boosted to \$90,986,000 from \$82,708,000 in 1950, while amusement taxes declined slightly to \$11,374,000 from \$11,445,000. All provinces shared in the increased receipts.

Drive-in theatres numbered 82 in 1951 and accounted for \$3,348,000 of the total receipts and 6,555,000 of the paid admissions as compared with 62 theatres with receipts of \$2,291,000 and 4,943,000 paid admissions in 1950. There were 632 community enterprises operating in 1951 as compared with 586 in 1950. Total receipts amounted to \$1,500,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent, while attendance at these halls was 4,861,000.

(more)



The slight increase in the number of theatres in 1951 was reflected in a one per cent rise in seating capacity and three per cent in potential capacity as compared with 1950. Of a potential capacity of 794,468,000 in 1951 only 30 per cent was utilized. Ontario theatres with 37 per cent of the total seating capacity, obtained 42 per cent of the 1951 business. Quebec theatres obtained 25 per cent of total business and had 24 per cent of the total seating capacity.

The average admission price, including taxes, in 1951 was 43 cents as compared with 41 cents in 1950. Quebec ranked highest with an average admission of 46 cents, while Newfoundland with 33 cents was the lowest. Rouyn led all Canadian cities with an average admission price of 52 cents, followed by Calgary at 50 cents.

Motion picture theatre receipts, excluding taxes, were as follows by provinces in 1951, totals for the preceding year being in brackets: Newfoundland, \$1,098,611 (\$863,734); Prince Edward Island, \$313,090 (\$286,334); Nova Scotia, \$3,454,965 (\$3,266,536); New Brunswick, \$2,307,605 (\$2,053,595); Quebec, \$22,629,851 (\$21,310,810); Ontario, \$38,052,587 (\$34,083,166); Manitoba, \$4,604,683 (\$4,197,205); Saskatchewan, \$3,738,865 (\$3,505,695); Alberta, \$6,044,996 (\$5,314,331); British Columbia, \$8,740,857 (\$7,826,356). (6)

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. Travel Between Canada and the United States, September (20 cents).
2. Civil Aviation, May (10 cents).
3. The Motor Vehicle, 1951 (25 cents).
4. Births, Marriages and Deaths, September (10 cents).
5. The Dairy Review, November (20 cents).
6. Motion Picture Theatres, Exhibitors and Distributors, 1951 (25 cents).
7. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, October -- Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 50, dated Saturday, December 13, 1952 (20 cents).

#### Memoranda

1. Transit Report, August (10 cents).
2. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, November (10 cents).
3. Summary of Canal Traffic, October (10 cents).
4. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
5. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, September (15 cents).
6. Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, September (10 cents).
7. Central Electric Stations, October (10 cents).
8. Production of Leather Footwear, September (10 cents).
9. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November (10 cents).
10. Farm Cash Income, July to September, 1952 (25 cents).

The average motor vehicle operated in Canada in 1951 cost almost \$88 in terms of operating taxes and licences, or some \$3 more than in 1950.

...

Canadians spent \$7.72 per capita on motion picture entertainment in 1951 as compared with \$7.12 in 1950.

...

Of the 1,310,437,185 pounds of sugar produced by Canadian refineries in 1951, 1,062,683,736 pounds was made from cane and 247,753,449 from beets.

...

Canada's prepared breakfast foods industry produced 74,681,345 pounds of corn, wheat and bran flakes, puffed grains and other ready-to-serve cereals with a factory selling value of \$18,565,787 in 1951.

...

With only three of the 15 plants in Canada's macaroni and kindred products industry, Quebec accounts for more than 63 per cent of the industry's output.

...

Of the 205,057,592 pounds of plain, fancy and soda biscuits manufactured in Canada's biscuit industry in 1951, factories in Quebec and Ontario accounted for 161,470,541 pounds or close to 79 per cent.

...

Canada's wine industry spent \$1,634,034 for 48,933,389 pounds of domestic grapes, \$71,935 for 88,311 pounds of imported grapes, \$124,344 for 821,208 pounds of loganberries and \$36,139 for 261,391 pounds of raisins, currants and other fruits in 1950.

...

Average factory selling price of a Canadian-made upright piano is \$355.

...

Of the 51,897 ploughs sold for \$15,454,118 in Canada in 1951, 24,651 worth \$10,778,226 were sold in the Prairies.

...

Of the 5,286,153 persons in the Canadian labour force at the time of the 1951 Census, 4,085,151 or over 77 per cent were wage- or salary-earners.

...

There were 108 grand pianos with a factory selling value of \$104,518 manufactured in Canada in 1950.

...

#### FACTS ABOUT MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

There were 548 motor vehicle accidents reported each day of 1951, or two every five minutes.

In 1951 there was one accident reported for every 14 motor vehicles registered in Canada.

The number of motor vehicle accidents causing death or injury in Canada rose by nearly one-quarter in two years to 41,691 in 1951.

Seven persons died from motor vehicle accidents on Canada's roads every 24 hours in 1951, and another 150 suffered injuries.

In 1951, close to 35 per cent of the persons killed in motor vehicle accidents in Canada were pedestrians. They formed about 17 per cent of those non-fatally injured.

...





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*[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page is visible through the paper. The text appears to be a multi-column document, possibly a report or a list of entries, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately.]*