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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

FOREIGN COMMODITY TRADE with all countries in the first ten months of this year yielded Canada a $236,600,000 export surplus in sharp contrast to an import surplus of $292,-300,000 in the corresponding months of 1951. October trade was almost in balance, total exports exceeding imports by the small margin of $1,500,000 as compared with $31,500,000 in the same month last year. (pages 2 and 3)

STARTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DWELLING UNITS rose to 9,810 in October from 8,529 in September and 4,977 in the corresponding month last year. COMPLETIONS also rose to 9,510 from 5,819 in September and 8,164 in October, 1951. (page 5)

ADVANCE INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT stood at 191.9 at November 1, down slightly from 192.6 at October 1 but well above the figure of 186.4 for a year earlier. PAYROLLS INDEX rose to 454.6 from 452.2 a month earlier and 413.4 at November 1, 1951. WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES averaged $55.63 as compared with $55.12 at October 1, and $52.05 on the same date last year. (page 5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose nearly 11 per cent during the week ended December 20 as compared with the corresponding week last year. (page 4)

FLUID MILK AND CREAM SALES rose three per cent in October and the first ten months of this year to 372,216,000 pounds in the month and 3,618,921,000 in the ten-month period. (page 3)

RETAIL SALES in the third quarter of this year were eight per cent above the value for the third quarter of 1951, with INSTALMENT SALES up 59 per cent, CHARGE SALES up 5.6 per cent, and CASH SALES up 3.6 per cent. (page 4)

NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION in Canada reached an all-time peak of $10,562,000,000 in 1950, more than nine per cent greater than 1949's total of $9,686,000,000 and almost twice as large as the 1945 value of $5,900,000,000. (page 7)

EMPLOYMENT IN EACH OF THE 11 MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS was higher in 1951 than in 1941, except in agriculture and fishing and trapping. Manufacturing displaced agriculture during the decade as the group employing the greatest number, the total for the former increasing from 969,515 to 1,360,662, and that of the latter decreasing from 1,082,074 to 827,030. (page 8)

LUMBER PRODUCTION in both British Columbia and the rest of Canada was higher in October than in the same month last year, but lower in the first ten months of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year. (page 9)

EXPORT SURPLUS OF $236,000,000 IN FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1952

Canada had a $236,600,000 export surplus on her foreign commodity trade with all countries in the first ten months of this year in sharp contrast to an import surplus of $292,300,000 in the corresponding months of 1951. This year's October trade was almost in balance, total exports exceeding imports by the small margin of $1,500,000, as compared with $31,500,000 in the same month last year.

Export prices in October averaged five per cent below their level of a year ago, but this drop was more than counterbalanced by a rise of six per cent in volume, and the total value of domestic exports rose slightly to $372,400,000 from $371,000,000. Prices of imports in October averaged almost 13 per cent below those of a year earlier, but volume climbed 25.6 per cent to reach a post-war high. The overall result was a rise in October of more than nine per cent in the value of imports from all countries to $376,400,000 as compared with $344,100,000 a year ago.

In the first ten months of this year the value of domestic exports rose 11 per cent to $3,512,700,000 from $3,155,600,000, the gain being entirely due to greater volume. Foreign exports were also up in value to $45,800,000 from $38,300,000. Imports for consumption at $3,321,900,000, on the other hand, were down five per cent in value from $3,486,100,000, lower prices more than offsetting larger volume.

Trade with the United States in October yielded an import balance of $64,300,000, more than double last year's October deficit of $27,400,000. The widening in the deficit was due to the sharp increase in the value of imports to $275,200,000 compared with $238,300,000 imported from the United States in the same month last year and $255,100,000 in September. This brought the cumulative ten-month import balance to $536,300,000 as compared with $457,200,000 in the like 1951 period.

Domestic exports to the United States were about the same in value both in October and the ten-month period as in 1951. The October value was $206,700,000 against $207,-100,000, and the January-October total, $1,876,300,000 against $1,898,500,000. Foreign exports to the United States in October were valued at $4,200,000 compared with $3,700,-000, bringing the ten-month total to $34,900,000 against $29,500,000.

The usual export surplus with the United Kingdom in October was $12,900,000, similar in size to that of September, but well below earlier months. In October last year it was $31,500,000. For the ten months the cumulative credit balance was $333,-600,000, sharply above the $143,700,000-total for the same period last year.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in October as in September were sharply lower than in the same months last year. The total in October of $49,100,000 compares with $64,000,000 in October last year. With recent declines heavily offset by large increases in earlier months, the aggregate value for the ten-month period rose to $625,400,000 from $510,300,000. Imports rose in October to $37,100,000 as against $32,700,000, following a small increase to $31,500,000 in September from $28,600,000 in September, 1951. Values in the January-October period were lower, however, and the cumulative value for the ten months dropped to $296,500,000 from $368,200,000.

Trade with countries of the sterling area other than the United Kingdom yielded a small import balance in October. This compares with export surpluses which were characteristic of most months earlier in the year and the change in October was chiefly due to a decline in the value of export shipments. On the other hand there was a notable expansion in the balance of exports to all other countries in October, mainly reflecting a substantial gain in the value of exports. The export surplus with this group of countries of over $54,000,000 in the month was more than twice the surplus in the same month last year.

(continued on page 3)

Imports by Countries

The significant increases which occurred in imports from the United States and United Kingdom were not characteristic of imports from other countries. Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom dropped in value in October to $16,704,000 from $21,257,000 in October, 1951, and in the ten-month period to $159,-141,000 from $274,681,000. There were declines both in October and the ten months in imports from the Federation of Malaya, Ceylon, and New Zealand. Imports were higher in value in October but lower in the ten months from India, and Australia.

Purchases from Latin America were slightly higher in value at $26,571,000 as compared with $26,494,000 a year earlier, and were up in the ten months to $237,-110,000 compared with $228,940,000. Imports were higher both in the month and January-October period from Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

Overall trend in purchases from European countries as a whole was downward both in October and the ten months. The value for October was $14,644,000 as compared with $18,989,000, and for the ten months, $122,497,000 compared with $149,298,000. Both October and ten-month purchases were lower for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden.

Imports from the remaining group of foreign countries were off moderately in value in October to $5,628,000 from $5,889,000 a year ago, but declined steeply in the ten-month period to $53,398,000 from $76,006,000. Imports from Arabia were sharply lower in both periods, but there were gains from various countries including Japan and the Netherlands Antilles.

Trend Among Main Commodities

The trend in imports among the principal commodities was generally higher in October, while there was a mixture of gains and losses in the January-October period. In October, major gains over the same month last year occurred in imports of cotton products, iron ore, pipes, tubes and fittings, machinery other than farm, automobiles and parts, and electrical apparatus.

There were decreases in the month in rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery, coal and crude petroleum. Likewise the further increase in October over levels of recent months has tended to be due to scattered increases rather than to highly concentrated changes. In the case of a few groups of commodities there have been declines. (1 and 2)

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN OCTOBER AND TEN-MONTH PERIOD

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream rose three per cent in October and the first ten months of this year over the same periods of 1951. According to estimates based on reports received from 178 markets, sales in the month amounted to 372,216,000 pounds, and in the ten months, 3,618,921,000 pounds.

Fluid milk sales increased three per cent in October to 121,104,000 quarts, and were also three per cent higher in the ten months at 1,170,212,000 quarts. Cream sales, expressed in terms of butter-fat content, advanced five per cent in the month to 2,143,000 pounds, and four per cent in the January-October period to 21,293,000 pounds. (Mem. 1)

INSTALMENT AND CHARGE BUYING CONTINUE RISE IN THIRD QUARTER

Total retail sales in the third quarter this year were below the record level established in the second quarter but eight per cent above the value for the third quarter of 1951, with instalment sales -- continuing more moderately the sharp gain of 77 per cent in the second quarter -- showing a rise of 59 per cent, charge sales up 5.6 per cent, and cash sales 3.6 per cent over last year.

Total value of sales for the quarter is estimated at $2,870,500,000 as compared with $2,951,700,000 in the second quarter and $2,654,400,000 for the July-September period last year. Instalment sales increased to $314,000,000 compared to $197,400,000 in the corresponding 1951 quarter, charge sales to $566,500,000 as against $536,500,-000, and cash sales to $1,990,000,000 from $1,920,500,000.

Proportionately, instalment sales declined slightly in the quarter to 11 per cent of the total from 11.9 in the second quarter, but rose substantially from 7.4 per cent in the third quarter last year. Charge sales were up slightly from the previous quarter at 19.7 per cent against 19.4 per cent but below last year's 20.2 per cent. Cash sales also increased to 69.3 per cent from 68.7 per cent in the second quarter, but were down significantly from 72.4 in the 1951 period.

Instalment sales showed advances over the third quarter last year in all trades extending this form of credit, except women's clothing, in which there was practically no change. Charge sales increased in all trades except furniture and country general stores. The rise in value of cash sales was due chiefly to increased sales of appliance and radio, independent grocery and combination, and family clothing stores, and of garages and filling stations, and motor vehicle dealers.

Customers' accounts receivable at the end of the third quarter were substantially larger in both instalment and charge receivables than a year earlier, totalling $601,100,000 as against $456,700,000. The receivables, states the Bureau's report, are now showing the cumulative effect of the lifting of credit restrictions, with a definite shift towards instalment receivables. The latter amounted to an estimated $180,300,000 as compared to $99,800,000, while charge receivables totalled $420,800,-000 against $356,900,000. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP 10.7 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose 10.7 per cent during the week ending December 20 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales in Saskatchewan climbed 23.0 per cent, Ontario 13.9 per cent, the Maritimes 11.8 per cent, Alberta 11.4 per cent, Quebec 10.8 per cent, British Columbia 3.1 per cent, and Manitoba 2.7 per cent.

STOCKS OF RAW CATTLE HIDES

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of October amounted to 458,558 as compared with 313,401 on the same date last year. There were 537,388 calf and kip skins on hand as against 688,940, 48,184 goat and kid skins against 122,475, 40,125 horse hides against 33,792, and 33,235 dozen sheep and lamb skins against 64,377 dozen.

Production of cattle sole leather in October totalled 1,326,347 pounds as compared with 995,288 a year ago. Output of cattle upper leather amounted to 4,425,994 square feet against 2,911,403, and glove and garment leather 511,315 square feet against 325,175. (Mem. 2)

STARTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DWELLING UNITS UP SHARPLY IN OCTOBER

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units rose again in October for the fifth successive month, reversing the trend of the first five months of the year. Completions increased in October, but there were decreases in all earlier months this year except August.

Number of dwelling units on which construction was started in October was 9,810 as compared with 8,529 in September and 4,977 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first 10 months of 1952 to 71,850 as compared with 62,564 in the similar 1951 period. Completions in October totalled 9,510 as compared with 5,819 in September and 8,164 a year ago. In the January-October period completions totalled 56,295 as compared with 65,969 in the similar 1951 period. The carry-over of uncompleted dwellings in various stages of construction at the end of October was 59,334 as compared with 55,180 a year earlier.

Starts were up in October in all provinces except the Maritimes where the total was unchanged. Starts in Ontario were 3,640 as compared with 2,077; Quebec, 3,287 compared with 1,530; Prairie Provinces, 1,830 compared with 728; British Columbia, 622 compared with 255; Maritime Provinces, 243 (unchanged); and Newfoundland, 188 compared with 144. Completions were down in number in the Maritimes and Quebec but higher in the rest of Canada. In Ontario the total was 3,720 compared with 2,477; Quebec, 2,200 compared with 3,020; Prairie Provinces, 2,122 compared with 1,545; British Columbia, 837 compared with 637; Maritime Provinces, 363 compared with 410; and Newfoundland, 268 compared with 75.

Starts in the January-October period were as follows, totals for the same period of 1951 being in brackets: Ontario, 25,937 (24,753); Quebec, 22,344 (19,103); Prairie Provinces, 13,214 (10,193); British Columbia, 6,115 (5,135); Maritime Provinces, 2,828 (2,336); and Newfoundland, 1,412 (1,044). Completions in the 10 months: Ontario, 21,885 (26,111); Quebec, 16,269 (21,068); Prairie Provinces, 9,198 (9,550); British Columbia, 5,531 (5,626); Maritime Provinces, 2,530 (1,830); and Newfoundland, 882 (784). (4)

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES AT NOVEMBER 1

Employment in Canada's principal industries was slightly lower at the beginning of November than a month earlier, but rose above last year's November 1 level, according to preliminary figures. Payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries both climbed to record levels. The advance index of employment at November 1 stood at 191.9 against 192.6 at October 1 and 186.4 a year ago, while the payrolls index was 454.6 against 452.2 a month earlier and 413.4 at November 1, 1951. Weekly wages and salaries averaged $55.63 compared with $55.12 at October 1 and $52.05 on the same date last year.

As compared with October 1 industrial employment was higher in Quebec and Saskatchewan, the curtailment in the remaining areas ranging from 0.1 per cent in Manitoba to 5.0 per cent in New Brunswick, where there was a considerable contraction in highway construction. The trend of weekly payrolls was upward in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, the increases varying from 0.2 per cent in Manitoba to 1.2 per cent in Quebec. Among the remaining provinces, there were losses ranging from 0.1 per cent in Saskatchewan to 4.5 per cent in New Brunswick.

Advance index number of employment in manufacturing at November 1 was 199.3 as compared with 200.8 at the beginning of October, and 190.8 at November 1, 1951, and payrolls index stood at 504.1 against 503.0 at October 1, and 451.4 a year earlier. Weekly wages and salaries reached a new maximum of $57.63 compared with $57.09 a month earlier, and $53.89 at November 1 last year. (5)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended December 21 amounted to 77,706 cars. The daily average of 11,101 cars was seasonally below the 11,277 cars loaded in the preceding week but appeared substantially greater than in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division totalled 47,631 cars against 48,837 a week earlier, while the western volume improved 50 cars to 30,075. (Mem. 3)

CENSUS BULLETIN ON RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION The Bureau of Statistics has released a bulletin showing the distribution of population by religious denominations and sex, as recorded in the 1951 Census. The bulletin gives a breakdown of total population figures by sex for 25 denominations or sects, and of the largest 18 by sex for provinces and their rural and urban areas, counties and census divisions, and incorporated centres of 10,000 and over. (6)

REFERENCE PAPER ON REVISED INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Canada's newly-revised index of industrial production has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a reference paper of 118 pages. The most comprehensive ever constructed by the Bureau, the new index incorporates annual census of industry records and betterments in the method of treating the basic statistics. The emphasis in the revised index was placed on obtaining a volume index of net output for as many industries as possible.

The period 1935-39 was adopted as the weight-base and the reference base of the revised indexes. In line with Bureau policy of converting the existing indexes to the post-war base of 1949, opportunity will be taken, at the time of the next revision, to change the weighting system to the base of 1949 and to express the index in terms of 1949=100.

The annual and monthly indexes shown in the reference paper supersede, from 1935 to the present, the volume of manufacturing indexes previously published in the CANADA YEAR BOOK and the indexes of industrial production currently appearing in the CANADIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW. The indexes will appear henceforth in these publications on the revised basis only. (Ref. Paper 1)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING Production of asphalt shingles rose in November to 144,829 squares from 106,333 in the same month last year. Output of mineral-surfaced roofing in rolls increased to 54,443 squares from 45,947, and roll-type sidings to 23,011 squares from 19,085. Production of smooth-surfaced roofing in rolls declined to 73,307 squares from 105,639. Production of tar and asphalt felts advanced to 4,629 tons from 3,781, and tar and asphalt sheathings to 1,407 tons from 1,120. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES Production of asphalt floor tiles declined in November to 1,391,159 square feet from 1,508,721 in the same month last year, and the cumulative output for the first 11 months of 1952 was down to 14,595,699 square feet from 15,758,968 a year earlier. Domestic shipments in the month advanced to 1,397,348 square feet from 1,264,629 in November last year, but the 11-month total fell to 14,942,831 square feet from 15,652,259 in the similar 1951 period. (Mem. 5)

NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION TOPPED ALL PREVIOUS YEARS IN 1950 Net value of commodity production in Canada in 1950 reached an all-time peak of $10,562,000,000, more than nine per cent greater than 1949's total of $9,686,000,000 and almost twice as large as the 1945 value of $5,900,000,000. On a per capita basis the net value climbed to $784 in 1950 from $734 in 1949 and $489 in 1945. Higher price levels, the post-war release of accumulated demand for consumers' goods both in Canada and abroad and the record investment in housing, plant and equipment all contributed to the advance.

Primary production -- agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining, and electric power -- accounted for a net production value of $3,336,164,000 as compared with $3,288,831,000 in 1949 and $2,067,744,000 in 1945, while secondary production -- manufactures and construction -- had a net value of $7,226,123,000 as compared with $6,397,215,000 in 1949 and $3,832,274,000 in 1945. Primary production accounted for 31.6 per cent of the 1950 aggregate, down from 34.0 in 1949 and 35.0 in 1945. On the other hand, the contribution of secondary production rose in proportion to 68.4 per cent, up from 66.0 in 1949 and 65.0 in 1945.

Agriculture remained by far Canada's leading primary industry, accounting for $1,886,766,000 of the 1950 value, down from $2,019,279,000 in 1949 but substantially above the 1945 total of $1,269,362,000. Net value for mining climbed to $657,329,000 from $570,215,000 in 1949 and $299,118,000 in 1945. Net value of forestry rose to $381,326,000 from $346,455,000 in 1949 and $202,913,000 in 1945, while net value of electric power advanced to $313,347,000 from $270,127,000 in 1949 and $210,007,000 in 1945. Net value of fisheries was boosted to $82,191,000 from $67,458,000 in 1949 and $64,839,000 in 1945, and the total for trapping was $15,204,000, slightly under the $15,297,000 for 1949 and substantially below the $21,505,000 of 1945. Manufacturing constituted the bulk of secondary production with a net value of $5,942,000,000 as compared with $5,331,000,000 in 1949 and $3,564,000,000 in 1945. Construction advanced in net value to $1,284,000,000 from $1,067,000,000 in 1949 and $268,000,000 in 1945.

All provinces except Saskatchewan shared in varying proportions in the rise in net value of production over 1949. Ontario, leader among the provinces, had a total of $4,507,302,000 as compared with $4,006,778,000 in the preceding year, followed by Quebec at $2,752,445,000 compared with $2,520,822,000. British Columbia was next in order at $971,879,000 compared with $840,181,000, and Alberta fourth at $712,070,000 compared with $666,203,000. Totals for the other provinces, in order of value, were as follows, figures for 1949 being in brackets: Saskatchewan, $528,006,000 ($611,596,000); Manitoba, $474,576,000 ($461,372,000); Nova Scotia, $261,640,000 ($257,848,000); New Brunswick, $225,128,000 ($206,224,000); *Newfoundland, $83,137,000 ($74,878,000); Prince Edward Island, $29,063,000 ($27,507,000); Yukon and Northwest Territories, $17,041,000 ($12,639,000). * Excludes agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing. (7)

EGG PRODUCTION IN NOVEMBER Estimated Canadian production of eggs rose to 33,000,000 dozen in November, 3,300,000 dozen or 11 per cent above the October estimate of 29,700,000 dozen, to bring the estimated production during the first 11 months of this year to 336,400,000 dozen. Average egg output per hen over six months remained unchanged from October at 13.6 eggs. Producers sold 28,200,000 dozen eggs for market as against 25,500,000 dozen in October. Estimated consumption of eggs by producers was 3,900,000 dozen. (Mem. 6)

MORE EMPLOYED IN ALL INDUSTRY CLASSES EXCEPT AGRICULTURE AND FISHING AND TRAPPING IN 1951

There were more persons of 14 years of age and over employed in 1951 than a decade earlier in each of the 11 main classes of Canadian industry except agriculture and fishing and trapping, according to a 1951 Census bulletin detailing the labour force population by industry and sex for Canada and the provinces released by the Bureau. The number employed in agriculture dropped by 255,044 or nearly 24 per cent from 1,082,074 in 1941 to 827,030, while the number engaged in fishing and trapping was down slightly from 50,898 to 50,579.

Largest numerical increase in the 10-year period was in the number employed in manufacturing, which increased by 391,147 or over 40 per cent from 969,515 to 1,360,662. Second largest gain was in the services group, which rose by 283,891 or nearly 36 per cent from 793,574 to 1,077,465, while the third largest was in trade, which rose by 241,806 or 52 per cent from 464,962 to 706,768. The total labour force increased by 1,090,202 or almost 26 per cent during the decade from 4,195,951 (excluding the Armed Services) in the nine provinces in 1941 to 5,286,153 in the 10 provinces in 1951. At the same time the total population rose by about 22 per cent.

Largest percentage increase between 1941 and 1951 was in employment in the electricity, gas and water industry class, which rose by 36,208 or over 141 per cent from 25,606 to 61,814. The number engaged in finance, insurance and real estate increased by 54,315 or nearly 61 per cent from 89,680 to 143,995, while the number in construction rose by 130,675 or more than 59 per cent from 220,221 to 350,896. The number employed in transportation, storage and communication increased by 136,117 or 51 per cent from 266,590 to 402,707; in forestry and logging by 36,036 or over 38 per cent from 93,796 to 129,832; and in mining, quarrying and oil wells by 10,808 or close to 12 per cent from 93,040 to 103,848.

Between 1941 and 1951 the proportion of the total labour force employed in agriculture dropped from close to 26 per cent to less than 16 per cent, while the proportion in manufacturing increased from 23 per cent to almost 26 per cent. The proportion in the service class rose from almost 19 per cent to over 20 per cent; in trade, from 11 per cent to over 13 per cent; in transportation, storage and communication, from over six per cent to close to eight per cent; in construction, from over five per cent to almost seven per cent; in finance, insurance and real estate, from two per cent to nearly three per cent; and in forestry and logging, from 2.2 per cent to 2.45 per cent. In 1951, employment in mining, quarrying and oil wells accounted for about two per cent of the total labour force; the electricity, gas and water class for a little over one per cent; and fishing and trapping for about one per cent. There were 67,557 who failed to state the industry they were employed in as compared with 45,995 in 1941. (8)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS IN NOVEMBER AND 11-MONTH PERIOD

Production of shortening in November amounted to 12,950,000 pounds as compared with 9,272,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first 11 months of this year to 110,567,000 pounds as against 108,518,000 in the similar period of 1951. Output of lard in the month totalled 15,124,000 pounds compared with 10,114,000, and in the January-November period, 120,-384,000 pounds against 77,110,000. Coconut oil production in November aggregated 1,523,000 pounds compared with 949,000, and in the 11 months, 12,638,000 pounds against 12,641,000. Output of salad and cooking oils totalled 1,615,000 pounds compared with the revised figure of 1,260,000 in November, 1951, and in the 11 months amounted to 21,770,000 pounds against 18,482,000. (Mem. 7)

LUMBER PRODUCTION HIGHER IN OCTOBER BUT LOWER IN TEN-MONTH PERIOD Production of lumber was higher in October than in the same month last year, while the cumulative total for the first ten months of this year declined from a year earlier. Output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in October amounted to 356,576,000 feet as compared with 310,053,000 a year ago, bringing the total for the ten months to 2,793,330,000 feet as against 2,941,-829,000 in the similar 1951 period. Production in the other provinces -- excluding sawn ties -- in October was 212,590,000 feet against 176,670,000, and in the ten months, 2,866,421,000 feet against 2,978,752,000. (9 and 10)

INDUSTRY REPORTS FOR 1951

MOTOR VEHICLES Gross factory selling value of Canada's motor vehicles industry reached a new record of $742,896,000, exceeding by 10 per cent the previous peak of $675,867,000 in 1950. Vehicles manufactured accounted for $651,-420,227 of the 1951 gross value as compared with $610,972,040 the year before, repair parts and accessories for $62,619,151 compared with $50,227,164, and all other products for $28,856,510 compared with $14,668,263. A record 415,420 passenger cars, trucks, and buses were produced, six per cent more than the previous high of 390,102 in 1950. Output of passenger cars declined to 282,714 from 284,076, buses to 685 from 768, while production of trucks rose to 132,706 from 106,026. Imports of motor vehicles dropped sharply to 48,334 from 88,528 in 1950, but there was a marked rise in exports to 60,489 from 34,334. (11)

LEATHER TANNING Gross value of products turned out by the leather tanning industry in 1951 amounted to $57,880,000, two per cent below the 1950 figure of $59,093,000. Production of oak-tanned sole leather totalled 13,599,613 pounds against 17,795,368; cattle and horse upper leather, 35,035,740 square feet against 41,495,468; calf upper leather, 6,386,704 square feet against 11,323,801; chrome split upper leather, 10,051,457 square feet against 11,025,313; trunk, bag and pocket-book leather, 2,570,106 square feet against 4,096,955; and glove leather, 13,950,031 square feet against 11,691,888. (12)

LEATHER GLOVE AND MITTEN Gross value of products manufactured by the leather glove and mitten industry reached an all-time high of $12,844,000 in 1951, 36 per cent above the 1950 figure of $9,422,000, and 10 per cent greater than the previous peak value of $11,628,000 in 1947. Production of gloves and mittens totalled 720,989 dozen pairs valued at $12,078,995 as compared with 642,112 dozen at $9,146,633. (13)

NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND REFINING Gross value of products of Canada's non-ferrous smelting and refining industry climbed to $861,-315,930 in 1951, $191,433,124 or nearly 29 per cent above the 1950 total of $669,882,-806. (14)

SAND AND GRAVEL Commercial production of sand and gravel in 1951 amounted to 92,973,-000 short tons valued at $44,628,000 as compared with 73,095,000 tons at $36,435,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 27 per cent in tonnage and 23 per cent in value. (15)

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. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, October (10 cents).
2. Imports for Consumption -- Summary Bulletin -- October (20 cents).
3. Retail Consumer Credit, Third Quarter, 1952 (25 cents).
4. New Residential Construction, January-October, 1952 (25 cents).
5. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, November (10 cents).
6. 1951 Census of Population -- Bulletin 1-15: Religious Denominations (25 cents).
7. Survey of Production, 1938-1950 (50 cents).
8. 1951 Census Bulletin 4-4 -- Labour Force, Industry by Sex for Canada and the Provinces (25 cents).
9. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October (25 cents).
10. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, October (25 cents).
11. The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
12. The Leather Tanning Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
13. The Leather Glove and Mitten Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
14. The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
15. Sand and Gravel Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
16. The Labour Force: Monthly Survey, Week Ended November 22, 1952 -- Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 52, dated Saturday, December 27, 1952 (20 cents).
17. Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Nine Months Ended September (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Fluid Milk Sales, October (10 cents).
2. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, October (10 cents).
3. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
4. Asphalt Roofing, November (10 cents).
5. Asphalt Floor Tiles, November (10 cents).
6. Poultry Estimates, November (10 cents).
7. Oils and Fats, November (10 cents).
8. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951 ($1.00).

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Highway expenditures in Canada during 1950 amounted to $169 per registered motor vehicle.

. . .

Of the $58,641,340 worth of harvesting machinery sold in Canada in 1951, $50,478,809 worth was sold in the Prairie Provinces.

. . .

Gross value of the products of Canada's non-ferrous smelting and refining industry climbed to $861,315,930 in 1951 or nearly 29 per cent above the 1950 total of $669,882,806.

. . .

Of the 355,825,252 bushels of Canadian wheat and wheat flour exported during the 1951-52 crop year, 162,124,586 bushels or almost 46 per cent were exported to Commonwealth countries, principally the United Kingdom.

. . .

Canada's sugar refineries produced 90,220,000 pounds of molasses in 1951, of which 75,426,000 pounds were made from beets and 14,794,000 from cane.

. . .

While the Canadian labour force grew by 30 per cent from 4,195,951 persons of 14 years of age and over in 1941 to 5,286,153 in 1951, the number of females rose by 40 per cent from 832,840 to 1,164,321 and the number of males by 23 per cent from 3,363,111 to 4,121,832.

. . .

Per capita expenditure on motion picture entertainment was highest in Ontario in 1951 at $9.80, followed by British Columbia at $9.29 and Alberta at $7.79, and these were the only provinces where the figure was above the national average of $7.72.

. . .

Gross factory value of products made by Canadian manufacturers of electrical apparatus and supplies reached a record $676,009,000 in 1951.

. . .

In 1951 close to 26 per cent of Canada's labour force was employed in manufacturing and about 16 per cent in agriculture as compared with 26 per cent in agriculture and only 23 per cent in manufacturing in 1941.

. . .

Net value of commodity production in Canada climbed to $784 per capita in 1950 from $734 in 1949 and $489 in 1945.

. . .

Canada had 75 concerns manufacturing leather gloves and mittens in 1951.

. . .

There were 6,792 upright pianos with a factory selling value of $2,410,814 manufactured in Canada in 1950.

. . .

In 1951 Canada's macaroni and kindred products industry employed 571 persons and paid them a total of $1,259,310 in salaries and wages as compared to salaries and wages of $1,147,773 paid to 554 employees in 1950.

. . .

There were 46 establishments in Canada's biscuit industry in 1951 and they employed 6,174 persons.

. . .

The average cost of Canadian motor vehicle accidents for which property damage estimates were made rose from $276 in 1950 to $301 in 1951, making the average reported accident almost twice as costly in 1951 as in 1946 when damage per accident was $154.

. . .