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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION boom continued in September with starts up 18 per cent over last year, completions over 48 per cent higher, and nearly a quarter more units under construction at month's end. Nine-month picture: over 28 per cent more new dwelling units started, one-third more completed in 1953 than in 1952. (Page 14)

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME surged to a new crest in August for the fourth consecutive month, the \$993,000,000 estimate topping the July peak by \$7,000,000 and last year's August estimate by \$74,000,000... At the start of September **INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT**, **PAYROLLS** and **AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS** were all at higher levels than a month and a year earlier. (Page 2)

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MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS from Canadian factories dipped 15 per cent from last year's level in September, following a one per cent drop in August. However, nine-month totals showed an 18 per cent betterment this year due to the substantial gains of the first seven months. (Page 7)

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FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES into Canada on traveller's vehicle permits set a new record for the month in October, the 169,530 entries surpassing the 1952 October total by 21 per cent. Entries were 9.5 per cent higher in the first 10 months of this year at 2,329,534. (Page 12)

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CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES in store or in transit in North America had reached 331,278,000 bushels by November 11, 5,563,000 more than a week earlier, 86,363,000 more than a year earlier. (Page 9)

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS continued below last year's level in the week ended November 14 with an eight per cent dip to 78,234 cars. Loadings were about three per cent lower in the first 42 periods this year. (Page 13)

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FRUIT CROP ESTIMATES currently indicate larger harvests of pears, raspberries and loganberries this year than in 1952, but smaller yields of grapes, apricots, strawberries, plums and prunes, cherries, apples and peaches... The 1953 **HONEY CROP** is expected to be 16 per cent under last year's, and the smallest since 1946... This year's pack of **CANNED PLUMS** was three per cent larger than in 1952, but the 1953 pack of **CANNED PEACHES** was a slight 0.5 per cent smaller. (Pages 9 & 10)

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FAMILY FOOD EXPENDITURES in five metropolitan areas averaged \$6.78 per person per week in the first half of 1953 as compared with an average \$7.52 in the last four months of 1952. (Page 11)

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EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Canadian Labour Income At New Crest
For Fourth Straight Month In August

\$7,000,000 and representing an advance of \$74,000,000 or eight per cent over the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

For the fourth month in a row Canadian labour income climbed to a new crest in August, the estimated \$993,000,000 total surpassing the July estimate by

Only industry group to show a drop in labour income in August was finance and services, which fell \$4,000,000 to an estimated \$215,000,000 due to reductions in total wages and salaries in community service, finance and government. However, the group total was appreciably above the 1952 August estimate of \$197,000,000.

During the month the total for the agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining group rose by \$3,000,000 to \$80,000,000, with most of the gain attributable to the harvesting of the Prairie grain crop. The continued high level of activity in both residential and non-residential construction pushed the construction group total up \$5,000,000 to \$81,000,000. The manufacturing group total advanced by \$3,000,000 to \$328,000,000 during August and the utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade group total by \$1,000,000 to \$256,000,000, but supplementary labour income declined by \$1,000,000 to \$33,000,000. (1)

Industrial Employment, Payrolls,
Average Weekly Earnings Higher

Industrial employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries rose to higher levels at the beginning of September as compared with a month and year earlier. The September 1 index of industrial employment, on the base, 1939=100, stood at 193.5 as compared with 192.4 for August 1, and 190.6 for September 1. The payrolls index was 475.3 as compared with 471.4 a month earlier, and 442.7 a year ago, while weekly wages and salaries averaged \$57.65 compared with \$57.52 at the beginning of August and \$54.55 at the same time last year.

Greater industrial activity was indicated at the first of September in all provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, in 17 of the metropolitan areas for which monthly data are published, and in most of the major industries. Among the industrial divisions, mining was the exception, showing a loss of 2.2 per cent which was largely caused by labour-management disputes in the metal group in Quebec and Ontario.

The most noteworthy increase in employment was that of 2.5 per cent in construction. The index in manufacturing rose 0.7 per cent, the improvement taking place in the production of non-durable manufactured goods.

Upward revisions in wage rates and a return to more usual working conditions as the vacation period advanced contributed to the increase in the weekly average at September 1. The employment of numerous seasonal and casual workers taken on at below-average rates of pay and labour-management disputes, however, tended to lower the per capita earnings. (2)

New Base Period
For Future Indexes

The Bureau has released a bulletin containing new index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings on the 1949 base, which will be the base for future indexes on these subjects. This bulletin contains an historical employment series on the new base dating from 1921 up to, and including June, 1953.

The next issue of the regular monthly employment and payrolls report will carry the record forward from June 1, 1953. The new series includes statistics for Newfoundland from 1950. The 1949 base is the fourth used in the monthly employment record which goes back to 1920, and the third in the payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries series instituted in 1941, and subsequently carried back on an annual basis to 1939. (3)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports Higher In Value In August Final summary figures on August imports and total trade released this week by the Bureau show that Canada received larger values of goods than a year earlier from all main geographic areas and that the value of purchases was higher for all but one of the nine main commodity groups.

Total value of the month's commodity imports was \$345,200,000 as compared to \$302,900,000 for August last year. Prices of imports averaged three per cent higher than a year ago and the volume gain was about 10 per cent. The aggregate value of imports to the end of August was \$2,967,237,000 compared to \$2,596,403,000 last year.

Total commodity exports in August were valued at \$346,900,000, giving Canada a small export surplus for the month of \$1,600,000. The preliminary summary for the month, issued on October 16, had estimated imports at the slightly higher figure of \$347,100,000, indicating an import surplus of \$300,000. Over the eight months there was a cumulative debit balance of \$202,400,000, also down from the estimate of \$206,400,000.

Imports from the United States in August were up in value to \$244,738,000 from \$212,770,000 a year earlier, accounting for about three-fourths of the total gain. Purchases from the United Kingdom rose to \$38,409,000 from \$32,387,000; from other Commonwealth countries to \$15,476,000 from \$14,346,000; from the Latin American group, to \$26,401,000 from \$24,252,000; from Europe, to \$14,921,000 from \$13,300,000; and from the remaining foreign countries, to \$5,460,000 from \$5,042,000.

Largest dollar gain over last year among the commodity groups was in iron and its products, up to \$114,631,000 from \$97,731,000. The non-ferrous group was up to \$28,340,000 against \$22,459,000; non-metallic minerals to \$59,782,000 from \$54,033,000; chemicals to \$16,984,000 from \$13,808,000; fibres and textiles to \$28,963,000 from \$25,285,000; agricultural and vegetable products to \$36,163,000 from \$33,711,000; wood and paper to \$12,441,000 from \$10,511,000; and miscellaneous commodities to \$14,512,000 from \$38,146,000. Imports of animals and animal products alone declined to \$6,423,000 from \$7,211,000. (4 & 5)

The following table shows the values of 15 leading imports in August, together with their January-August values and corresponding figures for both periods in 1952.

	August		January-August	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
	- thousands -			
Fruits	\$10,229	\$9,834	\$63,489	\$68,809
Sugar & products	5,018	6,380	40,166	35,042
Cotton products	6,056	5,921	51,004	65,386
Wool products	5,075	7,088	33,221	50,371
Rolling-mill products	6,799	9,443	99,199	81,599
Engines & boilers	11,811	6,857	97,827	80,152
Farm implements & machinery	14,435	17,351	150,189	171,959
Other machinery	26,068	27,976	237,932	270,407
Automobiles	4,668	7,249	42,986	82,082
Automobile parts	9,746	12,305	126,278	159,679
Electrical apparatus	10,180	15,175	83,495	128,869
Coal	12,260	12,685	94,862	86,984
Petroleum, crude	18,284	16,897	136,022	142,353
Aircraft & parts	6,400	6,438	62,919	75,981
Canadian Tourists' purchases	8,385	11,993	37,943	47,324

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Issue Of Estimates Of National Accounts
On Quarterly Basis Begun By The Bureau

Regular publication of Canada's national accounts—gross national product and expenditure and related series— on a quarterly basis was begun this week

by the Bureau with the release of a major report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, by Quarters, 1947-52" and a supplementary report containing estimates for the first and second quarters of 1953. These quarterly data, the major report observes, will fill an important gap in the statistics which are available for studying current economic trends. While the annual estimates provide essential background material, the new quarterly data will facilitate analysis of current economic developments and permit a closer view of past trends and turning points.

Canada's gross national product in the first half of this year was running at an average annual rate of just over \$24 billion, a gain of about six or seven per cent over the first half of last year in terms of physical volume of production, according to the supplementary report. Wages and salaries continued to show steady quarter to quarter gains in 1953 if allowance is made for seasonal factors, reaching an annual rate of \$11.7 billion in the second quarter.

With prices remaining relatively stable, these gains supported a substantial growth in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services. This rose in value from an annual rate of \$14.3 billion in the second quarter of 1952 to \$15.1 billion in the second quarter of this year. At the same time, the proportion of disposable income saved remained quite high in the six months, averaging \$1.4 billion at annual rates.

Government expenditure on goods and services, on the other hand, appeared to have levelled off, with the average annual rate of expenditure in the first half of 1953 at \$4.3 billion compared with \$4.2 billion for the year 1952. In the field of Canada's foreign trade, a deficit on current account was incurred during the period. (Estimates of the National Accounts for the third quarter of 1953 will be available towards the end of December.)

Analysis of Growth and Quarterly Fluctuations 1947-1953

The main report traces the growth and quarterly fluctuations in the Canadian economy during the period 1947-1952. It presents important new statistical information, including seasonally adjusted figures of gross national product and expenditure and related components, which depict basic underlying movements in production and expenditure after eliminating the influences of seasonal upswings or downturns; and a series of constant dollar (deflated) gross national expenditure showing quarterly changes in the real volume of Canada's production of goods and services.

Among the highlights of the new report are the facts that the physical volume of production has increased by 26 per cent between 1947 and 1952, and that in this period the investment programme of private and government business enterprises has been absorbing on average about 17.5 per cent of the country's total output.

Broadly, the Bureau's review of economic activity since 1947 falls into three distinct phases: the period reconversion and transition to a peace economy ending in 1948, which was characterized by powerful economic pressures coming from the demand side, the progressive relaxation of controls and rapidly rising prices; the period 1949 to the second quarter of 1950 during which supply and demand forces achieved a more balanced relationship and inflationary pressures subsided; and the period from mid-year 1950 to 1952, during which the influences set in motion by the outbreak of hostilities in Korea

(concluded on page 5)

The report compares economic developments in Canada in 1949 with those in the United States. In that year, the United States economy underwent a mild recession touched off by a sharp contraction in inventories and a weakening in other investment outlays. In Canada, on the other hand, although the quarterly rate of investment in fixed durable assets was levelling off and exports were weakening, there were counteracting developments which provided supporting strength to the economy. The volume of consumer expenditure rose substantially, and the inventory build-up was well maintained. Thus, Canada did not follow the United States into recession in 1949.

With the outbreak of the conflict in Korea in June 1950, the Canadian economy entered a new phase of its post-war development. The statistical data indicate that this phase falls into three fairly clear-cut stages, each of which is characterized by a significant change in the pattern and strength of final demand.

The first stage, covering the period mid-1950 to about mid-1951, was one of heavy abnormal demands for consumer goods and business inventories, based on fears of shortages and expectations of higher prices. Durable goods purchases rose sharply, and the build-up of business inventories reached an average annual rate in excess of \$2 billion. With the rearmament program mainly in the preparatory stage, defence expenditures in this period played a limited, though increasingly important role. Prices rose very rapidly.

The second stage began broadly about the middle of 1951, when a reaction to this heavy forward buying apparently set in, and these inflated consumer and business inventory demands subsided against a background of anti-inflationary measures enacted by the Federal Government. By the fourth quarter of 1951, the volume of durable goods purchases by consumers was almost 40 per cent lower than the first quarter; the volume of housing also fell off sharply. The major expansionary elements in the economy in this period were a growing volume of requirements for defence, investment in non-residential construction, machinery and equipment, and exports. The strong inflationary influences of the immediate post-Korean period were beginning to subside in this second stage, and by early 1952 the downward trend of prices had become general.

The third pattern is discernible beginning early in 1952, when a strong revival of consumer purchasing and a sharp upturn in housing outlays were superimposed on the growing volume of expenditures in other sectors. By the middle of 1952 the volume of consumer purchasing was once again exerting an important expansionary influence based on the increases in "real" income which had been achieved since the beginning of the year, while housing outlays were rising again. These latter developments have continued into the first half of 1953 as the growth in "real" income (chiefly in the form of wage and salary gains) supported a very high level of outlays in the important demand category of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services; housing outlays have also been maintained at a high rate. However, the rate of growth in government expenditure on goods and services appears to have levelled off in the first half of 1953. Exports of goods and services were running at approximately 1952 levels in the second quarter of this year after a temporary decline in the first quarter, but imports of goods and services have continued to show substantial gains. As a consequence, a substantial deficit on current account was incurred in the first half of 1953. (6 & 7)

M E R C H A N D I S I N G & S E R V I C E S

Department Store Sales Canadian Department store sales rose 3.4 per cent during the
Rise 3.4 Per Cent In Week week ending November 14 as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's weekly release. The gain in Quebec was 1.7 per cent, Ontario 8.1 per cent, Saskatchewan 16 per cent, Alberta 7.6 per cent, and British Columbia 3.1 per cent. There were decreases of 14.6 per cent in the Maritimes and 5.3 per cent in Manitoba.

HEALTH & WELFARE

Higher Proportion Of Mental Institution Discharges Classed As Recovered In 1951

Canada's mental hospitals and training schools discharged more recovered and improved patients and fewer unimproved patients in 1951 than in

the previous year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics discloses in its twentieth annual report on mental institutions.

Almost 29 per cent of the discharged patients were recovered as compared with only 24 per cent in 1950, and 54 as against 52 per cent were improved. The proportion considered unimproved dropped to 12 from 13 per cent, while 5 as against 11 per cent of the total were classed simply as "without psychosis".

The 180-page Bureau report is based on returns from 69 of the 70 mental institutions in the 10 provinces. Over four-fifths of these, representing 100 per cent coverage in all but four provinces, provided detailed data, enabling the Bureau to compile numerous breakdowns and cross-classifications of their statistics.

At the end of 1951 there were 60,263 patients on the books of Canada's mental hospitals and training schools, or close to 431 out of every 100,000 Canadians. This was a 10 per cent increase in number of patients from 58,844 a year earlier, and a slight advance in rate per 100,000 population from just under 430. In actual number of patients it was an all-time high, but the 1951 rate was topped by 1948's 436.4, 1947's 436.7 and the 1942-46 average of 433.6. Only Manitoba reported a drop in both number and rate in 1951, but rates also declined in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

During the year 13,152 Canadians entered mental institutions as patients for the first time, a 10 per cent increase over the 11,912 first admissions in 1950, and the rate per 100,000 population advanced to 94 from 87. Readmissions numbered 4,591, two per cent more than 1950's 4,499, but the rate per 100,000 population declined to 32.8 from 32.9.

Discharges were 10 per cent higher at 13,123 against 11,907, the rate per 1,000 patients under care climbing to 171.4 from 161.5. Deaths in mental institutions numbered 3,190 in 1951, seven per cent more than the 2,982 reported in the preceding year, and the rate per 1,000 patients under hospital care moved up to 44.5 from 43.2.

The year saw a further seven per cent increase in the personnel of Canada's mental institutions to 14,528, representing an overall gain of 71 per cent since 1942 and 121 per cent since 1932. There were 3.9 patients for every employee in 1951 as compared to 4.1 in 1950. The ratio of patients to medical employees decreased to 152.9 to one from 155.3 to one, and the ratio of patients to nursing employees to 6.3 to one from 6.7 to one.

Sixty of the 69 institutions that reported to the Bureau in 1951 provided financial data, and the report shows that their receipts totalled \$55,920,322 as against expenditures of \$57,078,084. Provincial governments supplied 82.3 per cent of all revenues as compared with 82.2 per cent in 1950.

Per capita daily average expenditure per patient in provincial institutions devoted exclusively to mental diseases rose by nearly eight per cent to \$2.40 from \$2.23 for maintenance expenditures, and climbed to 47 from 27 cents for non-maintenance expenditures. The 1951 maintenance total included \$1.30 for salaries and wages, 50 cents for food, 14 cents for fuel, light, water and power, and 45 cents for other expenditures. The provincial average maintenance expenditures per patient per day ranged from \$1.47 in Quebec to \$4.60 in Newfoundland. (8)

MANUFACTURING

More Radios, TV Sets Sold In
Canada In First Half Of 1953

Nearly five times as many television sets and over one-third more radios were sold by Canadian manufacturers in the first half of this year than in the same six months of 1952, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Radio sales were up to 301,652 from 218,452, and TV sales to 126,044 from 27,294.

Almost as many TV sets were sold in the first half of 1953 as in the full year 1952, and the six-month sales were over 70 per cent greater than the aggregate sales of 1951, 1950 and 1949. From September 1949 until the end of June this year 336,251 TV receivers were sold in Canada.

In terms of factory value January-June radio sales were up to \$26,776,640 from \$20,243,-508 last year, while TV sales were four times as great at \$52,423,468 against \$13,063,041. Average factory price of radios sold in the first six months of this year was about \$89 as compared with \$93 last year, and the comparable figures for TV sets was \$416 as compared with \$479 a year earlier. Over half the TV sets sold were table models, and four-fifths of these had screens of 17 inches or smaller.

Despite the expanded sales volume, supplies of radio and TV sets were holding up well at the end of June. Production of TV sets exceeded sales by 37 per cent in the first half of this year, boosting stocks to 53,645 at the close of June from 16,807 on the same date last year. From January to June the output of radios topped sales by 17 per cent, and June-end stocks totalled 110,609 against 131,663 a year earlier. (9)

September Motor Vehicle Shipments
Declined For Second Successive Month

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in September declined from a year ago for the second successive month, but substantial gains in earlier months of the year raised January-September shipments substantially above the same period last year, according to the Bureau's monthly report.

The month's shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles amounted to 35,021 units as compared with 41,065 a year ago, while August's output totalled 22,640 units compared with 22,853 in August, 1952. Cumulative shipments for the January-September period were 390,050 units compared with 329,829. Preliminary figures place September's sales of European-made vehicles at 1,972 units as compared with 2,339, bringing 10-month sales to 24,412 units as compared with 24,832.

Among Canadian vehicles, shipments of both passenger and commercial vehicles were lower in September than a year earlier, with most of the decline in the latter. Passenger car shipments were narrowly lower at 27,300 units as compared with 27,622, but nine-month shipments were up to 289,207 units from 215,434. September's shipments of commercial vehicles dropped to 7,721 units from 13,443, and nine-month shipments were off to 100,843 from 114,395.

Passenger cars shipped for the domestic market sloped off in September to 23,611 units from 24,957, but those for export climbed to 3,689 units from 2,665. In the nine-month period the number intended for use in Canada was up to 258,883 units from 186,180, and export vehicles increased to 30,324 units from 29,254. September's shipments of commercial vehicles for the Canadian market dropped steeply to 5,532 units from 11,277, but export vehicles were slightly higher in number at 2,189 compared with 2,166. In the January-September period, trucks and buses shipped for use in Canada declined to 84,812 from 86,204, and export vehicles dropped to 16,031 from 28,191. (10)

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Sawn Lumber Production Down
In September, Up in 9 Months

Production of sawn lumber in September was lower than a year earlier both in British Columbia and east of the Rockies, but the cumulative totals for the nine months this year were higher for both areas. Production east of the Rockies was 262,918,000 feet board measure, down 13 per cent from 301,922,000 feet in September last year, output being off in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. For the nine months output aggregated 2,886,859,000 as against 2,669,464,000 feet in 1952, with higher production in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. In British Columbia, the month's output of sawn lumber and ties declined nearly nine per cent to 346,790,000 feet as compared with 380,674,000 in September last year, while the nine-months' aggregate was up to 2,968,622,000 from 2,704,038,000 feet. (11 & 12)

Hard Board

Production of hard board declined in September to 12,249,948 square feet from 14,770,572 in the corresponding month last year, but the January-September output increased to 135,387,213 square feet from 123,959,932. Domestic shipments dropped in the month to 9,022,393 square feet from 9,858,441, but the 10-month total climbed to 99,600,858 square feet from 83,396,889. Export shipments in September were off to 2,887,707 square feet from 3,606,376, but cumulative shipments were up to 34,776,770 square feet from 29,541,321. (13)

Hides, Skins & Leather

Wettings of all types of hides and skins except calf and kip skins were lower in September this year than last year, cattle hides declining to 158,688 from 170,363, goat and kid skins to 10,231 from 18,657, sheep and lamb skins to 9,617 from 10,884, but calf and kip skins rising to 74,268 from 71,166. Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers were up to 445,726 at the end of September from 420,163 a year earlier, while stocks of calf and kip skins were down sharply to 395,497 from 567,498, goat and kid skins to 14,489 from 46,809, sheep and lamb skins to 32,045 from 40,442, and horse hides to 10,838 from 42,683. The month's production of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,353,583 pounds compared to 1,161,519 last year, upper leather to 3,755,007 square feet (4,567,311), glove and garment leather to 634,310 square feet (426,890), calf and kip skins upper leather to 673,328 (738,266), and glove and garment horse leather to 119,255 square feet (185,503). (14)

Rubber

Combined consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic, and reclaim -- amounted to 7,148 tons in September, up from the preceding month's 5,589 tons, while month-end stocks increased to 12,075 tons from 9,744 tons. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rubber increased to 7,639 tons from 6,792 tons. (15)

Production Of Iron Castings Down
In August, Higher In Eight Months

Production of iron castings of all kinds in August declined narrowly to 50,200 tons as compared with 51,500 in the corresponding month last year, but January-August production rose to 542,000 tons from 524,500. Shipments for use in Canada or for export were up both in the month and cumulative period, the former rising to 43,600 tons from 38,000, and the latter to 380,200 from 361,100 tons. (16)

Nails

Production of iron and steel wire nails rose in August to 5,377 tons from last year's corresponding total of 4,782 tons, but declines in earlier months of the year dropped January-August production to 42,520 tons as compared with 58,016. (17)

Clay Products

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in August were valued at \$2,533,500, down from July's \$2,808,000, but up from last year's August value of \$2,113,000. This brought the cumulative total for the January-August period to \$18,186,000 as compared with \$14,569,000 in the like 1952 period. The month's sales were as follows by items, totals for August, 1952 being in brackets: building brick, \$1,625,000 (\$1,361,000); structural tile, \$260,000 (\$250,000); drain tile, \$197,000 (\$166,000); sewer pipe, \$308,000 (\$209,000); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$27,800 (\$27,700); pottery, \$49,100 (\$41,000); and other clay products, \$66,700 (\$57,600). (18)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Visible Wheat Supply Continued Higher In Second November Week

Visible supply of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America continued to climb in the second week of November, amounting to 331,278,000 bushels at November 11, 5,563,000 bushels more than on November 4 and 86,363,000 bushels more than on November 13 last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Farmers' marketings of wheat and coarse grains in the Prairie Provinces totalled 13,-140,000 bushels in the week ending November 11, slightly below the preceding week's 13,743,-000 bushels and substantially under the 17,249,000 bushels marketed in the week ending November 13 last year. Cumulative crop year marketings (August 1 to November 11) reached 220,187,000 bushels, 61,354,000 under the corresponding 1952 total of 281,541,000 bushels.

During both the second November week and the crop year up to November 11 Prairie farmers marketed more oats but less wheat, barley, rye and flaxseed than a year earlier. Wheat marketings during the week amounted to 8,575,000 bushels against 12,446,000 last year; oats, 2,431,000 against 1,541,000; barley, 1,806,000 (2,676,000); rye, 118,000 (333,000); and flaxseed, 210,000 bushels (253,000). (19)

Reduced Apple Harvest Current estimates place Canada's 1953 apple crop at 11,200,000 bushels, about seven per cent below last year's 12,049,000 bushels. Decreased production in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia more than offset an increase of 24 per cent in Quebec and a small increase in Ontario.

The 1953 pear crop is now estimated at 1,400,000 bushels, an increase of 10 per cent over 1952, and the crop of plums and prunes is set at 786,000 bushels, a reduction of 12 per cent. The peach crop is placed at 2,800,000 bushels, about five per cent under that of 1952, with most of the decline in Ontario although there was also a reduction in British Columbia.

The grape crop is estimated at 73,500,000 pounds, a 15 per cent reduction from the 86,-500,000 pounds harvested in 1952. The crop of strawberries is set at 28,149,000 quarts as compared with 32,368,000 in 1952; raspberries, 12,594,000 quarts as compared with 10,829,000; loganberries, 1,611,000 pounds as compared with 1,240,000; cherries, 460,000 bushels as compared with 505,000; and apricots, 210,000 bushels as compared with 243,000. (20)

Slight Drop In Milk Output In September

Smaller production yields in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan outweighed higher outputs in the other provinces to put September's total farm milk production 0.5 per cent below last year's level at 1,589,854,-000 against 1,598,363,000 pounds, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. However, the Bureau adds that preliminary returns indicate that this slight drop was more than offset by a three per cent larger yield in October.

September's production brought the total output in the first nine months of this year to 13,698,654,000 pounds, an increase of 533,208,000 pounds over the 13,165,446,000 pounds produced on Canadian farms in the same months in 1952. Nine-month yields were larger this year in all provinces.

Dairy factory production took 942,965,000 pounds or 59.3 per cent of the September output, a drop from 965,689,000 pounds and 60.4 per cent a year earlier, while fluid sales accounted for 372,228,000 pounds or 23.4 per cent, an increase from 358,217,000 pounds and 22.4 per cent last year. The remaining 17.3 per cent of the September supply was used on farms for dairy butter and other purposes, and compared with 17.2 per cent in September, 1952. (21)

(continued on page 10)

Slightly Smaller Pack Of Canned Peaches This Year Canada's commercial canners packed 2,572,178 dozen containers of peaches this year, 95,536 dozen less than in 1952, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in a special statement. Net weight of contents was 223,680 pounds lower at 41,145,016 pounds.

The smaller 1953 pack was confined to British Columbia, where the number of cans fell to 438,465 dozen from 586,612 dozen and the net weight of contents to 6,837,282 from 8,328,440 pounds. In Ontario the pack increased to 2,133,713 dozen from 2,081,102 dozen cans, weighing in at 34,307,734 against 33,040,256 pounds.

More 20- and 28-ounce cans but fewer of other sizes were packed in 1953. The number of dozen cans of each size (with corresponding 1952 figures in brackets): 105-ounce, 71,688 (83,570); 28-ounce, 229,717 (137,057); 20-ounce, 986,063 (842,512); 15-ounce, 1,165,579 (1,471,136); 10-ounce, 119,131 (133,439). All told, Canadian manufacturers used 43,072,326 raw pounds of peaches for all purposes, including jam, this year as compared with 42,651,854 raw pounds in 1952.

Larger Pack Of Canned Plums During 1953 season Canada's commercial canners packed 519,682 dozen cans of plums, some 77,230 dozen more than last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in a special statement. Net weight of contents was greater by 262,830 pounds this year at 8,305,684 pounds.

Ontario, where well over half the national crop originates, was the only one of the three producing provinces to increase both the number of cans packed (to 289,104 dozen from 234,985 dozen in 1952) and the net weight of contents (to 4,892,315 from 4,129,115 pounds). This year the Ontario pack represented 56 per cent of Canadian production in terms of cans packed, and 59 per cent in terms of net weight.

In British Columbia, the next largest producer, 229,448 dozen cans of plums were packed this year, some 31,142 dozen more than in 1952, but the net weight of contents was down to 3,395,289 from 3,765,499 pounds. In Nova Scotia the pack was less than one-eighth the size of last year's, the number of cans falling to 1,130 dozen from 9,161 dozen and the net weight of contents to 18,080 from 148,240 pounds.

The larger 1953 pack of canned plums was confined to the 15-ounce container size, with 325,529 dozen of these produced as against 214,264 dozen last year. The number of 20-ounce cans was down to 169,578 dozen from 179,016 dozen, of 105-ounce cans to 19,063 dozen from 24,297 dozen, and of other sizes to 5,512 dozen from 24,875 dozen. All told, 7,505,611 raw pounds of plums were used for canning, jam-making and other manufacturing purposes in Canada this year, some 182,529 raw pounds less than in 1952. This was mainly due to a drop to 2,421,284 from 2,604,547 raw pounds in the quantity used for jam.

Smaller Honey Crop This Year This year's honey crop is estimated at 26,174,000 pounds, smaller by 5,000,000 pounds than last year's 31,230,000 pounds, and the lowest since 1946 when the crop totalled 23,200,000 pounds. The short crop this year resulted from a reduction of six per cent in colony numbers and a decrease of 11 per cent in yield per colony.

Ontario's crop declined to 9,801,000 pounds from 14,900,000 in 1952, Quebec's to 3,352,000 pounds from 4,398,000, Alberta's to 3,608,000 pounds from 4,900,000, New Brunswick's to 139,000 pounds from 156,000, Nova Scotia's to 124,000 pounds from 125,000, and Prince Edward Island's to 67,000 pounds from 91,000. The year's output in Manitoba rose to 4,830,000 pounds from 3,360,000, Saskatchewan to 3,075,000 pounds from 2,500,000, and British Columbia to 1,178,000 pounds from 800,000. (22)

Production Of Shortening, Lard
And Vegetable Oils In October

Production of shortening increased in October as compared with the corresponding month last year, but there was a marked decrease in the month's output of lard, according to the Bureau's monthly report on oils and fats.

Production of shortening in October amounted to 14,485,000 pounds as compared with 12,538,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-October output to 108,327,000 pounds as compared with 97,618,000. Lard output in October amounted to 6,634,000 pounds as compared with 11,706,000, while the January-October output totalled 77,196,000 pounds compared with 105,260,000.

The month's output of refined coconut oil amounted to 1,413,000 pounds as compared with 1,619,000; salad and cooking oils, 1,853,000 pounds (1,691,000 a year ago); flaxseed oil, 9,548,000 (8,706,000) pounds; soybean oil, 7,981,000 (6,898,000); and other vegetable oils, including copra, sunflower and rapeseed, 3,062,000 (5,109,000) pounds. (23)

Creamery Butter Stocks
In Nine Canadian Cities

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 19 totalled 60,556,000 pounds as compared with 47,328,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets -- in thousands: Quebec, 4,101 (2,999) pounds; Montreal, 28,556 (22,082); Toronto, 12,366 (8,751); Winnipeg, 9,461 (6,994); Regina, 978 (797); Saskatoon, 344 (510); Edmonton, 2,312 (1,887); Calgary, 765 (671); Vancouver, 1,673 (2,637).

Landings & Value Of Sea-Fish
In Newfoundland In October

Deep-sea fishermen of Newfoundland caught 26,558,000 pounds of fish valued at \$657,000 in October, according to a special compilation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The catch for the first ten months of this year aggregated 436,785,000 pounds worth \$10,720,000. Landings of cod in October amounted to 17,829,000 pounds valued at \$381,000, bringing January-October landings to 309,222,000 pounds valued at \$6,705,000.

Half-Year Food Expenditures
In Five Metropolitan Areas

Family food expenditures in the census metropolitan areas of Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver during the first six months of this year averaged \$6.78 per person per week for the five areas combined, according to the second release of a continuing sample survey of urban food expenditures by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The first release on this survey - issued on September 11 - covered results for the last four months of 1952, and showed an average of \$7.52 per person per week for that period. The lower figure for the first half of 1953, the Bureau's report states, should not be interpreted as due to a fall in expenditures between 1952 and 1953, but indicates to an important extent seasonal differences in expenditures in the months covered by the two reports. It is in keeping with the trend in comparable retail trade statistics.

Meat accounted for \$1.51 of the five-city average food expenditure of \$6.78 in the six months. Dairy products took 80 cents; eggs, 27 cents; bakery products, 56 cents; cereal products, 20 cents; poultry and fish, 39 cents; fats and oils, 41 cents; fresh fruits, 32 cents; canned and dried fruits, 16 cents; fresh vegetables, 39 cents; canned and dried vegetables, 17 cents; frozen foods, three cents; other and miscellaneous foods (such as tea, coffee, pickles, nuts, beverages), 96 cents; food eaten in snack bars and restaurants, 59 cents; and other food eaten away from home, two cents.

The sample survey is restricted to families of two adults, two adults and one to four children, three adults, three adults and one child, and four adults, and to families with an annual income between \$1,800 and \$6,500. The families included in the sample were selected by systematic random methods and the average size of those reporting over the six months was 3.28 persons. (24)

FOREST PRODUCTION

Canada's Forest Production
At New Peak Levels in 1951

Both volume and value of Canada's forest production reached new peak levels in 1951. Final estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a cut of 3,602,957,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber valued at \$782,525,000, as compared with 3,342,399,000 cubic feet valued at \$561,412,000 in the preceding year. Preliminary estimates for 1952 indicate a decrease in volume to 3,545,163,000 cubic feet.

An estimated 1,409,071,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber, or 39.1 per cent of the total for 1951, were taken out of the woods in the form of logs and bolts, chiefly for the production of lumber; 1,279,582,000 cubic feet, or 35.5 per cent were taken out as pulpwood, and 817,374,000 cubic feet or 22.7 per cent as fuelwood. The remaining 96,930,000 cubic feet or about three per cent consisted of other forest products in various forms, such as round mining timbers, poles and piling, hewn railway ties, fence posts and rails, wood for distillation, etc.

According to provincial statements compiled by the Department of Resources and Development, forest fires destroyed in 1951 the equivalent of 219,266,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber, while insects and tree diseases destroy annually about 500,000,000 cubic feet of wood. The total drain on Canada's forest resources in 1951 was, therefore, approximately 4,322,223,000 cubic feet. About 83 per cent of this was wasted.

Preliminary estimates for 1952 show a slight decrease in sawlog production to 1,375,394,000 cubic feet and a 6.3 per cent reduction in the output of pulpwood to 1,198,703,000 cubic feet. Fuelwood production rose to 841,229,000 cubic feet. Expressed as percentages of the total cut (3,545,163,000 cubic feet) these products account for 38.8 per cent, 33.8 per cent, and 23.7 per cent, respectively, leaving about 3.7 per cent (129,837,000 cubic feet) for other products. With fire losses estimated at 289,656,000 cubic feet and 500,000,000 cubic feet destroyed by insects and fungi, total depletion in 1952 would have reached 4,334,819,000 cubic feet.

According to the last available estimates, Canada (including the Island of Newfoundland but not Labrador) possesses 349,580,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber, of which 159,529,000,000 cubic feet are considered to be accessible to commercial operations. The accessible timber consists of 386,423,000,000 feet board measure of material large enough for saw timber and 1,877,000,000 cords of smaller material. (25)

T R A V E L

Foreign Vehicle Entries
Set New October Record

During October 169,530 foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits, a new record for the month that was 21 per cent above the 140,607 total for October last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today. The October gain brought entries in the first 10 months of this year to 2,329,534, a 9.5 per cent advance over the corresponding 1952 total of 2,126,465.

All parts of the country shared in the higher border traffic in both October and the 10 months. Percentage gains over last year ranged from three per cent in the Yukon and four per cent in British Columbia and Alberta to 35 per cent in Saskatchewan and 44 per cent in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in the month, and from four per cent in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta to 12.5 per cent in Ontario and 17 per cent in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in the 10 months.

October foreign vehicle entries (with 1952 figures in brackets) were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 104 (72); New Brunswick, 14,052 (11,073); Quebec, 33,754 (30,135); Ontario, 96,937 (76,382); Manitoba, 3,044 (2,542); Saskatchewan, 1,789 (1,327); Alberta, 1,479 (1,421); British Columbia, 17,459 (16,766); and the Yukon, 912 (889). (26)

TRANSPORT

Carloadings Dipped Again
In Second November Week

Railway carloadings were still on the downgrade in the second week of November in both Eastern and Western Canada. Loadings totalled 78,234 revenue cars in the week ended November 14 for a dip of 6,771 or eight per cent from the same week last year, and were smaller for L.C.L. shipments and 28 of the 40 commodities moving in carload lots. Eastern loadings were down by 3,796 to 48,772 cars and Western loadings by 2,975 to 29,462 cars. The latest drop placed the total for the first 42 periods of this year at 3,521,317 cars, some 124,271 less than in 1952. (27)

Railway Operating Revenues
And Expenses Up In August

A gain of \$5,322,000 or 5.4 per cent in operating revenues brought August totals for Canadian railways to \$103,622,000. This rise was more than offset by an increase of \$8,107,000 or 9.4 per cent in operating expenses to \$94,420,000 for the month. As a result, net operating revenues fell from \$11,987,000 in August last year to \$9,202,000.

Freight revenues were up 6.4 per cent or \$4,862,000 to \$81,091,000, but passenger revenues were 6.8 per cent lower at \$9,081,000. Mail carrying operations brought 11.4 per cent more revenue at \$1,126,000, and express gained 1.3 per cent to \$4,434,000. Miscellaneous passenger operations showed 4.2 per cent less revenue at \$1,243,000. Water line receipts were 20.2 per cent greater at \$788,000 and other operations earned 17.4 per cent more at \$5,859,000. All expense accounts were higher, with maintenance of way and structures up 11.5 per cent to \$21,679,000, maintenance of equipment 10.6 per cent more expensive at \$20,305,000, traffic 10.3 per cent more costly at \$1,890,000, and transportation expenses \$2,609,000 or 6.4 per cent greater at \$43,458,000. (28)

Canal Traffic Lower In September

Showing the first decline in many months, freight transported through Canadian canals in September fell to 3,885,900 tons from last year's corresponding total of 4,248,700 tons. Two of the major systems -- the Welland Ship and the St. Lawrence -- and most of the smaller canals reported decreased freight traffic this September with the Welland registering the major portion of the decline. During September, 17,222,000 tons of freight were locked through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals as compared with 17,720,000 in the same month last year. The drop in the movement of iron ore was the main factor in the overall reduction. The volume of freight locked through the Welland Ship canal during the month amounted to 2,220,800 tons, a decrease of 242,000 or 9.8 per cent. The freight movement on the St. Lawrence canals amounted to 1,171,500 tons as compared with 1,297,500, a decrease of 9.7 per cent. (29)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>November 19, 1953</u>	<u>November 12, 1953</u>	<u>October 22, 1953</u>
Total Common Stocks	153.3	154.2	154.5
Industrials	152.1	153.4	153.9
Utilities	148.4	149.3	151.3
Banks	176.3	174.3	168.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Stocks	83.5	83.8	84.4
Golds	59.6	60.3	60.9
Base Metals	138.2	137.6	138.1

H O U S I N G

Housing Starts Up Again In September The upward trend in the construction of new dwelling units continued in September when 10,208 were started as compared with 8,529 last year, and 8,643 were completed as compared with 5,819. In the January-September period starts were up to 79,671 from 62,040, and completions to 62,407 from 46,785. Under construction at the end of September were 73,055 dwelling units as compared with 59,113 a year earlier.

Starts were higher in September and the January-September period than in 1952 in all regions. Ontario's total for September rose to 3,567 from 3,359, and Quebec's to 3,229 from 2,341. In the Prairie Provinces, starts advanced to 1,609 from 1,483, British Columbia to 1,131 from 736, Maritime Provinces to 472 from 379, and Newfoundland to 200 from 181. Completions in September were higher in all areas except the Maritime Provinces, but in the nine-month period were up in all regions. Totals for the month were: Newfoundland, 139 (67 in September, 1952); Maritimes, 318, (573); Quebec, 2,885 (1,154); Ontario, 2,896 (2,136); Prairies, 1,524 (1,399); British Columbia, 881, (490). Units under construction at month's end: Newfoundland, 3,043 (2,715); Maritimes, 4,342 (3,361); Quebec, 18,048 (14,179); Ontario, 26,808 (21,183); Prairies, 14,567 (11,704); British Columbia, 6,247 (5,971). (30)

R E L E A S E D T H I S W E E K

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

- 1 - Estimates of Labour Income, Aug., 10¢
- 2 - Employment & Payrolls, Sept., 20¢
- 3 - Employment, Payrolls & Weekly Earnings, Jan., 1949 - June, 1953, 75¢
- 4 - Foreign Trade, Summary Bulletin, Aug., 10¢
- 5 - Imports for Consumption, Aug., 20¢
- Articles Exported to Each Country, Nine Months Ended September, 50¢
- 6 - National Accounts, Income & Expenditure by Quarters, 1947-52, 75¢
- 7 - National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, 1st & 2nd Quarters 1953, \$1 per year
- 8 - Mental Institutions, 1951, 75¢
- 9 - Radio & Television Receiving Sets, June, 10¢
- 10 - Motor Vehicle Shipments, Sept., 10¢
- 11 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, Sept., 25¢
- 12 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, Sept., 25¢
- 13 - M: Hard Board, Oct., 10¢
- 14 - M: Statistics on Hides, Skins & Leather, Sept., 10¢
- 15 - Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, Sept., 25¢
- 16 - M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, Aug., 10¢
- 17 - M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, Aug., 10¢
- 18 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, Aug., 10¢
- 19 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 20 - M: Third Estimate of Fruit Production, 1953, 10¢
- 21 - The Dairy Review, Oct., 20¢
- 22 - M: Honey Production, First Estimate, 1953, 10¢
- 23 - M: Oils & Fats, Oct., 10¢
- 24 - M: Urban Food Expenditures, Jan.-June, 1953, 10¢
- 25 - Operations in the Woods; Final Estimates of Forest Production, 1951, 25¢
- 26 - M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, Oct., 10¢
- 27 - M: Railway Carloadings, Week Ended Nov. 14, 10¢
- 28 - M: Operating Revenues, Expenses & Statistics of Railways, Aug., 10¢
- 29 - M: Summary of Canal Traffic, Sept., 10¢
- 30 - New Residential Construction, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1953, 25¢

M = Memorandum

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

About 83% of Canada's 1953 pack of canned peaches was packed in Ontario, and the balance in British Columbia.

. . .

After the United Kingdom, Germany purchased the second largest quantity of Canadian wheat as grain during the 1952-53 crop year, while Egypt purchased the second largest quantity of Canadian wheat flour.

. . .

There were 525,782 trucks and automobiles owned by Canadian farmers in 1951, three times as many as the 157,022 owned by the farmers of 1921.

. . .

Judging by producers' sales, Canadian motorists used over 25% more anti-freeze last year than in 1951. Sales rose to 5,744,541 Imperial gallons worth \$15,-399,737 from 4,571,406 Imperial gallons with a factory value of \$12,059,611.

. . .

The value of Canada's 1953 crop of hops was estimated at \$1,036,000, some \$394,000 or 27% below last year.

. . .

More than half (58.3%) of the male offenders in Canada during 1951 were guilty of crimes against property, while nearly 18% committed crimes against the person.

. . .

War aid extended by Canada to other countries in the form of grants and loans totalled \$4,100,000,000, and up to the end of 1952 net repayments amounted to \$3,900,000,000. Post-war aid totalled \$2,600,000,000, against which net repayments amounted to \$2,100,000,000 at the close of 1952. In other words, net repayments represented about 69% of the gross war and post-war aid extended.

. . .

Over half the TV sets sold in Canada in the first six months of 1953 were table models, and four-fifths of these had screens of 17 inches or smaller.

. . .

Of the gross receipts of laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing plants in Canada in 1952, 54% was derived from dry cleaning, 29% from laundry, 7% from wholesale laundry and cleaning, and 10% from miscellaneous services.

. . .

Output of fresh witch fillets by the fish processing industry in Canada increased to 121,000 pounds in 1951 from 84,000 in the preceding year.

. . .

There were over eight times as many tractors in use on Canadian farms in 1951 as there were in 1921. The number rose from 47,455 to 399,683 in the three decades, the largest increase occurring between 1941 and 1951.

. . .

Of the 37,021 manufacturing establishments in Canada in 1951, 8,388 or 22.7% produced foods or beverages.

. . .

No cases of anthrax, botulism, cholera, glanders, leprosy, plague, psittacosis, rabies, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, smallpox, typhus fever, or yellow fever were reported in Canada last year.

. . .

Canada exported three times as many cigarettes and over 13 times as many cigars to the United Kingdom in the first three quarters of 1953 as in the same nine months last year. Exports of cigarettes were up to 18,215,000 from 6,071,000, and of cigars to 1,107,000 from 82,000.

. . .

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