



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
 Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

\$2.00 a year

Vol. 21 — No. 49

Friday, December 4, 1953

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY

HIGHLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE

EXPORT TRADE failed to show the usual seasonal rise this October, was little changed in value from the two preceding months and over eight per cent below last year's level. Ten-month drop was three per cent. (Page 2)

. . .

WHOLESALE PRICES declined narrowly between September and October but showed a small rise as compared with October last year. (Page 4)

. . .

MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES were valued at \$3,992,100,000 at the end of September, down \$10,500,000 in the month, up \$277,500,000 in the year. (Page 7)

. . .

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT climbed a further 19 per cent in October to put total production in the first 10 months at 14 per cent above last year. (Page 8)

. . .

CANNED MEAT PRODUCTION slumped to 8,073,336 pounds in the third quarter from 34,033,712 in the same three months in 1952. (Page 10)

. . .

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT, payrolls and average weekly earnings were all slightly higher than a month and a year earlier at the beginning of October, but during the month the number of employed Canadians dropped by 74,000 to 5,240,000 due mainly to a sharp decline in seasonal jobs. (Page 12)

. . .

ELECTRIC ENERGY OUTPUT, boosted another two per cent this September, was up seven per cent in the first three quarters of 1953. (Page 3)

. . .

RAILWAY CARLOADINGS continued lower in the third week of November, the six per cent dip putting cumulative 1953 loadings at 3,602,050 cars, 129,293 less than in the corresponding period last year. (Page 5)

. . .

BONDED DEBT OF PROVINCES increased from \$1,944,740,000 to \$2,209,319,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952, but proportion payable in Canada only fell from 73 to 66 per cent while proportion payable in New York only rose to 12 from less than one per cent, reversing the long-time trend. (Page 11)

. . .

MOTION PICTURE ENTERTAINMENT cost Canadians a record \$8.21 per capita in 1952, 49 cents more than in 1951, \$3.20 more than in 1942. (Page 13)

. . .

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

October Commodity Exports
At Lower Level Than Last Year

Canada's export trade during October failed to show the usual seasonal rise, being little changed in value from the two preceding months, and was down substantially from October last year when there was a marked advance over September and August.

Domestic exports in the month declined to \$343,441,000 from \$373,927,000 and exports of foreign produce to \$4,416,000 from \$5,430,000, making a total export trade of \$347,857,000 against \$379,357,000. Total export trade in the ten months this year amounted to \$3,456,521,000, off \$113,784,000 from \$3,570,305,000 last year.

Domestic exports in October were down in value from last year to the United States, Latin America and Europe, but higher to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, and other foreign countries. Values were lower for five of the nine main commodity groups, higher for three, and practically unchanged for the remaining one. Export prices averaged slightly more than one per cent below last year's, the decrease in total value being due mainly to lower volume.

Shipments of domestic products to the United States declined moderately in the month to \$198,618,000 from \$206,709,000, the decrease being the first this year. For the ten months exports were up to \$1,999,041,000 as against \$1,876,338,000. Largest decrease in October was in agricultural and vegetable products, but decreases were also spread through six other commodity groups.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom advanced - for the second time only this year - to \$55,514,000 as compared to \$50,643,000, the ten-month total remaining substantially below last year at \$562,280,000 against \$637,233,000. The gain in the month was due to a sharp rise in deliveries in the agricultural and vegetable group, other groups showing only minor gains or decreases.

Shipments to other Commonwealth countries as a whole were up slightly to \$15,977,000 from \$15,403,000, but with lower figures in the earlier months the cumulative total was down to \$201,097,000 against \$223,536,000 last year. There were contrasting trends in the month, exports to the Africa and Asia groups being higher and those to the West Indies group and to Australia and New Zealand lower.

Sales to Latin American countries dropped to \$18,285,000 in October compared to \$26,202,000, increasing the gap in the cumulative figures which stood at \$162,933,000 as against \$228,383,000. The value of October exports to European countries fell still more sharply to \$33,155,000 against \$53,897,000, the ten-month figure amounting to \$314,082,000 compared to \$396,031,000. In contrast, exports to the remaining foreign countries rose moderately to \$20,906,000 compared to \$19,891,000, making a gain for the ten months to \$158,793,000 against \$150,252,000.

Among the leading commodities, wheat exports were slightly lower in value in the month, while other grains and wheat flour were down sharply. Fish and fishery products and fresh beef and veal declined, but other meats rose. Higher-values were recorded for planks and boards, wood pulp and newsprint paper, but these gains were outweighed by decreases in other smaller items in the wood and paper group. Exports of iron ore and passenger automobiles gained, and those of farm machinery, motor trucks and automobile parts fell. In the non-ferrous metals group, nickel was higher and other base metals lower. Ships and vessels, and aircraft and parts, more than doubled. (1)

(concluded on page 3)

Review Of Foreign Trade In First Half Of 1953 "The continued rapid growth in the volume of imports was the most striking feature of Canada's foreign trade in the first half of 1953," states the REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE for the half-year released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Even though import prices were lower than in 1952, the value of imports, as well as their volume, was at a record level for the post-war period.

Exports were moderately lower than in the record first half of 1952. The decline in export values was chiefly because of falling prices. A sizeable import balance resulted from trade in the first half-year, but this was offset in Canada's international accounts by a substantial net inflow of capital.

Canada's terms of trade were slightly better in the first half of 1953 than a year earlier, although they deteriorated a little during the half-year. The change from an export balance in 1952 to an import balance in 1953, therefore, was not due to price movements but to contrasting movements in export and import volume.

The United States accounted for a higher proportion of Canada's trade in the first half of 1953 than in any previous post-war period. The share of Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom was especially low. Import restrictions by Commonwealth countries reduced their purchases of Canadian goods, while low prices for many important Commonwealth products depressed the value of imports from these countries.

Statistics for the first half of 1953 indicate that Canada is still the world's third largest trading nation, ranking just after the United States and the United Kingdom. France and the Federal Republic of Germany rank fourth and fifth respectively. However, Canada's per capita trade is much greater than that of these countries. In 1952, the last full year for which data are available, Canada's trade per capita (U.S. funds \$640) was exceeded only by that of New Zealand (U.S. funds \$707).

The review discusses trade with principal countries and trading areas in the first half of 1953, and outlines the principal commodity changes revealed by the trade statistics. A special chapter covers seasonal movements in the trade totals, and notes that differences between the seasonal patterns of exports and imports are such that Canada tends to have an import balance on commodity trade throughout most of a calendar year. When exports and imports are moving at the same annual rate, Canada's trade will normally show a cumulative import surplus until the end of the year. There is also a discussion of the causes of some recent differences between Canadian statistics of trade with foreign countries and those countries' statistics of trade with Canada. (2)

ELECTRIC POWER

Electric Energy Production Continued Rise In September Production of Canada's central electric stations in September totalled 5,088,698,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,993,148,000 in September last year, the daily average rising to 169,623,000 as against 166,438,000 kilowatt hours. For the nine months ended September the aggregate output was up to 48,814,965,000 kilowatt hours this year from 45,610,401,000 last year.

Output was higher in September than a year earlier in all provinces except Quebec, and in the nine months was higher than in 1952 without exception. The month's production by provinces (last year's September figures in brackets) was as follows, in thousands of kilowatt hours: Newfoundland, 17,235 (13,602); Prince Edward Island, 2,484 (2,292); Nova Scotia, 81,900 (75,122); New Brunswick, 44,248 (42,203); Quebec, 2,639,211 (2,668,332); Ontario, 1,462,699 (1,410,900); Manitoba, 221,361 (210,617); Saskatchewan, 94,946 (86,095); Alberta, 104,829 (93,235); and British Columbia, 419,785 (390,750). (3)

P R I C E S

Wholesale Prices In October Wholesale prices declined narrowly between September and October but showed a small rise as compared with a year earlier, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This year's October index stood at 220.7 as compared with 221.5 in September and 220.2 in October, 1952.

Among group indexes greatest weakness was registered by vegetable products which dropped 1.4 per cent between September and October to 196.7 as decreases for potatoes, most grains, fresh fruits, raw rubber, sugar, and milled feeds outweighed increases in vegetable oils, cocoa beans, rye and hay. The chemicals and allied products index declined 0.9 per cent to 173.7. In the non-ferrous metals group, an easier price tone for copper and its products, lead, zinc, tin and silver, was reflected in an 0.4 per cent decrease in the index to 166.5. In the non-metallic minerals group, a drop in the price of anthracite coal overbalanced strength in plate glass and sulphur and was reflected in a loss in the group index of 0.2 per cent to 178.7.

The index for wood, wood products and paper receded 0.3 per cent to 286.8 as quotations were lowered for eastern spruce and western cedar. Wood pulp and newsprint were slightly firmer in this group. Fibres, textiles and textile products moved down from 240.4 to 239.8 when losses in cotton fabrics and worsted yarn overbalanced an advance in imported raw wool. Two groups moved higher, animal products advancing 0.4 per cent to 246.5 as increases in fresh milk, bacon, fowl and fishery products were more than sufficient to outweigh losses in fresh meats, livestock, hides and skins, lard and eggs. Iron and its products advanced 0.4 per cent to 222.0 due to firmer prices for hardware.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets moved slightly lower in October to 208.5 for a loss of 0.2 per cent. Field products were primarily responsible and an index for this group declined 1.5 per cent to 151.7 due to lower quotations for eastern potatoes and grains which overbalanced slight advances in prices for western potatoes. Animal product prices, on the other hand, gained slightly as increases occurred for fluid milk, butterfat and western eggs. These outweighed general weakness in livestock coupled with lower quotations for eggs in eastern Canada and raw wool in western Canada.

The index for residential building material prices weakened from 281.0 to 280.4 between September and October, reflecting lower quotations for lumber and shellac. In the electrical equipment and fixtures sub-group, copper wire was firmer while in the other materials section, an increase occurred for wire cloth. On the base 1949=100, the index for non-residential building materials moved up slightly in October to 123.9 from to 123.8 in September. Firmer prices were recorded for electrical wire, plate glass, wire cloth and metal lath which outweighed lower quotations in the plumbing and heating and lumber sections. (4)

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>November 26, 1953</u>	<u>November 19, 1953</u>	<u>October 29, 1953</u>
Total Common Stocks	152.7	153.3	155.5
Industrials	151.4	152.1	154.8
Utilities	148.4	148.4	151.6
Banks	176.6	176.3	171.2

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Stocks	82.4	83.5	84.8
Golds	59.1	59.6	61.6
Base Metals	135.9	138.2	137.8

T R A N S P O R T

Carloadings Down Again In Third November Week Railway carloadings continued on the downgrade in the third week of November, dropping six per cent to 80,729 cars from 85,855 last year. Eastern loadings were off to 49,847 from 52,636 cars, western loadings to 30,882 from 33,219. This put loadings for the first 43 periods of 1953 at 3,602,050 cars, 129,393 less than in 1952, with a loss of 102,000 cars to 2,311,556 in the east and 27,400 cars to 1,290,494 in the west. (5)

Fewer Passengers Carried By Transit Systems In July Fare passengers travelling on Canada's transit systems in July numbered 107,300,000, down four per cent from the 111,888,000 passengers carried in July, 1952. Urban transit systems recorded 99,210,000 passengers as compared with 103,435,000, while interurban and interprovincial fares totalled 8,090,000 as compared with 8,453,000 one year ago.

Urban transit revenues increased \$205,500 to \$9,276,000, the gain being principally in Quebec where the total was up \$194,000 to \$2,830,000. Revenues of interurban transit systems were down \$254,000 to \$5,004,000. Accounting for over half of the decline was a drop in Saskatchewan from \$199,000 to \$69,700. (6)

Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil Off In August Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in August amounted to 12,010,032 barrels, down 1,559,485 from July but up 1,808,051 from last year's August total. During the eight months deliveries aggregated 95,044,802 barrels for a gain of 43 per cent over the 66,564,564 delivered in the corresponding span of 1952.

Compared with last year, deliveries in August were higher in all provinces except Quebec, the provincial totals being as follows (1952 data in brackets); Alberta, 1,500,966 (1,339,647) barrels; Saskatchewan, 1,181,273 (1,096,385); Manitoba, 3,730,413 (3,070,351); Ontario, 2,257,596 (132,384); and Quebec, 4,339,784 (4,563,214).

January-August deliveries were: Alberta, 11,010,684 (9,955,288) barrels; Saskatchewan, 9,250,663 (6,824,729); Manitoba, 22,839,520 (17,340,501); Ontario, 16,293,915 (741,515); and Quebec, 35,630,020 (31,702,531). (7)

110 New Vessels Built In Canada For Coastwise & Foreign Service In 1952 One hundred and ten vessels destined for coastwise and foreign service were launched in Canada last year. Built in the shipyards of seven provinces, the new vessels had a total registered net tonnage of 61,721 tons.

The information is contained in a new table in the third and final section of the Bureau's report on Canadian shipping for 1952, which covers the coastwise trade. The first two sections dealt with foreign and international seaborne shipping.

Nova Scotia yards launched 60 of the 110 new ships last year, while 17 were built in British Columbia, 12 in New Brunswick, seven in Ontario, six in Quebec, five in Newfoundland and three in Prince Edward Island. However, in terms of net registered tonnage Ontario led with 56,090 tons, followed by Quebec with 2,362, British Columbia with 1,587, Nova Scotia with 1,157, Newfoundland with 259, New Brunswick with 206 and Prince Edward Island with 60 tons.

Vessel arrivals in coastwise service at Canadian ports at which there is a collector of customs and excise numbered 79,722 with an aggregate registered net tonnage of 56,776,504 tons in 1952, a drop from 86,571 vessels of 60,802,798 tons in 1951. Departures were also lower last year at 81,639 ships totalling 57,876,563 tons against 84,591 of 55,609,082 tons. Of the vessels arriving last year, 52.2 per cent had cargo to be unloaded, while 50.6 per cent of the departing vessels were cleared with cargo. (8)

T R A V E L

Rail-Bus-Boat-Plane Entries Total
Down In First Nine Months Of 1953

In the first three quarters of this year 2,202,708 American visitors and returning Canadians entered Canada from the United States by rail, bus, boat and plane, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This was 56,981 or 2.5 per cent less than in the same nine months of 1952.

Arrivals of U.S. visitors by the four means of transportation totalled 1,130,871, a drop of 23,596 or two per cent, while the total for returning Canadians was down by 33,305 or three per cent.

Boat and plane traffic were both heavier in the first nine months this year, but these gains were more than offset by smaller rail and bus volumes. This was true of both American visitors and returning Canadians, although the former arrived in greater numbers by each of the four means of transportation during September.

In the nine-month period this year 361,998 U.S. visitors arrived in Canada by rail (391,291 last year), 297,286 by bus (326,834), 304,178 by boat (291,821), and 167,409 by plane (144,521). Canadian travellers returning from visits to the United States numbered 391,083 by rail (429,023), 429,000 by bus (475,941), 100,587 by boat (77,646), and 151,167 by plane (122,622). (9)

International Bridge, Tunnel
And Ferry Companies In 1952

A record volume of international motor vehicle travel raised operating revenues of international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies to a new high level of \$8,043,000 in 1952, or nine per cent above the preceding year's \$7,362,000. At the same time operating expenses moved up to a record \$3,503,000 from \$3,226,000. Net operating revenues rose to \$4,540,000 from \$4,136,000, but increased taxes and other deductions brought net income for all companies down to \$2,570,000, virtually unchanged from 1952.

Motor vehicle crossings rose to a new record of 14,580,000 from 13,788,000 in 1951, and 12,486,000 in 1950, while the total for pedestrians and passengers other than drivers of vehicles increased to 30,971,000 from 29,869,000 and 28,158,000. (10)

M I N I N G

Asbestos Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in September totalled 77,844 tons as compared with 72,752 in the preceding month and 85,986 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first nine months of 1953 to 682,149 tons as compared with 692,176 a year ago. Exports in September were 73,253 tons as compared with 83,260 a year ago, bringing the nine-month total to 648,518 tons as compared with 665,521. (11)

Coal The downward trend in the production of coal in Canada continued in October when 1,611,000 tons were produced as compared with 1,797,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative output for the first 10 months of 1953 to 12,567,000 tons as compared with 14,150,000 a year earlier. Landed imports of coal climbed to 2,562,000 tons in October from 2,325,000 in the same month last year, but the cumulative total for the January-October period was off to 19,996,000 tons from 21,512,000. (12)

Salt Shipments of dry common salt in September amounted to 45,960 tons as compared with 44,858 in the preceding month and 45,067 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year to 362,651 tons as compared with 376,158. Producers' stocks at the end of September were 21,326 tons as compared with 16,454 a year ago. (13)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Manufacturers' Inventories
Down Slightly In September

Canadian manufacturers held \$3,992,100,000 worth of inventories at the end of September, \$10,500,000 worth less than a month earlier but \$277,500,000 worth more than on the same date last year. The slight dip from August followed small increases from May to August and January to March, and a drop in April. In index terms inventories were 213.3 per cent of the average 1947 holdings against 213.8 in August and 198.5 in September last year.

Of the total September holdings, \$3,540,200,000 worth was owned by manufacturers, a fractional drop from \$3,555,500,000 in August but up substantially from \$3,393,300,000 in the same month in 1952, while \$451,900,000 worth as against \$447,100,000 in August and \$321,300,000 a year earlier were held but not owned. Index for owned holdings was 189.1 versus 190.0 in August and 181.3 in September last year.

Shipments rose in the month, following declines in August and July, and were above those of a year earlier, although lower than in the March-June period this year. In index terms September shipments were 188.5 per cent of the average 1947 shipments against 177.5 in August and 185.4 last year. Nine-month shipments were 4.4 per cent higher this year. The value of unfilled orders continued to decline slightly during the month, and were 28 per cent below a year earlier.

During September the value of inventories held in consumers's goods industries fell to \$2,113,300,000 from \$2,116,800,000 in August (September 1952: \$2,021,100,000); in capital goods industries to \$830,600,000 from \$830,700,000 (\$695,000,000); in producers' goods industries to \$710,100,000 from \$710,400,000 (\$699,800,000); and in construction goods industries to \$338,100,000 from \$345,100,000 (\$298,700,000). (14)

Production Of Washing Machines And
Refrigerators Lower In September

Production of both domestic washing machines and electric refrigerators declined in September as compared with a year earlier, but January-September production totals for both appliances were higher than in 1952.

The month's output of domestic washing machines was 20,585 units as compared with 31,069 a year ago, bringing nine-month production to 193,809 as compared with 170,780. Factory stocks at the end of September were 25,860 units as compared with 18,407. September's production of domestic electric refrigerators totalled 25,807 units as compared with 29,149 last year, while January-September output aggregated 229,332 as compared with 163,673. Factory stocks at the month-end were 32,733 units as compared with 11,717. (15 & 16)

TV Sales Continued Upward In
July But Radio Sales Declined

Producers' sales of television receivers showed a further marked increase in July as compared with a year earlier, while radio sales were slightly lower. Sales of both radios and TV receivers were up sharply in the January-July period.

TV sales in July amounted to 9,344 units as compared with 6,342 in the same month last year, bringing January-September sales to 135,388 units as compared with 33,636. September sales of radio receivers totalled 36,650 units as compared with 38,036, and seven-month sales aggregated 338,302 units as compared with 256,488. (17)

Leather Footwear

Canadian production of leather footwear in August amounted to 3,296,904 pairs, moderately above last year's August output of 3,163,256. This brought the cumulative total for January-August to 26,961,739 pairs against 23,883,085 a year earlier. (18)

Steel Ingot Production Rose Again In October Canadian production of steel ingots showed a further marked increase in October, rising to 354,480 tons as compared with 297,093 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first 10 months of 1953 to 3,388,971 tons as compared with 2,968,314 a year earlier. On a daily basis, October's output averaged 11,435 tons as compared with 9,584 a year ago, while the nine-month daily average was 11,148 tons as compared with 9,732. (19)

Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Up In September Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$2,350,966 in September as compared with \$2,244,367 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative sales for the January-September period to \$14,834,960 as compared with \$15,016,545 a year earlier. (20)

October's Production Of Floor Tiles, Asphalt Roofing And Insulating Board Production of asphalt floor tiles in October dropped to 813,344 square feet from last year's corresponding total of 1,427,245, while the January-October output was narrowly lower at 13,203,382 square feet as compared with 13,204,540.

Asphalt roofing production in October rose to 246,101 square feet from last year's October total of 230,031, boosting the January-October output to 2,325,878 squares from last year's 1,899,938 squares.

October's output of rigid insulating board increased to 26,446,770 square feet from 24,376,759 a year earlier, bringing the 10-month total to 228,354,994 square feet as compared with 197,858,030 a year ago. (21, 22 & 23)

Portland Cement Shipments Sharply Higher In September Shipments to customers by manufacturers of Portland cement were sharply higher in September, rising to 2,209,000 barrels from the preceding month's total of 2,012,000 and last year's corresponding total of 1,669,000 barrels, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This brought cumulative shipments for the January-September period to 16,836,000 barrels as compared with 14,047,000 at the same time last year. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of September were up to 547,000 barrels from last year's 335,000. (24)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

December 1 Stocks Of Butter And Cheese Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 1 amounted to 58,060,000 pounds as compared with 63,762,000 a month earlier and 45,289,000 at the same time last year, according to the Bureau's monthly advance statement. Cheddar cheese holdings were 17,550,000 pounds as compared with 18,600,000 on November 1 and 20,418,000 on December 1, 1952.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities, totals for December 1 last year being in brackets -- in thousands: Quebec, 3,518 (2,891) pounds; Montreal, 27,954 (20,945); Toronto, 11,946 (8,404); Winnipeg, 8,961 (6,693); Regina, 933 (916); Saskatoon, 293 (520); Edmonton, 2,017 (1,745); Calgary, 714 (599); Vancouver, 1,724 (2,576). (25)

Production Of Eggs In October Estimated production of eggs in Canada in October amounted to 26,800,000 dozen as compared with 23,900,000 in the preceding month and 26,100,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative production for the first 10 months of 1953 to 286,400,000 dozen as compared with 281,300,000 in the like 1952 period. Producers sold 22,600,000 dozen eggs for market in October as compared with 19,400,000 in September, bringing the 10-month total to 220,179,000 dozen as compared with 223,792,000. (26)

(continued on page 10)

Milk And Cream Sales Higher In September Sales of fluid milk and cream in September were moderately higher than in the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. All-Canada total of fluid milk sales was up four per cent both in September and the January-September period, respective production totals amounting to 121,340,000 quarts and 1,085,559,000 quarts. Cream sales increased two per cent in September to 2,084,000 pounds, and six per cent in the nine-month period to 20,304,000 pounds.

Fluid milk sales were higher in September than a year ago in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where the decline was one per cent to 636,000 quarts. Totals for the other provinces were as follows with percentage increases in brackets: Nova Scotia, 4,346,000 quarts (5); New Brunswick, 2,497,000 (4); Quebec, 41,965,000 (7); Ontario, 45,448,000 (1); Manitoba, 4,893,000 (2); Saskatchewan, 5,025,000 (7); Alberta, 8,136,000 (6); and British Columbia, 8,394,000 (2). (27)

Sales Of Refined Sugar Up Slightly In October Refinery sales of refined cane and beet sugar in October were slightly higher than in the corresponding month last year, totaling 124,543,000 pounds as compared with 120,133,000. Sales in the January-October period were narrowly higher at 1,186,669,000 pounds as compared with 1,173,807,000 in the same 10 months of 1952.

Refined sugar manufactured during October declined to 218,733,000 pounds as compared with 234,713,000 in the same month of 1952, bringing the 10-month total to 1,031,863,000 pounds as compared with 1,047,368,000. Stocks at the end of October were virtually unchanged at 186,786,000 pounds as compared with 186,077,000 a year ago.

Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar in October declined to 115,137,000 pounds from last year's 121,493,000, bringing the cumulative total to 956,060,000 pounds as compared with 959,630,000. Refinery stocks at the end of October were 154,260,000 pounds as compared with 157,094,000. (28)

Census Of Agriculture Volume Now Ready For Distribution Volume VI of the 1951 Census of Canada presents the final results of the Census of Agriculture and is now ready for distribution. This volume is published in two parts. Part I contains summary data for Canada and detailed statistics for the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec; while Part II contains detailed data for Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

This volume is being released less than two and a half years from the Census date and is a gain of four years over the time required to turn out the corresponding 1941 volume, the preparation and printing of which was slowed by wartime conditions. Volume I, dealing with general population characteristics and Volume IV dealing with the basic characteristics of the total labour force, have already been released for general distribution.

Tabular material of this Volume includes the number, area and value of occupied farms; farms classified by tenure, size and economic class; crop areas and production; live stock numbers and products; machinery and equipment. Besides tabular matter, the volume includes definition and explanation of terms used in the presentation of the data, copies of questionnaires used in the Census of Agriculture, and provincial maps showing counties and census divisions.

Seven bulletins containing the most widely used Census of Agriculture information have already been released. These bulletins contain final figures and were in effect pre-prints of tables appearing in the volume. (29)

(concluded on page 11)

Smaller Pack Of Tomato Products This Year Canada's commercial canners packed smaller quantities of tomatoes and tomato juice this year than in 1952 according to a special compilation issued this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The year's pack of tomatoes amounted to 3,921,164 dozen cans with a net weight of contents of 87,736,356 pounds as compared with 5,943,339 dozen cans containing 129,894,913 pounds. The pack of tomato juice dropped to 4,553,419 dozen cans from 8,232,733 dozen, and the contents to 97,309,989 pounds from 154,838,553. In all, packers used 477,909,434 pounds of raw tomatoes this year as compared with 671,394,192 in 1952.

Production Of Processed Foods Processors of food commodities manufactured larger quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chocolate bars, chocolate and sugar confectionery, jams, canned soup, infant and junior foods, roasted coffee, canned and dry macaroni, peanut butter, and process cheese in the third quarter of this year as compared with a year earlier, according to figures issued by the Bureau in its quarterly report on processed foods.

There were decreases in the July-September period in the production of chewing gum, boxed and packaged chocolates, baked beans, tomato ketchup, baking powder, ready-to-serve cereals, salted and roasted peanuts, salad dressing and mayonnaise, fresh yeast, and canned meats.

The following are figures for some of the main processed food items in the third quarter of 1953, those for the same period of 1952 being in brackets:

Biscuits & Confectionery.- Plain and fancy biscuits, 53,587,352 (48,429,535) pounds; soda biscuits, 12,251,047 (10,241,886) pounds; chewing gum, 3,096,217 (3,146,010) boxes; cocoa powder for sale, 1,664,244 (1,838,954) pounds; chocolate coatings for sale, 2,735,214 (3,321,526) pounds; chocolate bars, 11,873,382 (11,072,819) dozen; chocolate confectionery in bulk, 3,603,975 (3,071,505) pounds; boxed and packaged chocolates, 4,232,157 (4,431,525) pounds; sugar confectionery, 18,789,708 (17,101,483) pounds.

Fruit & Vegetable Preparations.- Glace cherries, 1,127,392 (816,306) pounds; maraschino cherries, 985,949 (804,021) pounds; jams, 24,722,764 (20,225,539) pounds; jellies, 1,398,068 (1,093,208) pounds; marmalades, 4,502,990 (4,465,106) pounds; quick-frozen fruits, 4,631,940 (2,497,759) pounds; baked beans, 13,032,978 (18,863,374) pounds; canned tomato soup, 5,201,089 (7,008,493) dozen; canned vegetable soup, 1,307,985 (544,188) dozen; other canned soup, 1,483,129 (1,345,244) dozen; tomato ketchup, 22,127,957 (26,561,883) pounds; quick-frozen vegetables, 6,637,787 (6,599,886) pounds; infant and junior foods, 15,189,768 (14,487,072) pounds; and spirit vinegar, 2,175,417 (2,177,067) gallons.

Miscellaneous Foods.- Baking powder, 2,118,868 (2,718,094) pounds; ready-to-serve cereals, 20,824,997 (21,371,204) pounds; roasted coffee, 19,957,087 (17,655,912) pounds; dry macaroni, 22,296,506 (16,154,175) pounds; canned macaroni, 6,607,228 (5,691,611) pounds; mincemeat, 889,139 (1,060,121); salted and roasted peanuts, 3,776,295 (3,799,099) pounds; peanut butter, 6,033,312 (6,032,009) pounds; jelly powders, 3,826,450 (3,377,101) pounds; pudding and pie filling powders, 5,232,766 (3,813,371) pounds; prepared cake mixes, 3,604,761 pounds (not available for 1952); process cheese, 11,271,657 (9,776,869) pounds; salad dressing and mayonnaise, 5,564,805 (6,272,705) pounds; blended and packed tea, 10,140,506 (10,378,062); and fresh yeast, 6,387,032, (6,392,729) pounds.

Meat & Meat Products, Canned.- Ready dinners, 2,574,068 (2,537,377) pounds; spiced pork and spiced ham, 1,219,876 (21,079,989) pounds; roast pork and ham, 1,472,461 (5,229,808) pounds; chicken and turkey, 304,945 (601,472) pounds, bologna, 158,846 (372,243) pounds; meat paste, 1,139,537 (1,240,307) pounds, weiners, 168,601 (234,192) pounds; weiners and beans, 223,691 (1,348,609) pounds; and total canned meat, 8,073,336 (34,033,712) pounds. (30)

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Trend Reversed Last Year; Smaller Proportion Of Bonded Debt Of Provinces Payable In Canada Only

While the total bonded debt of Canada's 10 provinces rose from \$1,944,740,000 to \$2,209,319,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952, the proportion payable in Canada only dropped from 73 to 66 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This abrupt reversal of the long-time trend was mainly due to a sharp rise in the proportion payable in New York only, which increased to 12 per cent from less than one per cent a year earlier.

During the year the amount payable in New York only increased nearly 16 times from \$16,875,000 to \$265,025,000. In contrast, the amount payable in Canada only showed a comparatively small increase from \$1,421,651,000 to \$1,450,160,000. The amount payable in London and Canada rose to \$3,499,000 from \$2,974,000, but the amount payable in London only fell to \$16,643,000 from \$19,359,000. The amount payable in New York and Canada was also lower at \$296,047,000 against \$300,967,000, as was the amount payable in London, New York and Canada at \$177,945,000 against \$183,014,000.

For many years the proportion of the bonded provincial debt payable in Canada only had been on the increase (to 62 per cent in 1947, 64 in 1948, 68 in 1949, 70 in 1950 and finally 73 in 1951), while the reverse had been true for the proportion payable in New York only. By 1947 the amount payable in New York only had fallen to \$22,000,000; in 1948 it dwindled to a mere \$3,000,000; and in both 1949 and 1950 it was nil.

All but two provinces (Newfoundland and Alberta) reported amounts payable in New York only at March 31, 1952. A year earlier only Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported such amounts. In the interval the Saskatchewan amount increased to \$24,525,000 from \$15,875,000, and the British Columbia amount jumped from \$1,000,000 to \$36,000,000. For the other provinces the amounts payable in New York only at March 31 last year were: Prince Edward Island \$2,500,000; Nova Scotia, \$22,000,000; New Brunswick, \$10,000,000; Quebec, \$50,000,000; Ontario, \$100,000,000; and Manitoba, \$20,000,000. (31)

Net Direct and Indirect Debt Of All Provinces Totalled \$218.33 Per Capita At March 31, 1952

Net direct and indirect debt of the 10 provincial governments totalled \$3,145,044,000 or \$218.33 per Canadian at the close of

March last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics disclosed in its annual report on this aspect of provincial finances. This was an increase of \$279,622,000 or \$13.37 per capita since the Bureau's last report, which covered fiscal year ends nearest December 31, 1950 (in most cases, March 31, 1951).

Totals for both direct and indirect provincial debt rose in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952. Direct debt increased to \$2,197,435,000 or \$152.55 per capita from \$2,005,051,000 or \$143.42 per capita. Indirect debt was \$947,609,000 or \$65.78 per capita against \$860,371,000 or \$61.54 per capita.

During the year three provinces decreased their total direct and indirect debt, the largest per capita decline (\$13.70) occurring in Alberta, where the per capita total fell to \$114.26. In Quebec the per capita total dropped by \$8.98 to \$158.28, while in Saskatchewan there was a slight decline of seven cents per capita to \$195.47.

Largest per capita increase (\$69.82) in direct and indirect debt occurred in Newfoundland, where the per capita total more than tripled from \$28.43 to \$98.25 in the year. This increase was mainly due to the inclusion in indirect debt, for the first time, of Newfoundland Savings Bank deposits. Nevertheless, Newfoundland continued to have the lowest per capita total of any province -- less than one-third that of New Brunswick, which had the highest per capita figure in both years. Ontario had the second-largest per capita

(concluded on page 12)

increase, its total advancing by \$32.83 to \$288.84. Manitoba followed with an increase of \$24.46 to \$176.20 per capita. The per capita total in Nova Scotia rose by \$17.79 to \$276.29; in British Columbia by \$16.99 to \$233.96; in New Brunswick by \$14.63 to \$335.12; and in Prince Edward Island by \$10.58 to \$173.38. In New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia increases in direct debt outweighed declines in indirect debt in the fiscal year. Provincially, per capita indirect debt ranged from a low of 55 cents in Manitoba in 1952 to a high of \$119.87 in Ontario, while the range of per capita direct debt was from \$14.31 in Newfoundland to \$316.05 in New Brunswick. (31)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Canadian Labour Force Set At 5,351,000 In October A considerable easing of labour supplies occurred in most Canadian labour market areas during October as is customary at this time of the year, according to the monthly joint statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour.

Seasonal job opportunities declined sharply as the harvesting of a near-record crop was completed and as other seasonal industries became less active. In some areas, however, labour surpluses are developing more rapidly than usual for the season. This is partly owing to the completion of certain resources development and defence construction jobs and also to the levelling off of employment in a number of manufacturing industries, particularly durable goods firms, which were expanding more than seasonally a year ago.

The effect of these developments on the overall labour market was that the number of persons with jobs declined by about 74,000 to 5,240,000, and the number of areas with slight labour surpluses increased from 19 to 37. Approximately 25 per cent of the paid workers were in areas with slight labour surpluses at November 1.

Canada's civilian labour force reached a total of 5,351,000 in October as compared with 5,398,000 in September. Out of the total civilian labour force, there were 5,116,000 persons working full or part time as compared with 5,175,000 a month earlier; 124,000 had jobs but did not work at them because of bad weather, temporary lay-off, illness, labour disputes, vacation or other reasons as compared with 139,000; and another 111,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work as compared with 84,000. (32)

Employment, Payrolls And Average Weekly Salaries And Wages Higher The level of industrial employment at the beginning of October was slightly higher than a month and year earlier and the Bureau's advance index rose to a new high for that date. At the same time, both payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries reached new peaks.

The Bureau's industrial employment index for October 1, on the new 1949 base, stood at 116.7 as compared with 116.6 on September 1 and 116.4 on October 1 last year, and the payrolls index was 158.5 as compared with 157.0 a month earlier, and 148.9 a year ago. Average weekly wages and salaries worked out at \$58.12 as compared with \$57.63 at September 1 and \$55.12 at October 1 last year.

Employment increased in the month in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, but declined elsewhere. The gains, like most of the declines, were small. Provincial trends in weekly wages and salaries were the same in direction as those in employment, except in British Columbia, where a loss of 0.2 per cent in employment was accompanied by a rise of 0.1 per cent in payrolls.

There was a slight decline in employment in manufacturing as compared with September 1, but the payroll index rose 1.1 per cent. Average weekly wages and salaries, at \$59.74, were the highest in the record. The employment index was 0.8 per cent above its October 1, 1952 position, while the payroll figure was 5.9 per cent higher. (33)

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

Department Store Sales Off 1.5 Per Cent In Week Department store sales fell 1.5 per cent during the week ending November 21 as compared with last year. The drop in the Maritimes was 5.4 per cent, Quebec 5.0, Saskatchewan 7.1, Alberta 4.6, and British Columbia 3.6. Sales in Ontario were up 3.5 per cent, and in Manitoba 0.6 per cent.

Canadians Spent Record \$8.21 Per Capita On Motion Picture Entertainment In 1952 In theatres, drive-ins, community and parish centres, and halls serviced by itinerant operators, Canadians last year spent a record \$8.21 per capita for motion picture entertainment. This was 49 cents more than in 1951, \$2.06 more than in 1946, \$3.20 more than in 1942. Generally speaking, Canadians went to the movies more often in 1952 (18.2 visits per capita against 17.9 in 1951), paid more to get in (an average of 45 as against 43 cents in regular theatres), and saw a larger proportion of colour feature films (16 against 13 per cent) and feature films made in Hollywood (75 as against 68 per cent).

The 3,416 theatres of all types collected \$118,434,481 (\$10,227,672 more than in 1951) from 262,963,287 paying customers (10,804,162 more), receipts climbing to \$105,459,183 from \$96,319,583, and amusement taxes to \$12,975,298 from \$11,887,226. More was spent on motion picture entertainment last year in all parts of the country, but per capita expenditure varied greatly between provinces. On the average, people in Ontario spent close to three times as much (\$10.06 per capita) on movies as Newfoundlanders (\$3.90), over two and a half times as much as Prince Edward Islanders (\$4.01), and nearly twice as much as the citizens of New Brunswick (\$5.52). British Columbians were the second-biggest spenders (\$9.94 per capita), followed by the people of Alberta (\$8.87), Manitoba (\$7.31), Quebec (\$6.99), Saskatchewan (\$6.76) and Nova Scotia (\$6.51). The country's 1,843 regular theatres (35 more than in 1951) continued to do the lion's share of the business in 1952 (94 per cent of the paid admissions and receipts, 95 per cent of the taxes), although the number of drive-ins increased to 104 from 82 (in 1947 there were only seven). Theatres controlled by circuits operating four or more houses constituted 38 per cent of all regular theatres, but obtained 72 per cent of the total receipts and 69 per cent of the paid admissions. Circuits with 20 or more theatres got 58 per cent of the receipts and 54 per cent of the admissions.

Average admission prices to regular theatres were higher in 1952 in all provinces except Manitoba (unchanged at 39 cents), and ranged from 35 cents in Newfoundland to 49 cents in Quebec. Exclusive of taxes, the average admission price in Canada was 40 cents (38 in 1951), with Quebec reporting the highest average (42 cents) and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia the lowest (32 cents). Rouyn, Quebec, led all Canadian cities with an average admission price of 48 cents, while St. Johns, Newfoundland, trailed with an average of 29 cents. In the nation's two largest cities -- Montreal and Toronto -- the average price was the same at 44 cents. The regular theatres had a total seating capacity of 954,813 (939,963 in 1951), and the potential number of admissions for the year was 804,597,070 (794,468,333). With actual admissions numbering 247,732,717 (239,132,227 in 1951), 31 per cent of the average capacity was utilized in 1952 as compared with 30 per cent in the preceding year. Provincially, the average capacity utilized last year ranged from 29 per cent in Quebec to 38 per cent in Newfoundland, while among the cities the range was from 20 per cent in Windsor to 41 per cent in Edmonton.

During the year 36 film exchange companies (three more than in 1951) distributed film to Canadian users through 129 offices (six more), handling a volume of business amounting to \$33,979,599 (13 per cent more), of which \$32,911,042 (\$3,685,175 more) was from film-rentals. There were 5,189 new films of all types released in 1952 (1,808 more than in 1951), and 3,816 (781 more) were for theatrical use on a commercial basis. New feature
(concluded on page 14)

films numbered 1,666 (407 more than in the preceding year), of which 1,243 (390 more) were made in the United States, 283 (four less) in France, 97 (15 more) in the United Kingdom, 40 (three more) in Italy and other foreign countries, and three (as against none in 1951) in Canada. About three out of every four films released were U.S. productions, an increase from 68 per cent of the total in the preceding year. The proportion of U.K. films released were slightly higher at 6.5 against 6.0 per cent, but the proportion from France was down to 17 from 23 per cent, and from other countries to two from three per cent. About 84 per cent of the new features were in black and white as compared with 87 per cent in 1951, the number increasing however to 1,396 from 1,086, while 270 as against 173 were in colour. (34)

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 - Domestic Exports, Summary, Oct., 20¢
- 2 - Review of Foreign Trade, First Half-Year, 1953, 50¢
- 3 - M: Central Electric Stations, Sept., 10¢
- 4 - Prices & Price Indexes, Oct., 20¢
- 5 - M: Railway Carloadings, Week Ended Nov. 21, 10¢
- 6 - M: Transit Report, July, 10¢
- 7 - M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, Aug., 10¢
- 8 - Shipping Report, Section 3, 1952, 50¢
- 9 - Travel Between Canada & the United States, Oct., 20¢
- 10 - International Bridge, Tunnel & Ferry Companies, 1952, 25¢
- 11 - M: Asbestos, Sept., 10¢
- 12 - M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, Oct., 10¢
- 13 - M: Salt, Sept., 10¢
- 14 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, Sept., 25¢
- 15 - M: Domestic Washing Machines, Sept., 10¢
- 16 - M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, Sept., 10¢
- 17 - Radio & Television Receiving Sets, July, 10¢
- 18 - M: Production of Leather Footwear, Aug., 10¢
- 19 - Steel Ingots, Oct., 10¢
- 20 - M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Sept., 10¢
- 21 - M: Asphalt Floor Tile, Oct., 10¢
- 22 - M: Asphalt Roofing, Oct., 10¢
- 23 - M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, Oct., 10¢
- 24 - M: Cement & Cement Products, Sept., 10¢
- 25 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, Dec. 1, 10¢
- 26 - M: Poultry Estimates, Oct., 10¢
- 27 - M: Fluid Milk Sales, Sept., 10¢
- 28 - Sugar Situation, Oct., 10¢
- 29 - 1951 Census: Volume IV, Agriculture, Parts I & II, \$3 each
- 30 - Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, Sept., 25¢
- Quarterly Stocks of Canned Fruits & Vegetables, Oct. 1, 25¢ (summarized in Weekly Bulletin of Nov. 6)
- 31 - Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1951: Direct & Indirect Debt, 25¢
- 32 - The Labour Force, Monthly Survey, Week Ended Oct. 24, 25¢
- 33 - Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, Oct., 10¢
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, Sept., 25¢ (summarized in Weekly Bulletin of Nov. 20)
- 34 - Motion Picture Theatres, Exhibitors & Distributors, 1952, 25¢
- Vital Statistics, 1950, Final Detailed Report, \$1

M = Memorandum

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

Foreign Trade: Per capita value rose \$52 to \$640 (U.S. funds) in 1952, was topped only by New Zealand's \$707.

Laundries and dry cleaning and dyeing plants employed 17,788 women, 10,950 men in 1952. In addition, 1,225 proprietors of unincorporated businesses were actively engaged in operating their plants.

Macaroni and kindred products industry had 13 establishments in 1952, two less than in 1951, five less than in 1947.

Peaches used for canning, jam-making and other manufacturing purposes this year totalled 43,072,326 raw pounds, 420,472 more than in 1952.

Earnings in manufacturing averaged a record \$58.30 last year, \$4.12 more than in 1951, \$24.05 more than in 1946.

Mental Institutions: 68% of the patients in 1951 came from urban centres, less than a third from rural districts.

Grapes: Most of Canada's output comes from Ontario's Niagara district, expected to produce 96% of the estimated 1953 crop of 73,500,000 pounds. The other 2,690,000 pounds will be grown in British Columbia.

Ships built for coastwise and foreign service numbered 110 in 1952, totalled 61,721 registered net tons. Nova Scotia yards launched 54% of the vessels, only 2% of the tons; Ontario yards, 6% of the ships, 91% of the tons. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia yards turned out the balance.

Honey crop fell 16% to 26,174,000 pounds in 1953, the smallest yield since 1946.

Honey yield per bee colony averaged 72 pounds in 1953, nine less than in 1952.

Motor vehicles last year numbered a record 3,155,824 or 10 for every 46 Canadians as compared with 2,872,420 or 10 for every 49 in 1951. In 1946 there were only 10 for every 76 persons.

Anti-freeze sales jumped 25% last year to 5,744,541 Imperial gallons.

Railway passenger car production rose to 20 last year from six in 1951.

Mental institutions had more single than married males as patients in 1951, but more married than single females.

Bicycles: Production fell for the third year in a row last year to 82,375 from 91,611 in 1951. This was the smallest output since 1945.

Public libraries had 6,797,993 volumes at last count, of which 30.3% were adult fiction, 47.8% non-fiction, and 21.9% juvenile books.

Mental institutions: 62.9% of the patients discharged in 1951 had been in hospital for less than three months.

Gasoline tax was initiated in 1922 when Alberta imposed a two-cents-per-gallon levy (now 10 cents). The Northwest Territories imposed a six-cents-per-gallon tax in 1952 (since cut to one cent), the last part of Canada to do so.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729452