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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

FOREIGN TRADE in the first three quarters of 1953 yielded a debit balance of \$226,100,000 in contrast to an export surplus of \$245,400,000 in the same nine months of 1952. (Page 2)

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FARM CASH INCOME reached an estimated record of \$1,901,500,000 in the first nine months of this year, 4 per cent above the corresponding 1952 figure of \$1,827,200,000, nearly 2 per cent over 1951's \$1,867,100,000. (Page 4)

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MILK PRODUCTION is being maintained at about 4 per cent above the 1952 level... Fluid milk and cream SALES were up 5 per cent in the first 10 months of 1953. (Page 5)

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CANADIAN WHEAT supplies in store or in transit moved up to 341,710,000 bushels from 340,466,000 a week earlier and 243,774,000 at the same time last year... Total supplies of Canadian FEED GRAINS for the 1953-54 crop year are only slightly below last year's record... Exports of both OATS and BARLEY continued in heavy volume in the first four months of the current crop year. (Page 5)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 4.8 per cent during the week ending December 19 as compared with a year earlier. (Page 6)

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LEATHER FOOTWEAR output totalled 30,274,582 pairs in the first three quarters of 1953, an 11 per cent increase over the 27,334,335 pairs produced in nine months in 1952... Output of most principal types of FINISHED LEATHER increased in October over last year's level... October-end stocks of most kinds of RAW HIDES AND SKINS were down from a year earlier. (Page 7)

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DOMESTIC CLAY PRODUCT sales climbed to \$21,021,880 in the first nine months of this year from \$17,022,362 in the first three quarters of 1952. (Page 9)

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ELECTRIC POWER output of central electric stations rose to 54,324,884,000 kilowatt hours in the first 10 months of 1953 from 51,029,119,000 last year. (Page 2)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports Up In September Canada's merchandise imports rose moderately in value in September over last year, both prices and volume being higher, according to final summary figures. However, both value and volume were significantly lower than in the months from April to July. Value was \$367,500,000 against \$349,100,000 last year, prices averaging 3.3 per cent higher and volume 1.2 per cent. January-September value was \$3,334,700,000, 13 per cent over last year's \$2,945,500,000. Total exports in September rose slightly in value to \$343,800,000 from \$342,300,000 last year. Thus, Canada had an import surplus in the month of \$23,600,000 against \$6,800,000 in 1952. In the nine months the debit balance was \$226,100,000 in contrast to an export surplus of \$245,400,000 last year.

Imports from the United States rose in September to \$268,018,000 from \$255,144,000, raising the January-September total to \$2,471,696,000 from \$2,172,317,000. Increases were widely distributed among both consumer and durable goods. Purchases from the United Kingdom advanced to \$34,328,000 from \$31,495,000 last year but were lower than in the period from March to August. In the nine months U. K. imports rose to \$339,406,000 from \$259,392,000, with most of the increase in textiles and metal products. Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth declined in September to \$16,878,000 from \$19,493,000. From Latin American countries purchases in September rose in value to \$25,296,000 from \$21,798,000; from Europe to \$14,638,000 from \$13,108,000; but from all other countries the value declined to \$7,176,000 from \$7,504,000. (1)

Below are values (in thousands) of the leading import commodities in September and January-September, with corresponding 1952 figures.

	September		January-September	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Fruits	\$10,170	\$10,808	\$73,659	\$79,617
Sugar and products	8,038	6,993	48,204	42,034
Coffee and chicory	4,346	5,576	38,841	43,434
Cotton products	6,764	6,623	57,768	72,009
Wool products	4,579	5,885	37,800	56,255
Books and printed matter	5,056	6,337	40,348	50,099
Rolling-mill products	11,244	9,836	110,443	91,435
Engines and boilers	11,370	9,777	109,197	89,929
Farm implements and machinery	11,173	12,594	161,362	184,553
Non-farm machinery	28,783	31,611	266,715	302,008
Automobile parts	17,563	17,150	143,841	176,829
Electrical apparatus	13,498	18,059	96,994	146,928
Coal	16,097	14,047	110,959	101,030
Crude petroleum	17,983	17,712	154,004	160,064
Petroleum products	16,350	16,403	93,347	102,388
Aircraft and parts	7,790	9,853	70,709	85,834
Canadian tourists' purchases	8,368	8,345	46,311	55,669

ELECTRIC POWER

Electric Power Output Rose Again In October Output of Canada's central electric stations in October rose to 5,509,919,000 kilowatt hours from 5,418,718,000 last year, with increases in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec. Ten-month output was up to 54,324,884,000 kilowatt hours from 51,029,119,000, with gains in all provinces. Provincial outputs in October (1952 figures bracketed), in thousand kilowatt hours: Newfoundland, 19,780 (14,959); Prince Edward Island, 2,736 (2,544); Nova Scotia, 92,795 (83,098); New Brunswick, 49,172 (61,254); Quebec, 2,842,669 (2,882,617); Ontario, 1,559,843 (1,516,233); Manitoba, 244,200 (233,980); Saskatchewan, 100,080 (91,478); Alberta, 112,540 (99,758); British Columbia, 486,104 (432,797). (2)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Employment Moderately
Higher This November

Employment continues moderately above last year's levels but the increase in job opportunities has been smaller than the growth in the labour force with the result that unemployment is higher than it was last year at this time, according to the monthly joint statement of the Bureau and the Department of Labour. Reduction in activity in both seasonal and non-seasonal industries is contributing to this higher level of unemployment. The easing of labour demand results particularly from reduced activity in textile, agricultural implements and lumbering industries, the slow-down in expansion of consumer durables, and earlier-than-usual reduction in forest activity. Reflecting these declines in labour demand, the number of workers fully employed decreased by 116,000 from 4,830,000 to 4,714,000 during the month ending November 21. Thirty-nine of the 111 labour market areas, representing 50 per cent of total paid workers, showed labour demand and supply in balance at the beginning of December; 72 areas had labour surpluses.

The civilian labour force numbered 5,316,000 in November against 5,351,000 in October. Out of this total, 5,036,000 were working full or part time (5,116,000 in October); 129,000 had jobs but did not work at them because of bad weather, temporary lay-off, illness, labour disputes, vacation or other reason (124,000); and 151,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work (111,000). Of those who worked, 4,714,000 worked a full week (35 hours or more) and 322,000 worked part of the week. Of the latter, 194,000 usually work part-time; 49,000 were on short time; 30,000 were away because of illness; 11,000 were away because of lay-off; and 38,000 were away because of bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, lost or found a job during the week, or for some other reason. Of the 129,000 who had jobs but did not work, 125,000 were usually full-time workers. Of these, 26,000 were on lay-off during the entire week, 58,000 did not work due to illness, 22,000 because of vacation, and the remainder because of bad weather, industrial dispute, or for some other reason.

Applications for employment on file at National Employment Service offices on November 19 numbered 266,000, an increase of 74,100 or about 39 per cent over the total for October 22, and 86,700 or about 48 per cent over the total for November 20, 1952. (3)

TRANSPORT

Operating Income Of Major Railways
Lower In First Three 1953 Quarters

Operating expenses of Canada's major railways in the first three quarters of this year rose faster than operating revenues and the result was a cut in operating income to \$34,886,204 from \$42,152,765 last year. Operating revenues climbed to \$904,709,929 from \$862,700,365 and operating expenses to \$831,859,541 from \$777,095,787, while net operating revenue fell to \$72,850,388 from \$85,604,576.

A four per cent gain in operating revenues to \$102,617,478 from \$98,625,936 in September was outstripped by an 11 per cent advance in operating expenses to \$91,897,289 from \$82,777,531, and the month's net operating revenue was \$5,120,216 lower this year at \$10,720,189. September's operating income was off to \$6,955,352 from \$8,999,129. (4)

Pipe Line Deliveries Of Oil Higher By 41
Per Cent In First Three Quarters Of 1953

With September deliveries running 26.5 per cent above last year, deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in the first three quarters of 1953 totalled 107,060,699 barrels, 41 per cent more than the 76,059,742 delivered in 1952. September deliveries aggregated 12,015,897 barrels for a daily net average of 400,530 against last year's daily average of 316,506 and a total of 9,495,178. Nine-month deliveries (1952 figures bracketed): Alberta, 12,743,628 barrels (11,440,164); Saskatchewan, 10,439,842 (7,871,336); Manitoba, 25,747,310 (19,722,930); Ontario, 18,285,427 (916,821); Quebec, 39,844,492 (36,108,491). (5)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Nine-Month Farm Cash Income Reached New Crest This Year During the first nine months this year Canadian farmers (excluding Newfoundland farmers) received an estimated \$1,901,500,000 from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous year's crops, the largest cash returns yet recorded for this period of the year. The preliminary estimate is four per cent above the corresponding 1952 figure of \$1,827,200,000 and nearly two per cent above 1951's \$1,867,100,000. Supplementary payments made to western farmers under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to only \$1,100,000 in the first three quarters against \$10,100,000 in 1951 and \$4,500,000 in 1952.

The maintenance of farm cash income at this record high level in the nine months this year can be attributed primarily to the unusually large amounts of western wheat delivered by producers during the January-September period this year at weighted average initial prices somewhat higher than a year ago. While initial prices for specific grades were unchanged from a year ago, the higher grading in 1952 resulted in a higher weighted average initial price. Total wheat participation payments up to the end of September amounted to \$70,200,000, well above the \$51,000,000 paid during the same 1952 period. Slightly larger marketings of barley were reflected in a small increase in cash returns from this crop. Receipts from most other grain crops were down by varying amounts, but these declines were far less than the increased returns from wheat and barley. The net result was that total income from grains, seeds and hay rose to an estimated \$713,900,000, about 16 per cent above the estimated \$614,200,000 for the first nine months last year.

Reduced receipts from other field crops such as tobacco, vegetables and potatoes provided the major offset to the total increased returns from grain crops. Of these, the greatest decline was in income from potatoes, which dropped about 56 per cent as a result of substantially lower prices to an estimated \$23,000,000 from nearly \$52,000,000 last year.

Total returns from live stock and poultry are placed at \$542,600,000, about one per cent below the 1952 level. Returns from cattle and calves rose to \$250,200,000 from \$237,900,000, increased marketings more than compensating for declining prices. Poultry income was about five per cent higher at \$75,900,000. These gains were more than offset, however, by a drop in returns from sales of hogs to \$211,500,000 from \$232,900,000, with higher prices only partly counterbalancing a substantial decline in marketings, and by slightly lower income from sheep and lambs.

Receipts from dairy products in the period rose to an estimated \$304,500,000 from \$295,300,000, the gain being due to increased production, while a substantial increase in both prices and marketings raised returns from the sale of eggs to an estimated \$90,900,000 from \$70,750,000.

While total farm cash income for all Canada was higher than in 1952, increases were recorded for only three provinces - Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The largest increase, both on a percentage basis and in absolute terms, occurred in Saskatchewan, followed by Alberta; while the largest decline on a percentage basis was in Prince Edward Island and in absolute terms in Quebec.

Cash income for the nine months by provinces, with figures for the corresponding 1952 period in brackets, were as follows (in thousands); Prince Edward Island, \$15,933 (\$20,018); Nova Scotia, \$25,559 (\$25,115); New Brunswick, \$27,909 (\$32,218); Quebec, \$261,215 (\$276,779); Ontario, \$526,213 (\$535,884); Manitoba, \$142,781 (\$148,409); Saskatchewan, \$493,559 (\$408,951); Alberta, \$341,066 (\$309,638); British Columbia, \$67,301 (\$70,217). (6)

(continued on page 5)

Milk Production Higher This Year Canadian milk production is being maintained at about four per cent above the 1952 level. Production in October was 1,461,000,000 pounds, 57,000,000 more than last year, and in the 10 months totalled about 15,000,000,000 against 14,570,000,000 pounds. November production is expected to show a similar percentage gain. Factory products, using about 41 per cent of the total supply, showed a gain in November of about seven per cent over last year. An outstanding development was an increase in evaporated milk production to 14,000,000 from 9,000,000 pounds. Butter and cheese also maintained a four per cent lead over the 1952 November output. Domestic disappearance of cheddar cheese in October was 8,822,000 pounds against 7,253,000 last year, and in the 10 months rose to about 53,000,000 from slightly over 51,000,000 pounds. (7)

Fluid Milk & Cream Sales Climbed Five Per Cent In First 10 Months Boosted by a seven per cent increase this October Canadian sales of fluid milk and cream, expressed in pounds of milk, totalled 3,769,423,000 pounds in the first 10 months of 1953, five per cent more than in 1952. October sales reached 396,267,000 pounds this year with milk sales up seven per cent to 333,026,000 and cream sales up six per cent to 63,241,000. Except for Prince Edward Island where sales were substantially unchanged, all provinces had higher sales in both periods this year. Percentage gains ranged from two per cent in Nova Scotia to nine per cent in Manitoba and Alberta in October, and from three per cent in Nova Scotia and British Columbia to seven per cent in Saskatchewan and Alberta in the 10 months. (8)

Stocks & Marketings Of Wheat & Coarse Grains Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit on December 9 moved up to 341,710,000 bushels from 340,466,000 a week earlier and 243,774,000 last year. During the week prairie farmers marketed 7,966,000 bushels of wheat (11,001,000 last year), 943,000 bushels of oats (2,652,000), 1,487,000 bushels of barley (4,267,000), 106,000 bushels of rye (298,000), and 98,000 bushels of flaxseed (117,000). Overseas export clearances of wheat amounted to 4,369,000 bushels, down from the preceding week's 4,435,000 and last year's 6,341,000. (9)

Feed Supplies Total supplies of Canadian feed grains for 1953-54 are only slightly below last year's record. Decreases in production of the major feed grains from the record or near-record 1952 levels were almost offset by increased carryover stocks of all grains which reached new peaks for both barley and rye and were second highest on record for oats. Although total supplies are practically unchanged from 1952-53, feed requirements should be somewhat lower since the number of grain-consuming animal units at June 1 this year was down five per cent from a year earlier. Gross supplies are estimated at 21,400,000 tons, only one per cent below last year's record 21,600,000. Net supplies (gross supplies less estimated exports, seed requirements and other domestic uses) are placed at 15,900,000 tons, about two per cent higher than in 1952-53 and second only to the record 17,500,000 tons available in 1942-43. Relative to live stock numbers, the net supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit is estimated at a record 1.08 tons, almost seven per cent above last year's 1.01 tons. (10)

Exports Of Coarse Grains Exports of both oats and barley for the first four months of the current crop year continued in heavy volume. Exports of oats as grain up to December 2 of the current crop year amounted to 31,500,000 bushels, of which all but 2,300,000 went to the United States. During the same period last year exports amounted to 21,500,000. Overseas clearances of barley plus exports to the United States totalled 45,300,000 bushels against 58,900,000 bushels in the August 1 - December 2 period last year. (10)

Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages in November amounted to 8,124,660 gallons against 7,139,933 in October and 6,660,462 last year, according to a special statement.

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Newfoundland Fish Catch Fishermen of Newfoundland caught 19, 180,000 pounds of fish valued at \$424,255 in November, bringing the catch for the first 11 months to 457,811,000 pounds worth \$11,193,000, according to a special statement.

Live Stock & Animal Products The Bureau has released its annual report on live stock and animal products for the year 1952. The 34th in an annual series, the present report contains statistical data on numbers and values of live stock, slaughtering, marketings, stocks, prices, imports and exports. Data are also included on production, prices, imports and exports of wool and hides and skins. A section of the report contains freight rates on live stock and meats. (11)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>Dec. 24, 1953</u>	<u>Dec. 17, 1953</u>	<u>Nov. 26, 1953</u>
Total Common Stocks	152.6	154.2	152.7
Industrials	151.7	153.3	151.4
Utilities	144.9	147.7	148.4
Banks	179.3	179.1	176.6

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	78.7	79.5	82.4
Golds	56.5	57.1	59.1
Base Metals	129.5	130.7	135.9

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

Department Store Sales Up 4.8 Per Cent In Week Department stores increased their sales by 4.8 per cent during the week ending December 19 as compared with a year earlier according to the Bureau's weekly release. All provinces shared in the rise in sales except Saskatchewan where there was a small decline of 0.7 per cent. Quebec led in size of sales gain with a rise of 8.9 per cent followed by the Maritimes at 8.5 per cent, Ontario 5.4 per cent, Alberta 3.1 per cent, Manitoba 2.2 per cent and British Columbia 1.8 per cent.

M I N I N G

Output Of Copper Lower, Nickel Higher, In October Production of new primary copper in all forms amounted to 19,206 tons in October as compared with 21,108 tons a year earlier, and for the ten months ending October aggregated 218,411 tons against 214,380 tons last year. Nickel production in the month was up to 12,423 tons compared to 11,773 tons a year ago, and for the ten months totalled 118,315 against 117,363 tons. (12)

Production And Imports Of Coal Lower In November Canadian production of coal was slightly lower in November than in the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative output for the first 11 months of the year declined 11 per cent. Landed imports of coal declined both in the month and 11-month period.

Production in November amounted to 1,627,000 tons as compared with 1,659,000 in the same month last year, bringing the January-November total to 14,229,000 tons as compared with 15,809,000. November's landed imports of coal totalled 1,931,000 tons as compared with 2,082,000, and the 11-month aggregate was 21,927,000 tons as compared with 23,594,000. (13)

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

Production Of Most Finished Leathers Up In October; Hide Stocks Decreased October's output of most of the principal types of finished leather increased over September and the same month last year, while October-end stocks of most kinds of raw hides and skins were lower than a month and a year earlier.

The month's production of finished leathers (with 1952 figures bracketed) was: cattle--sole, 1,443,140 pounds (1,326,347); upper, 4,784,843 square feet (4,425,994); glove and garment, 590,393 square feet (511,315); bag, case and strap, 9,372 sides (12,897); harness, 2,767 sides (3,110); belting, 1,627 butt bends (1,016); calf and kip -- upper, 829,124 square feet (716,309); goat and kid -- 6,688 skins (23,521); sheep and lamb -- glove and garment, 4,392 dozen skins (4,778 dozen); shoe, 2,730 dozen skins (2,522); horse -- glove and garment, 105,443 square feet (148,105).

October-end stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers (1952 figures bracketed) were: cattle, 439,329 (458,558); calf and kip, 385,705 (537,388); goat and kid, 30,529 (48,184); sheep and lamb, 35,188 dozen (33,235 dozen); horse, 13,411 (40,125). Foreign hides and skins in transit at month's end comprised 1,882 cattle and 480 goat and kid as compared with 63,355 calf and kip and 1,000 dozen sheep and lamb in transit on the same date last year. (14)

Leather Footwear Production Climbed 11 Per Cent In First Three Quarters Leather footwear production fell below last year's level for the first time in September, but in the first three quarters of 1953 Canada's shoemakers turned out 2,940,247 pairs more than in 1952, output increasing 11 per cent to 30,274,582 from 27,334,335 pairs. September production was 138,407 pairs lower this year at 3,312,843 against 3,451,250 pairs.

The September drop was the result of smaller outputs of footwear for men, youths, women and growing girls, and babies and infants, which outweighed larger outputs of footwear for boys, misses, and children and little girls. In the nine-month comparison production was higher this year for all except youths' footwear. Of the leather footwear made in September, 1,849,868 pairs or 56 per cent had soles of materials other than leather as compared with 1,989,347 pairs or 58 per cent of the output in September last year. Of the nine-month output, 18,851,499 pairs or 62 per cent did not have leather soles, an increase from 17,053,764 pairs but about the same proportion of the total production as in the first three quarters of 1952. (15)

Shipments Of Iron Castings, Pipes, Fittings Higher In First Three Quarters Of This Year Producers' shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings rose to 53,600 from 49,800 tons in September and to 433,800 from 410,700 tons in the first nine months this year. Production, including tonnage made for own use, was slightly lower this September at 68,500 against 69,100 tons, but nine-month output was up to 610,500 from 593,300 tons. Pig iron consumption by iron foundries dropped to 27,700 from 32,800 tons in September and to 256,900 from 289,900 tons in the nine months, while consumption of scrap iron and steel was up to 51,300 from 46,500 tons in the month and to 430,000 from 379,800 tons in the January-September period. (16)

Portland Cement Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers of Portland cement in October totalled 2,106,421 barrels, down slightly from the preceding month's 2,209,399 barrels but steeply above last year's corresponding total of 1,753,490 barrels. This brought the cumulative total for the first ten months of 1953 to 18,942,360 barrels, 20 per cent above last year's 15,800,585 barrels for the same period. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of October were markedly higher at 473,484 barrels as compared with 181,714 a year ago. (17)

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Sawn Lumber Output Down In October, Higher For Ten Months Canada's sawn lumber output in October was lower than a year earlier both in British Columbia and in the eight provinces east of the Rockies as a whole, but as a result of increases earlier in the year, the cumulative production for the 10 months was higher for both areas.

Production east of the Rockies declined about 18 per cent to an estimated 170,331,000 feet board measure from 208,695,000 in October, 1952, output being lower in all except the three Prairie Provinces. For the 10 months production totalled 3,057,190,000 feet board measure as against 2,878,159,000 last year, with smaller output only in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

In British Columbia the output of sawn lumber and ties in October was down 24 per cent to 300,544,000 feet board measure from 395,233,000 last year. Production of coast mills was 7.6 per cent lower in the month and of interior mills nearly 50 per cent. In the 10 months production aggregated 3,269,166,000 feet board measure as compared to 3,099,-271,000 in the 1952 period. (18 & 19)

Mills Used More Peeler Logs, Produced More Veneers & Plywoods This October Canadian mills used more peeler logs, produced and shipped more veneers and plywoods in October and the first 10 months this year. October-end stocks of logs, veneers and plywoods were all higher than in 1952.

Peeler logs delivered to mills in October totalled 20,362 M feet board measure, below last year's 21,242 M, but 10-month deliveries were up to 303,205 M from 228,210 M. Consumption was up to 27,961 M from 25,120 M in the month, to 290,127 M from 210,797 M in the 10 months. More of all types of logs except maple were used this October, but in the 10 months consumption was lower of all types except Douglas fir, other softwoods and maple. October-end stocks were up to 68,129 M from 50,733 M.

Veneers produced in October totalled 53,879 M square feet against 53,439 M last year; 10-month output was substantially higher at 726,141 M against 501,610 M with greater quantities of all main types except elm. Domestic shipments were up to 23,322 M square feet from 20,327 M in the month, to 311,501 M from 160,136 M in January-October. Export shipments were off to 30,192 M from 37,581 M in the month, up to 412,590 M from 332,303 M in the 10 months. October-end stocks were higher at 42,408 M against 35,625 M square feet.

Plywoods output was up to 68,746 M square feet from 65,067 M in October, to 715,784 M from 488,062 M in January-October. The month's production was higher this year for only Douglas fir and imported wood types, but 10-month output was up for all main kinds. Domestic shipments were up to 62,646 M square feet from 61,474 M in October, to 664,765 M from 445,104 M in the 10 months, but export shipments were lower at 3,434 M against 4,172 in the month, 33,251 M against 52,031 M in January-October. Month-end stocks were up to 38,806 M from 20,791 M square feet. (20)

More Gypsum Products Shipped In 11 Months Gypsum products of all kinds were shipped in greater quantities from Canadian factories in the first 11 months this year. November shipments were higher for all except sheathing, while month-end stocks were up for all except plasters.

Shipments in the 11 months (1952 figures in brackets) totalled: wallboard, 228,336,298 square feet (207,171,161); lath, 251,291,065 (190,872,147); sheathing, 6,383,340 (4,971,-297); block and tile, 199,873 square feet (128,206); plasters, 222,422 tons (187,975). November-end stocks were: wallboard, 5,766,833 square feet (3,776,034); lath, 3,106,359 (2,227,623); sheathing, 750,533 (693,103); block and tile, 130,275 (118,799); plasters, 951 tons (1,322). (21)

(Concluded on page 9)

Sales of Domestic Clay Products
Up In September And Nine Months

Producers' sales of domestic clay products rose to \$2,-835,655 in September from \$2,433,493 in September last year and to \$21,021,880 from \$17,002,362 in the first three quarters this year. September sales were higher this year for all major items, while nine-month sales were up for all except pottery. September sales (1952 figures in brackets) were: building brick, \$1,789,211 (\$1,560,809); structural tile, \$300,634 (\$277,610); drain tile, \$200,941 (\$176,984); sewer pipe, \$359,892 (\$248,142); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$43,677 (\$43,061); pottery, \$50,380 (\$50,077); other clay products, \$90,920 (\$76,-810). Nine-month sales: building brick, \$13,094,448 (\$10,474,811); structural tile, \$2,-559,629 (\$2,417,923); drain tile, \$1,360,175 (\$1,014,298); sewer pipe, \$2,659,854 (\$1,-778,175); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$316,113 (\$219,157); pottery, \$370,564 (\$419,225); other clay products, \$661,097 (\$606,773). (22)

Production And Domestic Shipments
Of Rigid Insulating Board Increased

Both production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board increased in November and the first 11 months of 1953 as compared with a year earlier. The month's output amounted to 26,713,641 square feet (24,004,913 a year ago), bringing the January-November total to 255,068,635 square feet (221,862,943). November's domestic shipments were 27,505,117 square feet (23,871,820), and the 11-month aggregate was 256,-083,101 square feet (218,904,164). (23)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Value Of Products Of The Printing
Trades At New Record Level In 1951

Products of the printing trades and allied graphic arts of Canada, which comprise several closely related industries -- publishing and printing, printing and bookbinding, lithographing, engraving, stereotyping, and electro-typing, and trade composition -- reached a new peak value of \$414,260,000 in 1951, an increase of close to \$36,000,000 or 9.5 per cent over the preceding year's high of \$378,387,000.

Altogether, 2,665 establishments were classed in the printing trades in 1951 as compared with 2,550 the year before. With 1,140 plants, Ontario accounted for 54.9 per cent of the total production in 1951. The 669 establishments in Quebec produced 23.6 per cent of the industry's total output, and British Columbia's 232 plants accounted for 7.4 per cent. The average number of employees of the industry as a whole increased 2.8 per cent in 1951 to 60,076 as compared with 58,459 the year before. Salaries and wages climbed to \$162,779,000 as compared with \$147,384,000 and the cost of raw materials used and services received by the printing trades was \$133,525,000 as compared with \$117,683,000.

Printed matter accounted for \$378,427,000, 91 per cent of the industry's output in 1951, and the remaining \$35,833,000 represented trade work subcontracts and other services rendered. Both these items show substantial gains over the corresponding figures for 1950 of \$344,717,000 and \$33,669,000, respectively. Periodicals, valued at \$166,384,000, accounted for 44 per cent of the value of printed matter and other products in 1951, daily newspapers alone contributing \$118,395,000. The value of periodicals comprises \$116,748,-000 received for advertising and \$49,636,000 received from subscriptions and sales of publications. Only periodicals printed in the publishers' own plants are included in these figures. Other printed matter and other products of the industry were valued at \$212,-042,000, comprising \$24,404,000 for printed and bound books, \$35,446,000 for miscellaneous printed advertising, \$7,287,000 for bound blank books, \$135,012,000 for miscellaneous printed goods and printed stationery, and \$9,893,000 for other products, such as paper boxes, waxed paper and rubber stamps.

Among the specialized services, photo-engraving accounted for \$9,036,000. Electro-typing and stereotyping were valued at \$5,346,000, and type-setting at \$4,531,000. Printing subcontracts totalled \$6,155,000. (24)

(Concluded on page 10)

More Plain & Fancy Biscuits, Fewer Soda Biscuits Manufactured In 1952

More biscuits were manufactured in Canada in 1952 than in any other year on record. Output from all industries climbed to 115,364 tons from 111,222 in 1951 and compared with 74,549 tons in 1946 and 53,952 in 1938. Plain and fancy biscuits accounted for the advance, production reaching 92,413 tons as against 86,274 in 1951, 46,927 in 1946 and 40,489 in 1938. Output of soda biscuits dropped to 22,951 tons from 24,948 in 1951 and compared with 26,735 in 1946 and 13,203 in 1938. Total value of the biscuit production climbed to \$70,795,511 last year from \$67,525,753 in 1951 and was more than double the 1946 value and over four times the 1938 value.

The biscuit industry alone produced 183,927,362 pounds of plain and fancy biscuits and 45,901,386 pounds of soda biscuits in 1952 against 170,873,688 and 49,838,582 pounds each in 1951. Gross value of shipments of all products was \$75,650,100, five per cent in excess of the 1951 production value of \$71,899,578. (25)

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- Imports Summary, Sept., 20¢; Foreign Trade Summary, Sept., 10¢
- 2- M: Central Electric Stations, Oct., 10¢
- 3- The Labour Force, Monthly Survey, Week Ended Nov. 21, 25¢
- 4- Operating Revenues, Expenses & Statistics of Railways, Sept., 10¢
- 5- M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, Sept., 10¢
- 6- M: Farm Cash Income, July-Sept., 25¢
- 7- Dairy Review, Nov., 25¢
- 8- Fluid Milk Sales, Oct., 10¢
- 9- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 10- Coarse Grains Quarterly, Nov., 25¢
- 11- Live Stock & Animal Products Statistics, 1952, 50¢
- 12- M: Copper, & Nickel Production, Oct., 10¢
- 13- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, Nov., 10¢
- 14- M: Statistics on Hides, Skins & Leather, Oct., 10¢
- 15- M: Production of Leather Footwear, Sept., 10¢
- 16- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, Sept., 10¢
- 17- M: Cement & Cement Products, Oct., 10¢
- 18- Production, Shipments & Stocks Of Sawmills, British Columbia, Oct., 25¢
- 19- Production, Shipments & Stocks Of Sawmills East of Rockies, Oct., 25¢
- 20- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, Oct., 20¢
- 21- M: Gypsum Products, Nov., 10¢
- 22- M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, Sept., 10¢
- 23- M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, Nov., 10¢
- 24- The Printing Trades, 1951, 50¢
- 25- The Biscuit Industry, 1952, 25¢

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

Biscuit production soared to a record 115,364 tons in 1952, 55% more than in 1946, over double the 1938 output.

. . .

Farm Cash Income reached a record \$1,901,500,000 in the first three quarters of 1953, 4% above a year earlier.

. . .

Foreign Trade: Imports exceeded exports by \$226,100,000 in the first three quarters of 1953. In the same nine months in 1952 exports surpassed imports by \$245,400,000.

. . .

Domestic clay product sales jumped 24% to \$21,021,880 in the first three quarters of 1953 from \$17,002,362 in 1952.

. . .

Leather footwear output climbed 11% to 30,274,582 pairs in the first three quarters of 1953 from 27,334,335 pairs in 1952.

. . .

Iron foundries used 11% less pig iron and 13% more scrap iron and steel in the first three quarters of 1953, turned out a 6% greater tonnage of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings than in 1952.

. . .

Fencing: Factory shipments of woven wire lawn fencing rose 153 tons to 1,233 tons in the first three quarters of 1953.

. . .

Major railways took a 17% cut in operating income to \$34,886,204 in the first three quarters of 1953 when an 11% advance in expenses outstripped a 4% gain in revenues.

. . .

Nails: Factory shipments totalled 54,046 tons in the first three quarters of 1953, 15% less than in 1952.

. . .

New cars financed by acceptance companies in 1952 had an average financed value of \$1,557, up \$209 or 15.5% over 1951.

. . .

Leather Footwear: 62% of the output in the first three quarters of both 1953 and 1952 had soles of materials other than leather.

. . .

Television picture tubes cost an average \$19.35 each at the factory in 1952.

. . .

Infectious Jaundice: There were 1,182 cases reported in 1952, more than four times the normal or expected number.

. . .

Bread: Average factory selling price was at an all-time high of 10.6 cents a pound in 1952, nearly five cents more than in 1945, over double the 1939 price.

. . .

Oil pipe line deliveries climbed 41% in the first three quarters of 1953 to 107,060,699 barrels from 76,059,742 in 1952.

. . .

Fencing: Shipments of woven wire farm fencing totalled 11,152 tons in the first three quarters of 1953, 1,080 less than in 1952.

. . .

Motor vehicle accidents caused an average \$318 property damage each in the first quarter of 1953, \$33 more than in the same period of 1952.

. . .

Feed grain supply per grain-consuming animal unit is estimated at 1.45 tons for the 1953-54 crop year, up from 1.40 in 1952-53 and the second new record in as many years. The figure was 1.36 tons for 1951-52, and from 1936-37 to 1940-41 averaged 0.64.

. . .

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