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Merchandising: Sales of Canada's retail merchants were down 0.9% from last year in September and averaged 1.5% lower in the first 9 months. The sharpest cuts were felt by motor vehicle dealers, men's clothing stores and lumber and building material dealers. Largest gains were chalked up by fuel dealers and grocery and combination food stores. (Page 2)

Food: This year's honey crop was the smallest in 28 years. Last year's crop was one-fourth larger and the average yield in the years 1943-52 was greater by 43%... The commercial pack of canned apricots jumped 59% this year, while the pack of canned peaches was 3% larger than in 1953... On November 18 stocks of creamery butter in 9 regional cities were 12% larger than a year earlier. (Pages 9 & 10)

Manufacturing: At the end of September factory inventories were valued at nearly 5% less than a year earlier. September shipments were down over 5% from last year, and three-quarter shipments were down more than 4%... In the first 9 months production of household washing machines was almost 24% below the 1953 level, while output of household electric refrigerators was down 15%. (Pages 5 & 6)

Mining: For the second successive month, iron ore shipments rose sharply in September, but substantial decreases in earlier months put the 9-month total slightly below last year... Asbestos shipments were 17% larger this September, but January-September shipments were somewhat smaller than in 1953... Production and imports of coal continued below last year's levels in October. (Pages 7 & 8)

Construction: One-fourth more new housing units were started this September, but the number completed during the month was down slightly from last year. At the three-quarter mark both starts and completions were running about 6% ahead of last year's records, and the number of units under construction in September was 3% greater than in 1953. (Page 13)

Labour: For the first time this year the number of persons with jobs in September exceeded the total for the same month of 1953. However, the increase was concentrated in part-time employment. (Page 11)

Travel: Over 4% fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits this October and January-October entries were down 2% from last year. (Page 13)

Retail Sales Declined 0.9% In September And 1.5% In 9 Months

Sales of Canada's retail outlets in September were valued at \$988,112,000, up 1.1% from August's \$977,678,000, but down 0.9% from last year's \$966,773,000. With declines from a year earlier in all months this year except March, cumulative sales for the January-September period moved down 1.5% to \$8,700,349,000 from \$8,831,800,000 in the like 1953 period.

In September only 7 of the 20 trades for which separate figures are available showed sales increases over a year earlier. Sales of grocery and combination stores rose 4.1%, meat stores 2%, department stores 2.6%, variety stores 3.7%, family clothing stores 1.1%, furniture stores 1.3%, and fuel dealers 2.1%. Sales of general stores dropped 3.9%, motor vehicle dealers 1.8%, garages and filling stations 2.6%, men's clothing 7.7%, women's clothing 5.4%, shoe stores 2.7%, hardware stores 4.8%, lumber and building material dealers 7.5%, and restaurants 6.8%.

In the January-September period sales of grocery and combination stores rose 5.1%, meat stores 2.5%, department stores 2.8%, variety stores, 2.7%, and fuel dealers 5.3%. Largest decreases were 8% for motor vehicle dealers, 6.8% for men's clothing stores, 5.8% for lumber and building material dealers, 4.4% for shoe stores, 3.2% for furniture stores, and 2.7% each for family clothing stores and women's clothing stores. In September retail sales were lower than a year earlier in the Prairie Provinces but were higher in the rest of Canada. In the 9-month period there were sales decreases in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia but increases elsewhere. (1)

Net Operating Profit Ratio Of Food Wholesalers Down In 1953

In the last two years average net sales of Canadian food wholesalers have increased, but their average net operating profit ratios have decreased, according to the biennial survey of operating results by the Bureau.

A survey of 116 wholesale grocery firms, 16 of which operated more than one establishment, showed average net sales of \$3,258,592 per firm in 1953, an increase of 8% over the \$3,025,875 average of the 113 firms (18 operating more than one establishment) surveyed in 1951. In the two years, average gross profit ratio or mark-up declined to 7.66% of average net sales from 7.96%. At the same time the proportion of net sales taken by operating expenses increased to 7.20% from 7.01%, administrative and general expenses showing no change (3.2% of net sales), selling expenses declining (to 1.40% from 1.41%) and warehouse and delivery costs increasing (to 2.53% from 2.33%). The result was a drop in the net operating profit ratio to 0.46% of net sales, less than half the 1951 ratio of 0.95%.

On a regional basis, there were increases in the two years in average net sales of wholesale grocery firms in all parts of the country. Gross profit ratio increased in Ontario but decreased in other regions, and operating expenses advanced in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario but declined in the four western provinces. Net operating profit ratio dropped in all regions, the Quebec firms surveyed averaging a slight operating loss in 1953. Of the total Canadian sales, 89.13% were made to retail stores last year as compared with 90.68% in 1951. Credit sales accounted for 85.51% of the total as compared with 84.68%.

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The Bureau's 1953 survey covered 82 wholesale fruit and vegetable firms, of which 7 operated more than one establishment, as compared with 86 (5 operating more than one establishment) surveyed in 1951. Average net sales per firm showed an 11% rise in the two years to \$943,059 from \$850,808.

Gross profit ratio rose to 11.79% of net sales from 11.27%, and operating expense ratio increased to 11.05% of net sales from 10.33%, with advances in selling and warehouse and delivery costs and a decline in administrative and general expenses. As a result, net operating profit ratio dropped to 0.74% of net sales from 0.94% in 1951.

Average net sales of wholesale fruit and vegetable concerns increased in all regions in the two years, and gross profit ratio advanced in all regions except Quebec, where the average mark-up declined. Operating expenses also decreased in Quebec, but were higher in other areas, and net operating profit ratio was unchanged in 1953 in Ontario, higher in Quebec and lower in the other regions. The proportion of sales going to retail stores fell to 75.93% from 86.92%. Credit sales accounted for 79.86% of the total as compared with 82.08% in 1951.

The 1953 survey also covered 134 wholesale tobacco and confectionery firms, of which 11 operated more than one establishment, as compared with 128 firms (8 operating more than one establishment) surveyed in 1951.

Average net sales per firm increased 14% in the two years to \$1,243,053 from \$1,089,765, and gross profit ratio rose to 7.63% of net sales from 7.55%. Operating expense ratio increased to 6.53% of net sales from 6.24%, all expense items advancing in the interval. Net operating profit ratio dropped to 1.10% of net sales from 1.31%.

Average net sales of tobacco and confectionery wholesalers rose in the two years in all regions, and gross profit ratio increased in all areas except British Columbia, where there was a decline. Operating expenses advanced in all regions, and net operating ratio was higher in 1953 in the Maritimes and Quebec, but lower in other areas. Of the total Canadian sales, retail stores took 98.43% last year as compared with 98.27% in 1951. Credit sales accounted for 78.23% of the total as compared with 77.76%.

In the interval between surveys stock turnover increased in wholesale grocery establishments but decreased in wholesale fruit and vegetable and wholesale tobacco and confectionery firms. In the grocery line stock turnover advanced to 10.44 times a year from 10.11 times, while in the fruit and vegetable trade there was a drop to 34.70 times from 39.09 times a year. In the tobacco and confectionery line stock turnover declined to 17.16 times a year from 17.24 times. (2)

Department Store Sales Declined 6.9% In Week Department store sales declined 6.9% during the week ending November 13 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Sales increased 2.5% in the Atlantic Provinces and 0.4% in Quebec, but decreased in all other provinces. Sales were down 28.5% in Saskatchewan, 19.2% in Manitoba, 16% in Alberta, 5.6% in Ontario, and 1.5% in British Columbia.

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Department Store Sales Declined 0.7% In October

Department store sales in Canada as a whole declined 0.7% in October as compared with the same month last year. Sales in British Columbia rose 12.4%, and Ontario 0.5%, but all other provinces had sales decreases. The drop in Saskatchewan was 18.3%, Alberta 9.4%, Quebec 2.7%, Manitoba 1.2%, and the Atlantic Provinces 0.4%.

In the first 9 months, estimated dollar sales totalled \$696,910,000 an increase of 2.8% over the last year's \$677,623,000. The September value was \$89,408,000, 2.6% above last year's \$87,168,000. Selling value of stocks on hand at the end of August was \$267,158,000, 5.1% more than at the same time in 1953.

Boosted by a sharp increase in television set sales, 9-month sales of radio and music departments climbed steeply to \$17,819,000 from \$12,245,000 a year earlier. Sales increases in other departments were moderate by comparison, being topped by a 9.5% rise in major appliances to \$34,667,000 from \$31,664,000. Stationery, books and magazines followed in size of sales gain at 7.4% to \$10,719,000 from \$9,976,000, followed by hardware and housewares with an increase of 6% to \$48,044,000 from \$45,314,000, food and kindred products 5.8% to \$46,404,000 from \$43,858,000, men's clothing 4.6% to \$21,942,000 from \$20,980,000, and sporting goods and luggage 4.3% to \$21,899,000 from \$20,994,000.

Among the decreases, sales of linens and domestics fell 4.6% to \$24,418,000 from \$25,601,000, china and glassware 4.6% to \$8,598,000 from \$9,009,000, men's furnishings 2.6% to \$25,801,000 from \$26,494,000, smallwares 1.6% to \$14,018,000 from \$14,248,000, and jewellery 1.6% to \$11,261,000 from \$11,449,000.

January-September sales of other departments were: ladies' apparel and accessories, \$195,789,000 (\$194,752,000 last year); boys' clothing and furnishings, \$16,584,000 (\$16,387,000); men's and boys' shoes, \$10,751,000 (\$10,688,000); toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, \$16,857,000 (\$16,683,000); photographic equipment and supplies, \$2,352,000 (\$2,328,000); piece goods, \$17,408,000 (\$17,397,000); home furnishings, \$45,661,000 (\$45,279,000); and furniture, \$47,967,000 (\$48,292,000). (3)

Montreal Tops Toronto In Laundry Trade But Toronto First In Cleaning & Dyeing

Montreal's 29 power laundries did \$9,392,575 worth of business last year, topping the \$6,440,176 volume of Toronto's 28 establishments by 46%. On the other hand, Toronto's 45 dry cleaning and dyeing plants led the 27 establishments in Montreal by 16% — \$6,827,979 to \$5,930,428.

In the volume of business handled by power laundries, the top 10 cities in 1953 were: Montreal, \$9,392,575; Toronto, \$6,440,176; Vancouver, \$4,826,163; Hamilton, \$2,507,014; Winnipeg, \$1,737,626; Calgary, \$1,597,415; Quebec, \$1,326,514; London, \$1,168,447; Ottawa, \$1,159,978; and Victoria, \$1,026,730.

The leading 10 in volume of business handled by dry cleaning and dyeing plants were: Toronto, \$6,872,979; Montreal, \$5,930,428; Winnipeg, \$3,473,095; Vancouver, \$2,657,901; Edmonton, \$2,213,543; Hamilton, \$2,121,335; Ottawa, \$1,986,622; Windsor, \$1,206,493; Calgary, \$1,173,163; and Quebec, \$1,127,159. (4)

Production Of Washing Machines Down Slightly
In September. One-Quarter Lower In 9 Months

Production of domestic washing machines was slightly lower in September than in the corresponding month last year, while cumulative output for the first three quarters of this year was almost 24% below the same 1953 period.

The month's output amounted to 19,722 units versus 20,585, bringing the January-September total to 156,518 units versus 193,809. September's factory shipments totalled 23,439 units versus 24,789, and 9-month shipments were 164,339 units versus 186,202. End-of-September factory stocks declined to 21,514 units from 25,860 a year ago.(5)

One-Third Fewer Domestic Electric
Refrigerators Produced In September

Canadian manufacturers produced one-third fewer domestic-type electric refrigerators in September than in the corresponding month last year. With production down in every month since May, cumulative output for the January-September period dropped 15%. Factory shipments were lower both in the month and 9-month period, but factory inventories were slightly higher.

September's production amounted to 16,346 units versus 25,807 a year earlier, bringing the January-September output to 194,917 units versus 229,332. September's factory shipments were 14,859 units versus 19,962, and 9-month shipments aggregated 201,997 units versus 231,160. Factory stocks at the end of September were 34,911 units versus 32,733.(6)

Veneers & Plywoods

Shipments of both veneers and plywoods were higher in September than in the corresponding month last year. January-September shipments of veneers were down from a year earlier, but plywoods were up. September's shipments of veneers totalled 66,680,000 square feet versus 61,565,000 a year ago, bringing 9-month shipments to 553,138,000 square feet versus 670,577,000. The month's shipments of plywoods amounted to 88,228,000 square feet versus 72,841,000, and 9-month shipments aggregated 678,784,000 square feet against 631,936,000. Month-end stocks of veneers rose to 44,280,000 square feet from 42,043,000, and the inventories of plywoods declined to 35,223,000 square feet from 36,140,000.(7)

Hard Board

Production and export shipments of hard board were larger in October than in the corresponding month last year but domestic shipments were smaller. January-October totals show declines. October's production amounted to 13,877,028 square feet (12,249,948 a year ago), domestic shipments totalled 8,579,273 square feet (9,022,393), and export shipments were 4,387,689 square feet (2,887,707). January-October totals were: production, 124,178,119 square feet (135,387,213); domestic shipments, 90,434,069 (99,600,858); and export shipments, 29,816,959 (34,776,770).(8)

Shipments Of Wire Nails
Up In September. 9 Months

Shipments of wire nails increased 6% in September as compared with the corresponding month last year and January-September shipments rose 10%. The month's total amounted to 8,005 tons as compared with 7,519, bringing January-September shipments to 59,510 tons as compared with 54,046.(9)

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Manufacturers' Inventories
Fell In Value In September

The value of manufacturers' inventories at the end of September was \$3,420,300,000, a drop of \$37,900,000 from August and \$174,700,000 from a year earlier, according to preliminary figures. The index number of inventory values, on the December 1952 base, was 98.2, down 1% from August and 4.8% from September 1953. Inventory held but not owned by reporting manufacturers (progress payments inventory) were valued at \$527,000,000, up \$13,600,000 from August and \$79,900,000 from the same time last year. (10)

	Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payment Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods In Process	Finished Products
	(millions of dollars)					
<u>All Industries</u>						
September 1953 ...	3,595.0	447.1	4,042.1	1,728.4	1,039.5	1,274.2
August 1954 ...	3,458.2	513.4	3,971.6	1,582.4	1,078.8	1,310.4
September 1954 ...	3,420.3	527.0	3,947.3		(not available)	
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>						
September 1953 ...	2,097.3	62.3	2,159.6	931.2	414.5	813.9
August 1954 ...	2,011.6	107.6	2,119.2	860.7	444.2	814.3
September 1954 ...	2,019.6	107.6	2,127.2		(not available)	
<u>Capital Goods</u>						
September 1953 ...	474.8	323.1	797.9	224.1	420.7	153.1
August 1954 ...	432.7	359.3	792.0	189.9	439.6	162.5
September 1954 ...	425.0	365.4	790.4		(not available)	
<u>Producers' Goods</u>						
September 1953 ...	714.9	2.6	717.5	394.4	122.7	200.4
August 1954 ...	687.7	5.1	692.8	345.4	125.5	221.9
September 1954 ...	674.5	5.1	679.6		(not available)	
<u>Construction Goods</u>						
September 1953 ...	308.0	59.1	367.1	178.7	81.6	106.8
August 1954 ...	326.2	41.4	367.6	186.4	69.5	111.7
September 1954 ...	301.2	48.9	350.1		(not available)	

Indexes of Shipments
(Dec. 1952 = 100)

	All Industries	Consumers' Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods
September 1953 ...	107.9	97.2	82.7	108.0	150.5
August 1954 ...	96.4	97.2	62.3	99.3	157.6
September 1954 ...	102.3	103.6	72.7	103.7	153.1

Indexes Of Outstanding Orders
(Dec. 1952 = 100)

	Industries	Textiles	Wood & Iron Paper	Steel	Transportation Equipment	Electrical Apparatus
September 1953	74.4	59.7	66.6	85.2	61.0	127.7
August 1954	81.1	57.2	69.8	60.3	70.0	114.1
September 1954	81.2	57.1	68.9	58.4	70.6	115.1

MORE

Battery Sales Up 10% In Value
In January-September Period

Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in the first 9 months this year were valued at \$16,368,736, an increase of 10% over the preceding year's \$14,834,960. September sales declined to \$2,197,114 from \$2,350,966 a year earlier. Nine-month sales of batteries for the starting or ignition of internal combustion engines rose to \$11,959,193 from \$11,512,711 last year. (11)

MINERALS

Shipments Of Iron Ore
Up Sharply In September

Rising sharply for the second successive month, shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines reached a record volume of 1,121,412 tons in September, 41% above last year's 795,405 tons. This followed a 27% gain in August to 992,271 tons from 782,860, but there were declines in all earlier months of the year except January. As a result January-September shipments were slightly lower at 4,699,829 tons versus 4,868,132 in the like 1953 period. Stocks at the end of September were 1,516,077 tons, 4 times as large as last year's 381,033.

September's shipments of iron ore from Ontario sources declined to 401,375 tons from 444,648 a year earlier and 9-month shipments were cut to 1,772,830 tons from 2,186,803, and the stocks climbed to 819,030 tons from 338,883.

Shipments from other provinces in September soared to 720,037 tons from 390,757, and the 9-month shipments rose to 2,926,999 tons from 2,681,329. End-of-September stocks were up steeply to 697,047 tons from 42,150.

For Canada as a whole September's shipments of ore for export rose to 1,027,242 tons from 684,516, bringing the January-September total to 3,989,295 tons versus 3,787,006. Shipments of ore to Canadian consumers in September dropped to 94,170 tons from 110,889, and 9-month shipments declined to 710,534 tons from 1,081,126. (12)

Coal Production And Imports
Down In October And 10 Months

Production and imports of coal declined again in October. The month's output amounted to 1,411,000 tons as compared with 1,651,286 a year earlier, and the landed imports totalled 2,278,283 tons as compared with 2,561,810. In the January-October period production aggregated 11,735,964 tons as compared with 12,616,184 last year, and the imports were 15,666,879 tons as compared with 19,996,447. (13)

Crude Petroleum Output
Increased This August

Canadian production of crude petroleum in August amounted to 9,137,754 barrels, slightly under July's all-time high of 9,181,820 barrels, but up 10% from last year's August output of 8,298,877 barrels. Cumulative production for the January-August period climbed almost 22% to 60,549,956 barrels from 49,752,156.

August's production of natural gas rose to 7,041,779,000 cubic feet from 6,348,287,000 in the preceding month and 5,745,640,000 in the corresponding month last year, and 8-month production advanced to 78,998,965,000 cubic feet from 62,600,017,000. (14)

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Shipments Of Asbestos Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines were 17% larger in September than in the corresponding month last year, but January-September shipments were moderately lower. The month's total amounted to 90,834 tons as against 77,844, bringing the 9-month aggregate to 676,823 tons as against 682,149. September's exports rose to 83,646 tons from 73,253, but cumulative exports fell to 637,045 tons from 648,518. (15)

Production Of Peat Moss Higher In 1953 Production of peat moss climbed to 81,654 tons in 1953 from 74,899 in the preceding year and the value rose to \$2,643,019 from \$2,443,765. No peat fuel was produced last year as compared with 32 tons in 1952.

Shipments of peat moss for horticultural uses increased to 71,229 tons from 59,681, but the amount shipped for use as poultry and stable litter declined to 10,346 tons from 15,166. British Columbia and Ontario accounted for the bulk of the year's shipments. (16)

P R I C E S

<u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	<u>October, 1953</u>	<u>September, 1954</u> (1935-1939=100)	<u>October, 1954</u>
<u>General Index</u>	220.4	215.3	214.3
Vegetable Products	196.8	194.2	194.6
Animal Products	246.5	228.9	221.9
Textile Products	237.2	230.1	229.3
Wood Products	286.8	289.0	289.1
Iron Products	222.0	212.2	212.3
Non-ferrous Metals	166.5	168.1	168.5
Non-metallic Minerals	178.7	175.9	175.7
Chemical Products	173.6	176.7	177.1
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	221.9	217.7	218.1

Security Price Indexes

	<u>November 18</u>	<u>November 11</u>	<u>October 21</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	199.7	199.2	190.9
Industrials	202.9	202.4	192.5
Utilities	174.9	174.0	172.3
Banks	225.7	225.3	217.6

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	96.7	97.7	95.2
Gold	65.2	66.2	66.2
Base Metals	168.9	169.8	161.7

Production Of Electricity
Increased 8% In September

Production of electric energy by central electric stations rose 8% in September from a year earlier and the cumulative output for the January-September period advanced 3%. September's output amounted to 5,509,800,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 5,088,698,000, and January-September production aggregated 50,243,640,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 48,813,001,000.

Consumption rose in September to 5,301,042,000 kilowatt hours from 4,992,480,000, and the 9-month total climbed to 48,647,700,000 kilowatt hours from 47,016,672,000. Gross exports to the United States in September advanced to 211,818,000 kilowatt hours from 161,634,000, but the 9-month total declined to 1,702,111,000 kilowatt hours from 1,865,472,000.

Nine-month production totals for the provinces follow: Newfoundland, 172,167,000 kilowatt hours (151,846,000 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 24,065,000 (22,556,000); Nova Scotia, 819,270,000 (757,283,000); New Brunswick, 646,497,000 (552,704,000); Quebec, 25,562,880,000 (25,566,843,000); Ontario, 14,931,339,000 (14,220,021,000); Manitoba, 2,195,281,000 (2,031,146,000); Saskatchewan, 935,690,000 (856,423,000); Alberta, 1,076,269,000 (934,601,000); and British Columbia, 3,880,182,000 (3,719,578,000). (17)

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Canada's Honey Crop Fell
To 28-Year Low This Year

Unfavourable weather was the chief factor in reducing this year's Canadian honey crop to a 28-year low of 19,898,000 pounds, according to preliminary estimates. It was 25% smaller than 1953's crop of 26,384,000 pounds and 43% below the 1943-52 average of 34,600,000 pounds. Colony numbers were down slightly in 1954 to 340,000 from 341,300 in the preceding year but the number of beekeepers rose to 14,740 from 13,950. Beekeeper numbers were far short of 1945's record total of 43,300. The average yield of honey per colony dropped to 58 pounds from 77.

Quebec was the only province to obtain higher average yields this year, and the province's total crop rose to 3,835,000 pounds from 2,972,000 in 1953. Crops in all other provinces were smaller. Ontario's fell to 6,012,000 pounds from 10,000,000, and Manitoba's to 4,088,000 pounds from 4,830,000.

The 1954 crop in Alberta was down to 2,501,000 pounds from 3,856,000, in Saskatchewan to 2,082,000 pounds from 3,247,000, in British Columbia to 1,067,000 pounds from 1,150,000, in Nova Scotia to 130,000 pounds from 137,000, in New Brunswick to 118,000 pounds from 124,000, and in Prince Edward Island to 65,000 pounds from 68,000. (18)

Pack Of Apricots Larger This Year

The commercial pack of canned apricots was larger this year than last, according to a special compilation. The pack totalled 510,094 dozen containers versus 321,032 in 1953, and the net weight of contents amounted to 7,174,460 pounds versus 5,464,893. The amount processed other than by canning increased to 406,134 pounds from 193,916.

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Pack Of Peaches Increased The commercial pack of canned peaches was larger this year than last, according to a special compilation. The pack totalled 3,348,606 dozen containers versus 2,572,178, and the net weight of contents amounted to 52,339,779 pounds versus 41,145,016. Amounted processed in S.G. was 919,866 pounds versus 651,026.

Sharp Cut In Canned Meat Stocks A sharp drop in the stocks of canned spiced pork and ham was the main factor in reducing total stocks of canned meats held at manufacturers' and wholesalers' levels at the end of September to 12,062,094 pounds from 64,585,394 a year earlier, according to a special statement. Stocks of canned spiced pork and ham were cut to 3,238,043 pounds from 57,242,494.

Stocks of other canned meats were as follows: beef stews and boiled dinners, 3,278,901 pounds (1,988,518 a year ago); roast beef, 68,753 (81,318); corn beef, 674,478 (966,287); other beef products, 1,247,823 (1,237,731); roast pork and ham, 745,681 (274,110); other pork products, 1,092,187 (1,327,663); canned fowl, 635,313 (376,981); meat paste, 677,175 (742,359); and other miscellaneous kinds, 403,740 (347,933).

Catch Of Fish In Newfoundland Fishermen of Newfoundland caught 25,109,244 pounds of fish in October as compared with 21,648,288 in the corresponding month last year, and the value was \$603,057 as compared with \$551,396, according to a special statement.

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Declined In October And Ten Months Production of carbonated beverages in October amounted to 7,130,109 gallons, 8% below September's 7,726,781 gallons and 5% under last year's October output of 7,488,904 gallons. This brought January-October production to 84,639,359 gallons, a decrease of 3% from last year's 87,456,891 gallons. (19)

Visible Supplies And Marketings Of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on November 5 increased to 334,313,000 bushels from 326,872,000 a week earlier and 325,715,000 at the same time last year, according to the Bureau's weekly report.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces delivered 9,266,000 bushels during the week versus 7,510,000 a year ago, and overseas export clearances amounted to 2,705,000 bushels versus 2,973,000. (20)

Creamery Butter Stocks Higher Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 18 amounted to 68,028,000 pounds, up 12% from last year's corresponding total of 60,556,000 pounds.

Holdings were as follows by cities (in thousands): Quebec, 3,774 pounds (4,101); Montreal, 33,185 (28,556); Toronto, 11,270 (12,366); Winnipeg, 13,789 (9,461); Regina, 1,287 (978); Saskatoon, 412 (344); Edmonton, 2,225 (2,312); Calgary, 775 (765); and Vancouver, 1,311 (1,673).

More Persons Had Jobs In
October Than A Year Ago

More persons had jobs and more were working in October than in the same month a year ago, according to the monthly joint statement by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

It was the first month this year in which the number of persons with jobs exceeded that for the same month a year earlier. On the other hand, it is estimated that nearly 50,000 more persons worked less than full-time this year than last.

During the past 2 months, the seasonal reduction in labour requirements, which usually begins in September of each year, was somewhat smaller than last year. A firmer labour demand has helped to reduce the year-to-year margin in unemployment, despite a fairly large increase in the labour force.

This gradual improvement comes largely from increasing employment in the primary industries, particularly in agriculture where employment has been higher than last year during the past four months. The high level of activity in construction during the fall months and continued growth of employment in the service and trade industries have also contributed. Manufacturing employment, on the other hand, has not increased, although greater stability has been evident in recent months.

The Bureau's monthly labour force survey placed Canada's civilian labour force at 5,461,000 in the week of October 23 as compared with 5,483,000 a month earlier and 5,351,000 at the same time last year. Persons at work 35 hours or more numbered 4,819,000 as compared with 4,820,000 in September and 4,830,000 a year ago. The number who worked less than 35 hours was 334,000 as compared with 344,000 a month earlier and 286,000 last year. Without jobs and seeking work were 179,000 persons (3.3% of the labour force), as against 167,000 in September and 111,000 at the same time last year.

Of the 334,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the October survey week, 211,000 or 3.9% of the labour force were regular part-time workers, up from 192,000 a month earlier and 182,000 a year ago. Persons with jobs but not at work numbered 129,000, down from 152,000 a month earlier but up from 124,000 a year ago.

Another set of figures -- applications on file at offices of the National Employment Service -- also provides information on the current employment situation. Such applications numbered 259,300 on October 21, an increase of 15,800 since September 16 and a rise of 67,300 over last year.

Federal Government Payroll In August

Classified civil servants on the payroll of the Federal Government in August numbered 139,696, up from 139,475 in July and 131,835 in the corresponding month last year. Their earnings rose to \$35,912,345 in August from \$35,861,032 in July and \$31,334,757 in August 1953.

Prevailing rate employees, casual employees and ships' crews numbered 45,476 in August, up from 43,166 in July and 40,865 a year earlier. Their earnings advanced to \$8,879,743 from \$8,751,131 in the preceding month and \$7,716,631 in the corresponding month last year. (21)

Security Transactions Led To Capital
Export of \$18,000,000 In 3rd Quarter

Portfolio security transactions between Canada and other countries during the third quarter of 1954 led to a purchase balance or capital export of \$18,000,000 in contrast to the sales balance of \$13,000,000 in the preceding quarter. Proceeds of new Canadian issues sold abroad amounted to \$29,000,000. More than two-thirds of this total represented private placements abroad, some of which covered deliveries on earlier contracts. Non-resident participation in Canadian issues of stocks and bonds accounted for the balance of the total. Retirements of foreign held issues totalled \$45,000,000, and were dominated by an official transaction of debt repatriation.

Trading in outstanding Canadian securities was in virtual balance in the third quarter but there were significant shifts of holdings. Non-residents were net purchasers of \$32,000,000 of Canadian stocks, which raised the total for the nine months to \$74,000,000 or more than has occurred in any full post-war year. The substantial inflow from the sale of equity securities in the third quarter was practically offset by repurchases of Canadian government and municipal issues.

During the quarter, the differential between yields on representative long-term Canadian and United States government issues narrowed further and this together with the higher exchange value of the Canadian dollar, could have been expected to lead to repatriation. The repurchase balance would have been even larger had there not been sales to a non-resident representing the temporary employment of funds raised in Canada. Trading in all outstanding Canadian securities with the United States in the third quarter led to a capital outflow of about \$16,000,000, while that with all other countries resulted in an inflow of about the same amount.

September's trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries resulted in a purchase balance or capital outflow of \$4,000,000 as compared with a purchase balance of \$7,500,000 in August. There were net sales of Government of Canada bonds and Canadian stocks but heavy repurchases of government guaranteed, provincial and other bonds and debentures. Canadians also added to their holdings of foreign stocks and bonds. Capital outflows of \$6,500,000 to the United States and \$8000,000 to the United Kingdom were partially offset by a capital inflow of \$3,200,000 from other overseas countries.
(22)

TRANSPORTATION

Carloadings Lower In
October & 10 Months

Railway carloadings in October declined to 327,589 cars from 361,726 in the corresponding month last year and receipts from connections to 118,545 cars from 137,156. In the January-October period loadings in Canada dropped to 3,049,754 cars from 3,363,598 and the receipts from connections declined to 1,183,174 cars from 1,371,209. Contributing to the decrease in domestic loadings in the 10-month period were: grain, 287,862 cars (versus 435,762 a year earlier); iron ore, 32,381 cars (42,049); automobiles, trucks and parts, 61,922 cars (76,527); miscellaneous carload commodities, 190,269 cars (207,473); and merchandise, L.C.L., 600,659 cars (681,088). Non-ferrous ores and concentrates increased to 128,411 cars from 117,300. (23)

Fewer Foreign Vehicle
Entries This October

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits declined 4.3% in October and 2% in the January-October period as compared with a year earlier.

October's entries totalled 162,211 as compared with 169,530, bringing January-October entries to 2,281,919 as compared with 2,329,638. There were fewer entries in October than a year earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick, British Columbia and the Yukon. In the January-October period entries were more numerous only in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and the Yukon.

October's entries were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 68 (104 a year ago); New Brunswick, 14,827 (14,052); Quebec, 32,179 (33,754); Ontario, 90,179 (96,937); Manitoba, 3,010 (3,044); Saskatchewan, 1,768 (1,789); Alberta, 1,383 (1,479); British Columbia, 17,729 (17,459); Yukon Territory, 1,068 (912).

January-October entries were as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 2,380 (2,592); New Brunswick, 145,401 (145,538); Quebec, 364,283 (376,450); Ontario, 1,405,585 (1,445,163); Manitoba, 42,584 (36,605); Saskatchewan, 19,131 (19,598); Alberta, 43,056 (42,870); British Columbia, 252,643 (256,332); and Yukon Territory, 6,856 (6,490). (24)

H O U S I N G

Construction Started On 25% More
New Housing Units This September

Construction was started on 12,760 new dwelling units in September, 2,552 or one-fourth more than in the same month last

year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The number of units completed during the month was 8,615, a slight dip from 8,643 in September last year.

At the three-quarter mark this year both starts and completions were running about 6% ahead of last year's records. Starts numbered 84,327 as against 79,671 in the first 9 months of 1953, while completions totalled 66,288 as against 62,407. At the end of September there were still 75,310 units under construction, 2,255 or 3% more than on the same date last year. The biggest boost in September starts was in Ontario, where the number jumped to 6,235 from 3,567 last year. Starts in the Prairie Provinces also showed a substantial gain, numbering 2,209 as compared with 1,609. In the Maritime Provinces there was an increase to 496 from 472. On the other hand, September starts dropped in Quebec to 2,594 from 3,229 last year, in British Columbia to 1,099 from 1,131, and in Newfoundland to 127 from 200.

Decreases in the number of new housing units completed in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were sufficient to offset increases in other areas in September. In Quebec September completions dropped to 2,324 from 2,885 last year, and in the Maritime Provinces numbered 234 as against 318. In Ontario there was an increase to 3,201 from 2,896, in the Prairie Provinces to 1,782 from 1,524, in British Columbia to 904 from 881, and in Newfoundland to 170 from 139. Dwellings completed during September averaged 5.5 months under construction as compared with an average of 5.2 months in September last year, higher averages being recorded in all areas except Quebec and the Maritimes.

MORE

The 9-month tally showed more new housing units started this year in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and more completed in all provinces except Newfoundland and Quebec. Starts in Newfoundland numbered 1,041 (1,531 in the first three quarters of 1953); in Prince Edward Island, 149 (91); in Nova Scotia, 1,472 (1,935); in New Brunswick, 1,761 (1,296); in Quebec, 22,814 (23,864); in Ontario, 34,202 (29,737); in Manitoba, 3,689 (3,184); in Saskatchewan, 3,511 (3,576); in Alberta, 8,644 (7,565); and in British Columbia, 7,044 (6,892). Completions in Newfoundland totalled 810 (1,050); in Prince Edward Island, 120 (63); in Nova Scotia, 1,429 (1,401); in New Brunswick, 844 (792); in Quebec, 17,514 (19,207); in Ontario, 26,965 (23,362); in Manitoba, 3,064 (2,893); in Saskatchewan, 2,592 (1,969); in Alberta, 6,740 (5,796); and in British Columbia, 6,210 (5,874).

At the end of September this year there were more new housing units under construction than a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The number in Newfoundland was 3,094 (versus 3,043 last year); in Prince Edward Island, 106 (152); in Nova Scotia, 1,790 (3,009); in New Brunswick, 1,476 (1,181); in Quebec, 18,285 (18,048); in Ontario, 29,656 (26,808); in Manitoba, 3,362 (3,142); in Saskatchewan, 3,556 (3,812); in Alberta, 7,160 (7,613); and in British Columbia, 6,825 (6,247). (25)

LIBRARIES

28% More Canadians Used Public Libraries In 1951 Than In 1941

During the 1941-51 decade the population of Canada, exclusive of Newfoundland, increased 19% while the number of people borrowing books from public libraries rose by 28%, according to the biennial survey of libraries. Over the same period public library book stock increased 35%, circulation 22% and expenditures 294%.

The Bureau's report provides a wealth of data on Canadian libraries. Included are statistics on the facilities and services, operation and finances, and staffs of public libraries in cities, towns and incorporated villages, regional and rural library service, travelling libraries and open shelf (mail order) service. There are also chapters dealing with academic libraries, government, professional and technical society libraries, library associations and schools of library science. In addition, the report lists individual libraries of all kinds, and provides statistics on staff, finances, volumes, circulation and borrowers for each.

There were 752 public libraries in the 9 older provinces in 1951, of which 84 were located in cities, 264 in towns and villages and 408 in rural areas. On their shelves were 7,424,399 books of all kinds, about 55 volumes per hundred Canadians. This compares with 5,495,543 volumes in 1941, or 48 books per hundred Canadians.

During the year, 1,366,398 persons borrowed 24,835,077 volumes as compared with 1,057,336 who borrowed 20,293,659 books a decade earlier. This represented a drop in reader-circulation to 183 books for every 10 readers in 1951 from 192 for every 10 readers in 1941, the decrease being almost entirely in adult fiction. (26)

Most Volumes & Circulation Per Capita
In Public Libraries In Ontario Cities

Public libraries in Ontario cities averaged more volumes and a larger circulation per capita in 1951 than libraries in cities of the other 9 provinces. City libraries in Ontario had 125 books for every hundred residents as compared with 90 in Saskatchewan, 84 in Alberta, 78 in Newfoundland and Quebec, 77 in British Columbia, 66 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and 62 in Manitoba. The average circulation per hundred residents was 554 volumes in Ontario as compared with 543 in Saskatchewan, 481 in Alberta, 433 in British Columbia, 328 in Manitoba, 199 in Newfoundland, and 110 in the other three provinces.

In relation to borrowers only, Alberta city libraries had the largest circulation in 1951, averaging 2,439 books for every hundred readers as compared with 2,112 in Saskatchewan, 1,880 in British Columbia, 1,858 in Ontario, 1,812 in Manitoba, 1,797 in Quebec, 1,376 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and 1,352 in Newfoundland. Circulation per volume was highest in Alberta and British Columbia at 5.65, then in Manitoba at 5.25, Ontario at 4.42, Saskatchewan at 3.65, Newfoundland at 2.52, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 1.66 and Quebec at 1.36.

City library expenditures per capita were highest in British Columbia at \$1.53, then in Ontario at \$1.32, Saskatchewan at \$1.30, Alberta at 97¢, Manitoba at 78¢, Newfoundland at 72¢, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 59¢ and Quebec at 47¢. Salaries took the highest share, from 48% in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to 62% in Manitoba, while book purchases represented from 11% in British Columbia to 33% in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Statistics for cities of 10,000 population and over for which 1941 data are available show that public library expenditures per capita increased in the decade in all centres. In 1951 Niagara Falls had the highest per capita expenditure of \$2.30, while in 1941 Saskatoon led with a per capita expenditure of 91¢. Among cities of 100,000 population and over highest per capita expenditure in 1951 was \$1.65 in Vancouver, Toronto leading in 1941 with a per capita expenditure of 76¢.

Per capita circulation in the cities of 10,000 population and over was highest in 1951 in Kingston at 9.1, while a decade earlier St. Catharines led with a per capita circulation of 9.0. Among cities of 100,000 population and over Toronto had the highest per capita circulation of 6.6 in 1951, and Edmonton the highest figure of 6.5 in 1941.

The distribution of the circulation between different types of books varied widely between the cities. Adult fiction represented 67.5% of the circulation in Moose Jaw in 1951, a higher proportion than in any other city of 10,000 population and over, Toronto showing the lowest proportion of 27%. A decade earlier, Medicine Hat had the highest adult proportion of 75%, and Vancouver the lowest at 35%. In adult non-fiction Port Arthur led all other cities in 1951 with nearly 69% of its circulation in this classification, North Bay and Cornwall sharing the lowest proportion of 11%. In 1941 the adult non-fiction proportion was highest in Calgary at 44% and lowest in Brockville at 6%. Juvenile books accounted for almost 55% of the circulation in North Bay in 1951, Port Arthur showing the lowest proportion of 6%. North Bay also had the highest juvenile proportion of 41% 10 years earlier, while Sault Ste. Marie trailed with a proportion of 8%. (26)

(Publications numbered similarly to reviews to indicate source of latter)

- 1- Retail Trade, September, 25¢
- 2- Operating Results of Food Wholesalers, 1953, 25¢
- 3- Department Store Sales & Stocks, September, 10¢
- 4- Laundries, Cleaners & Dyers, 1953, 25¢
- 5- M: Domestic Washing Machines, September, 10¢
- 6- M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, September, 10¢
- 7- M: Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, September, 20¢
- 8- M: Hard Board, October, 10¢
- 9- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, September, 10¢
- 10- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, September, 25¢
- 11- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September, 10¢
- 12- M: Iron Ore, September, 10¢
- 13- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, October, 10¢
- 14- M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, August, 15¢
- 15- M: Asbestos, September, 10¢
- 16- Peat Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 17- M: Central Electric Stations, September, 10¢
- 18- M: Honey Production: First Estimate, 1954, 10¢
- 19- M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, October, 10¢
- 20- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 21- M: Federal Government Employment, August, 10¢
- 22- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries,
September, 10¢
- 23- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 24- M: Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits,
October, 10¢
- 25- New Residential Construction, September, 25¢
- 26- Survey of Libraries, 1950-1952, 50¢
- Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed, September, 50¢
- Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Nine Months Ended
September, 50¢

M - Memorandum

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, 1954

Flying There were 4,516 licensed private pilots in Canada at the end of last year.

More Sheep In Eastern Areas At the start of June there were 973,300 sheep and lambs on farms east of Manitoba, and 748,000 on farms west of Ontario.

Less Asbestos Canadian mines last year shipped 911,-226 tons of asbestos, 2% less than in 1952. The value decreased nearly 4% to \$86,052,895.

Infant Death Rate Reduced Canada's infant mortality rate fell to an all-time low of 35 per thousand live births in 1953 after having remained stationary at 38 for two years. This represents a two-thirds reduction since 1921 -- a saving of 335,000 lives.

Fewer Ploughs Sold In 1953 Farmers bought \$16,-870,246 worth of ploughs last year, 7.5% less than the \$18,234,921 worth purchased in 1952.

22 Cones For 1¢ Canadian factories sold 395,659,000 ice cream cones for \$1,777,631 last year, or 22 cones for 1¢. This compared with 388,316,000 sold for \$1,-569,935 in 1952, or 25 for 1¢.

More Marine Construction Expenditures on marine construction in Canada are estimated at \$67,558,000 for this year, about 15% more than in 1953.

Labrador Iron Ore Is Moving The first reported movement of iron ore from Canada's Labrador deposits over the Quebec North Shore & Labrador Railway Company boosted Canada's railway carloadings of iron ore in the first week of November to 2,499 cars, more than triple last year's 775 cars.

Smallest Honey Crop Since 1926 This year's honey crop totalled only 19,898,000 pounds, the smallest yield in 28 years. The 1953 crop was one-fourth larger, and the average yield in the years 1943-52 was greater by 43%.

Fishermen Canadian fishermen averaged 91 days afloat and 50 days ashore in fishing operations in 1951, according to results of the last Census of Fisheries. Average days afloat ranged from 66 in Newfoundland to 131 in Ontario, while average days ashore ranged from 16 in the Prairie Provinces to 80 in Ontario.

More Apricots, Peaches Packed Commercial canners packed three-fifths more canned apricots and 30% more canned peaches in 1954 than in 1953, the total number of cans of both fruits increasing to 46,304,000 from 34,718,520. This is equivalent to about 3 cans per capita as compared with 2 1/3 cans per capita last year.

More Canadians Use Libraries During the 1941-51 decade the population of Canada, exclusive of Newfoundland, rose by 19%, while the number of people borrowing books from public libraries increased by 28%. Over the same period library book stock increased 35%, circulation 22%, and expenditures 294%.

Canadians Rank 5th As Milk Consumers Canadians ranked 5th as consumers of milk and milk products last year with a per capita consumption of 1,033 pounds. Ireland led with a per capita figure of 1,382 pounds, followed by New Zealand (1,349), Sweden (1,-234) and Australia (1,056). Canada was 5th in fluid milk consumption, 6th in butter consumption and 12th in cheese consumption per capita.

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