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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: The consumer price index eased downward a tenth of a point during October to 123.3 at November 1 due to a substantial decrease in the food index that outweighed increases for each of the other four components. It was the first decline since January, and left the index 2.5% above a year earlier ... The Bureau's investors' index of common stock prices at November 28 was 6.9% above its 1957 low, touched on October 17 ... The wholesale price index of 30 industrial materials slipped lower again during the four weeks, a trend that has been almost continuous through this year.

(Pages 2 & 3)

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Labour: Income of paid workers was an estimated 1% higher during September than August and over 6% greater than in September last year. To the end of September this year estimated labour income was nearly 9% greater than in the same nine months of 1956, with gains of varying size for all main industry groups.

(Page 3)

...

International Trade: Capital inflow in the third quarter this year was less than half as large as in the second quarter, due mainly to a drop in proceeds of new Canadian issues sold abroad ... Final figures on imports to the end of August show a slight increase from the United States and larger increases from the United Kingdom, Europe and Latin America, but decreases from the rest of the Commonwealth and all other countries (in total).

(Pages 4 & 5)

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Mining: Iron ore shipments in October were nearly 11% lower than last year, cutting the ten-month increase to less than 6% ... Asbestos shipments were also lower in the month, but for the ten months totalled 7% larger ... September gold output was well above last year's, bringing the nine-month output nearly up to the 1956 level. Ontario and British Columbia have supplied the gains.

(Pages 7 & 8)

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Juvenile Delinquency: Figures for 1956 show an increase in the number of children 15 years old and under brought before the courts on charges of delinquency, and in the number found delinquent.

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Transportation: Freight loadings at Canadian ports for foreign destinations were nearly 3% heavier in August this year than last, but cargo received from foreign ports was down over 8%. Loadings and unloadings in coastwise service were also under 1956 volume ... Railway carloadings in the third week of November were about 8% smaller than a year earlier, or practically the same decline as for the year's cumulative total.

(Page 11)

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Consumer Price Index Declines
For First Time In Ten Months

Canada's consumer price index moved downward from 123.4 to 123.3 between October and November, showing its first decline since last January.

The November index was 2.5% above the level of a year earlier. During October there was a substantial decrease in the food index, which was not quite offset by increases in the other four groups.

Foods declined 1.2% from 121.7 to 120.2 as appreciably lower prices were reported for all pork cuts, and smaller but still significant decreases for beef. Prices were slightly lower for grapefruit, coffee, sugar, canned fruits and most Canadian-grown fresh vegetables. The only noteworthy price increases were for oranges, tomatoes and lettuce.

The shelter index continued its long uninterrupted rise, moving from 135.9 to 136.3. The rent component remained practically unchanged, up only 0.1%. The home-ownership series advanced 0.5%, reflecting 1957 property taxes.

The clothing index recorded the sharpest rise in some time, moving from 108.7 to 109.8. Women's fur coats, children's winter coats, parkas and snow suits were priced in November at levels higher than those prevailing at the end of last winter. Men's overcoats, children's shoes and rayon dress material were higher than the previous month.

The household operation index rose from 120.1 to 120.5 as coal prices increased seasonally and prices were higher for furniture and dishes. "Other" commodities and services increased from 127.4 to 127.7, despite further declines in 1957 model cars, as price increases were recorded for a wide variety of items, including taxi fares, theatre admissions, film, pharmaceuticals, beer, most personal care supplies, men's haircuts and women's hairdressing. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities And Services
November 1957	123.3	120.2	136.3	109.8	120.5	127.7
October 1957	123.4	121.7	135.9	108.7	120.1	127.4
November 1956	120.3	117.9	133.4	108.4	118.1	122.8

Security Price Indexes After exhibiting mid-month weakness, the investors' index of 95 common stock prices (1935-39=100) subsequently recovered to register a net advance of 3.5% from 217.2 to 224.7 between October 31 and November 28. The month-end index now stands 22.7% below the 1957 weekly high of 290.8 (June 13) but 6.9% above the low of 210.1 touched October 17.

Among major groups, advances over the month were as follows: 75 industrials, 3.9% from 225.1 to 233.8; 7 banks, 3.8% from 234.0 to 243.0; and 13 utilities, 0.9% from 175.5 to 177.1. Net increases for sub-groups were led by beverages, foods and allied products, and oils. Two groups, transportation and machinery and equipment, moved down slightly.

MORE

Mining stock prices, after opening strength, weakened to close the month almost unchanged at 93.9 as against 93.3 for the final week of October. Modest improvement occurred for both component groups as 21 golds advanced from 61.5 to 61.9, and 6 base metals from 166.0 to 167.2. (1)

Wholesale Price Index Continued
To Move Downward In November

The wholesale price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100) again eased over the four-week period October 25 to November 22, moving from 232.9 to 230.5. This is a continuation of the downward trend of this series apparent over most of 1957.

Prices were lower for raw wool, ~~steel scrap~~, beef hides, raw rubber, raw sugar, tin, spruce lumber, sisal, copper, nogs, rosin and wheat. Partly offsetting increases were noted for steers, linseed oil, raw cotton, oats, iron ore and bleached sulphite pulp. The relatively weaker position of the Canadian dollar in terms of United States funds continued to be a factor in foreign trade commodity price fluctuations.

The index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets rose fractionally in the four-week period from 200.6 to 201.7. The field products index edged up from 152.7 to 153.6, reflecting higher prices for potatoes, flax, western rye and eastern wheat. Only corn was slightly lower. For animal products the slight index advance from 248.5 to 249.8 was due to increases for steers, lambs and fluid milk, and for calves on western markets. Almost balancing the increases were price declines for raw wool, eggs, hogs, and calves in the East. The eastern index moved slightly higher from 214.9 to 217.4, while the western series dropped fractionally from 186.2 to 185.9. (1)

L A B O U R

Canadian Labour Income Greater
In September And Nine Months

Paid workers received an estimated \$1,348,000,-000 in the form of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in September, 1% above August's revised total of \$1,335,000,000 and 6.3% greater than the year-earlier total of \$1,268,000,000, according to DBS. January-September labour income was up 8.7% to \$11,412,000,000 from last year's comparable total of \$10,498,000,000.

All main industry groups reported gains both in September and January-September this year as compared to last. September totals were: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, \$103,000,000 (\$99,000,000 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$405,000,000 (\$392,000,000); construction, \$114,000,000 (\$110,000,000); utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, \$350,000,000 (\$324,000,000); finance and services (including government), \$330,000,000 (\$299,000,000); and supplementary labour income, \$46,000,000 (\$44,000,000).

January-September totals: agriculture, \$810,000,000 (\$751,000,000 a year ago); manufacturing, \$3,571,000,000 (\$3,357,000,000); construction, \$846,000,000 (\$809,000,000); utilities, \$2,988,000,000 (\$2,709,000,000); finance, \$2,801,000,000 (\$2,505,000,000); and supplementary labour income, \$396,000,000 (\$367,000,000). (2)

Capital Inflow Smaller In Third Quarter Inflow of capital into Canada arising from portfolio security transactions during the third quarter of 1957 amounted to \$134,000,000, a fall of more than one-half from the preceding quarter's record total of \$306,000,000. About one-third of the net movement was from the United Kingdom and other overseas countries in contrast to about one-quarter in the first half of the year.

Principal reason for the decline in net inflows was a drop in the proceeds of new issues of Canadian securities sold abroad. These proceeds amounted to \$138,000,000 compared with \$284,000,000 in the second quarter and were at their lowest level since the first quarter of 1956. There were sharp reductions in the proceeds of provincial and corporate issues sold abroad, although increased sales of municipal and Government of Canada issues were reported. Retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities totaled \$44,000,000, about the level of retirements in earlier quarters of 1957, a Government of Canada guaranteed issue accounting for the major part of the total.

Trade in outstanding Canadian stocks produced a net sales balance of \$43,000,000 for the quarter, of which \$40,000,000 occurred in the months of July and August. There have been net repurchases of outstanding Canadian bonds, debentures, and other securities in each of the last six quarters. Government of Canada issues made up a significant part of the repurchases in the third quarter of the current year and may have been related to the new offering in September. (3)

Imports Down Slightly In August Falling below year-earlier levels for the third successive month, the value of Canada's imports was slightly lower in August at \$471,300,000 versus \$473,700,000 in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports in its regular monthly summary. Increases in the first five months of the year more than offset the June-August reduction and total imports for the January-August period increased to \$3,855,400,000 from \$3,801,500,000.

Among major commodities, there were increased values both in August and the January-August period for rolling-mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, engines and boilers, non-farm machinery, and crude petroleum, but decreased values for farm implements and machinery, automobile parts, coal, and petroleum products. August's value for automobiles was higher but the eight-month total was lower.

Purchases from the United States declined in August to \$321,319,000 from \$329,683,000 a year earlier, but the eight-month total rose narrowly to \$2,792,308,000 from \$2,788,603,000. August's values were lower than a year earlier for five of the nine main commodity groups. In the eight-month period there were increases for five and decreases for four.

Imports from the United Kingdom rose in August to \$47,200,000 from \$42,801,000 and in the January-August period to \$352,779,000 from \$327,461,000. Larger values were posted for six of the nine main groups in August and for five in the cumulative period. The iron and products group showed the largest gain in both periods.

MORE

Purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth fell in August to \$20,511,000 from \$21,096,000 a year earlier but the cumulative value rose to \$149,760,000 from \$141,243,000. Both August and January-August totals were smaller than in 1956 for Ceylon, India and New Zealand, but larger for Jamaica and Australia.

Imports from Latin American countries rose in August to \$39,792,000 from \$35,030,000 and in the January-August period to \$263,380,000 from \$247,166,000. Purchases were larger in value in both periods from Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela but smaller from Colombia and Mexico.

Imports from European countries increased in August to \$28,325,000 from \$26,361,000 and in the January-August period to \$201,933,000 from \$182,875,000. Purchases were up in value in both periods from France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland, but down from Belgium and Luxembourg.

Purchases from all other foreign countries dropped in August to \$13,067,000 from \$17,667,000 and in the January-August period to \$89,228,000 from \$107,996,000. Both August and January-August totals were lower for the Netherlands Antilles but higher for Arabia and Japan. (4 & 5)

The following table shows the value of Canada's chief commodity imports in August and the January-August period, ranked according to size in the eight months, with comparative data for 1956:

	August		January-August	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	(Thousands of dollars)			
Machinery, non-farm	\$51,983	\$52,182	\$419,088	\$456,168
Petroleum, crude	29,604	30,017	172,966	207,344
Automobile parts	13,802	11,271	191,950	186,520
Farm implements & machinery	19,019	11,370	175,041	164,490
Rolling-mill products	14,386	17,132	152,434	162,002
Pipes, tubes & fittings	11,845	14,307	80,094	113,029
Engines & boilers	8,730	10,680	87,372	99,395
Automobiles, freight & passenger	6,638	7,867	136,082	97,182
Fruits	13,623	14,072	87,206	90,287
Petroleum products	16,939	12,988	96,058	86,885
Coal	13,155	11,429	82,042	76,464
Cotton products	7,366	8,149	69,775	72,398
Aircraft & parts	6,017	6,851	66,817	66,159
Books & printed matter	6,593	9,128	50,813	55,726
Sugar & products	6,315	11,435	41,248	54,384
Wool products	7,477	8,151	49,294	50,839
Canadian tourists' purchases	11,355	13,010	47,984	50,348
Rubber & products	6,010	6,144	51,802	49,520
Coffee & chicory	5,865	5,159	48,895	48,013
Aluminum & products	6,850	6,188	43,616	44,986
Paper	5,366	5,413	41,640	40,707
Synthetic fibre & products	5,206	5,958	36,219	40,221
Iron ore	3,398	7,668	19,409	24,652

Small Increase In Net Generation
Of Electric Power In September

Total net generation of electric power in September amounted to 6,964,083,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of less than 1% from the preceding month's 6,919,176,000. Generation by utilities increased 0.5% to 5,646,123,000 kilowatt hours from 5,615,756,000 and the amount produced by industry rose 1.1% to 1,317,960,000 kilowatt hours from 1,303,420,000. Hydro plants accounted for 91.5% of September's total.

September production by provinces was: Quebec, 2,851,869,000 kilowatt hours (2,764,000 in August); Ontario was next with 2,382,583,000 kilowatt hours (2,385,042,000 in August); British Columbia, 841,798,000 (845,606,000); Manitoba, 243,310,000 (258,030,000); Alberta, 183,742,000 (181,961,000); Saskatchewan, 133,319,000 (131,838,000); Nova Scotia 116,843,000 (119,711,000); New Brunswick, 105,693,000 (115,095,000); Newfoundland, 90,574,000 (102,952,000); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 9,810,000 (10,201,000); and Prince Edward Island, 4,542,000 (4,740,000). (6)

Some 87,939,000,000 Kilowatt Hours
Of Electricity Produced In 1956

Production of electric power in Canada in 1956 amounted to 87,939,000,000 kilowatt hours, hydraulic output being placed at 81,408,000,000 kilowatt hours and thermal at 6,531,000,000, according to an advance statement based on the Bureau's annual report "Electric Power Statistics". Data in previous annual reports dealt exclusively with power produced for sale, while 1956 totals are based on total output which includes power produced by industrial establishments for their own use. Consequently, 1956 figures are not strictly comparable with totals for earlier years.

The table following shows, by province, total generation, sales by users, average kilowatt hours used by domestic and farm services and the average revenue from these users in 1956.

	Generation	Sales			Domestic & farm service	
		Domestic and farm service	Commercial	Power	Kwh per customer	Revenue per kwh
		million kwh.				\$
Canada	87,939 ¹	14,338	5,323	37,300 ²	3,740	1.64
Nfld.	1,396	122	33	766	2,489	2.42
P.E.I. ...	52	19	16	8	1,348	4.86
N.S.	1,481	319	110	704	2,070	2.72
N.B.	1,363	196	85	550	1,624	3.75
Que.	37,317	3,105	1,422	15,355	3,002	1.61
Ont.	29,048	7,049	2,420	15,090	4,722	1.36
Man.	3,365	1,173	275	1,898	5,636	1.15
Sask.	1,586	400	158	305	2,361	3.17
Alta.	2,143	501	245	1,022	2,256	2.51
B.C.	10,070	1,445	556	1,551	3,944	2.09
Yukon-N.W.T.	118	9	3	51	3,079	5.10

¹ Hydraulic, 81,408; thermal, 6,531. ² 46,003 on the old basis.

Department Store Sales Larger Department store sales in the week ending November 23 were 2% larger than in 1955's comparable week, according to the Bureau's weekly release of preliminary figures. Sales were greater in all areas except Quebec and Manitoba as compared to a year earlier. Gains were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.7%; Ontario, 0.8%; Saskatchewan, 6.8%; Alberta, 13.1%; and British Columbia, 1%. Losses: Quebec, 2%; and Manitoba, 0.5%.

Retail Sales Reached Record Peaks In 1956 Sales of Canadian retailers increased 9% in dollar value in 1956 to a record \$14,297,600,000 from 1955's previous peak of \$13,111,900,000, according to an advance statement on final figures by DBS. All trades and all provinces reported gains in 1956 compared to the preceding year.

Value totals for the 10 leading trades in 1956 were as follows: (in millions); grocery and combination stores, \$2,639.0 (\$2,429.6 in 1955); motor vehicle dealers, \$2,541.7 (\$2,370.1); department stores, \$1,242.2 (\$1,150.5); other foods and beverages stores, \$1,044.1 (\$949.6); garage and filling stations, \$821.6 (\$717.9); furniture, radio and appliance stores, \$584.3 (\$540.6); general stores, \$568.4 (\$529.8); restaurants, \$508.2 (\$467.6); lumber and building material dealers, \$483.5 (\$450.7); and drug stores, \$329.0 (\$300.3).

Provincially, sales in 1956 were valued as follows (in millions): Atlantic Provinces, \$1,211.2 (\$1,127.1 in 1955); Quebec, \$3,322.2 (\$3,005.7); Ontario, \$5,498.6 (\$5,115.2); Manitoba, \$700.1 (\$669.3); Saskatchewan, \$812.3 (\$748.0); Alberta, \$1,159.0 (\$1,035.0); and British Columbia - including Yukon and Northwest Territories - \$1,594.3 (\$1,411.6).

MINING

Iron Ore Iron ore shipments were down 10.6% in October to 2,830,398 from 3,164,042 tons a year earlier, leaving the ten-month total 5.6% higher at 20,564,434 against 19,477,938 tons. End-of-October stocks were smaller this year than last at 1,183,197 compared to 1,778,335 tons.

October exports fell to 2,508,640 tons from 3,016,504, while shipments to Canadian consumers rose to 321,758 from 147,538 tons. Ten-month exports were up to 18,560,224 from 17,738,500 tons and domestic shipments to 2,004,210 from 1,739,438 tons. (7)

Shipments Of Asbestos Shipments of asbestos in October declined 2.1% to 88,991 tons from 90,920 a year earlier, Quebec's total falling to 85,652 tons from 86,843. January-October shipments rose 7.1% to 902,127 tons from 842,507, shipments from Quebec rising to 857,369 tons from 803,393. Exports in September climbed to 99,209 tons from 80,592, and in January-September to 751,592 tons from 707,227. (8)

Production And Landed Imports Of
Coal Down In October & 10 Months

from 11,853,000 in 1956's corresponding period. Landed imports fell in the month to 1,989,000 tons from 2,536,000 and in the 10 months to 17,969,000 tons from 19,662,000. (9)

Production of coal in October declined to 1,475,000 tons from 1,494,000 a year earlier and in January-October to 10,514,000 tons

Gold Production Greater In
September Smaller In 9 Months

output was down slightly (0.3%) to 3,282,761 fine ounces from 3,293,217 a year ago, as a result of smaller output in all previous months except April, July and August.

Production of gold in Canada rose 5.7% in September to 373,593 fine ounces from 353,293 a year earlier, DBS reports.. January-September

September production was greater in all areas except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Northwest Territories. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 720 fine ounces (756 a year earlier); Quebec, 86,595 (78,857); Ontario, 208,724 (196,470); Prairie Provinces, 16,201 (15,990); British Columbia, 16,467 (17,714); Yukon, 17,244 (15,548); and Northwest Territories, 27,637 (27,958).

January-September output was smaller in all areas except Ontario and British Columbia. Totals: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 7,531 fine ounces (8,001 a year ago); Quebec, 759,685 (804,634); Ontario, 1,896,894 (1,873,189); Prairie Provinces, 146,592 (152,236); British Columbia, 169,434 (149,603); Yukon, 44,145 (44,196); and Northwest Territories, 257,475 (261,358). (10)

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

9-City Stocks Of Dairy And
Poultry Products At December 1

cheese was up to 23,575,000 pounds from 19,251,000 and cold storage eggs to 36,000 cases from 14,000. December 1 butter stocks (in thousands): Quebec, 5,000 pounds (4,698 last year); Montreal, 28,966 (38,311); Toronto, 2,306 (5,535); Winnipeg, 6,045 (12,540); Regina, 600 (855); Saskatoon, 760 (1,273); Edmonton, 2,523 (1,583); Calgary, 1,585 (763); and Vancouver, 2,445 (1,218). (11)

Creamery butter stocks in nine cities of Canada at December 1 were down to 50,230,000 pounds from 66,776,000 a year earlier, but cheddar

Less Margarine & Lard But More
Shortening Produced In October

than last. Output in January-October was greater for margarine, refined oils, tallow and grease but was smaller for shortening and lard.

Production of margarine and lard was smaller but that of shortening, refined oils, tallow and grease was larger in October this year

October production was as follows: margarine, 13,388,000 pounds (13,640,000 a year earlier); shortening, 14,489,000 (14,361,000); refined oils, 3,811,000 (3,730,000); lard, 7,653,000 (8,028,000); tallow, 14,100,000 (12,153,000); grease, 926,000 (903,000); and "other" oils, 1,027,000 (761,000). (12)

Most Commercial Fruit Crops Larger In 1957 Production of all fruit crops except pears, strawberries and grapes is estimated to be larger this year than last, according to the Bureau's fourth estimate of commercial fruit production. Totals are: apples, 14,802,000 bushels (12,424,000 in 1956); pears, 971,000 bushels (1,400,000); plums and prunes, 537,000 bushels (534,000); peaches, 2,742,000 bushels (1,667,000); apricots, 361,000 bushels (84,000); sweet cherries, 160,000 bushels (96,000); sour cherries, 307,000 bushels (292,000); strawberries, 15,463,000 quarts (19,112,000); raspberries, 11,662,000 quarts (6,656,000); loganberries, 1,269,000 pounds (279,000); and grapes, 68,154,000 pounds (80,274,000). (13)

Stocks Of Canned Fruits And Vegetables Larger At September 30 Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners and wholesalers at the end of September were larger this year than last, according to advance figures released by the DBS. Canned fruit stocks were 8,869,065 dozen containers versus 7,437,209 and the holdings of canned vegetables were 30,511,335 dozen as compared with 22,811,343.

Among canned fruits there were larger stocks of peaches, Bartlett pears, fruit cocktail for salads, sweet and sour cherries, applesauce and apricots, but smaller stocks of Keiffer pears, prune plums, and strawberries. Among canned vegetables there were increased stocks of green or wax beans, baked beans, beets, carrots and peas combined, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, and tomatoes, but reduced stocks of carrots and pumpkin and squash.

End-of-September stocks of canned fruits included the following: applesauce, 418,954 dozen (323,076 a year earlier); apricots, 636,701 (509,535); sweet cherries, 233,587 (206,159); sour cherries, 335,683 (281,115); fruit cocktail for salad, 852,988 (758,469); peaches, 3,659,917 (2,353,331); Bartlett pears, 583,507 (455,513); Keiffer pears, 332,274 (458,565); pie filling 254,901 (238,115); pineapple, 334,639 (450,012); prune plums, 329,127 (537,319); other plums, 220,518 (157,818); raspberries, 182,172 (182,214); and strawberries, 242,957 (251,242).

Holdings of canned vegetables included: asparagus, 443,480 dozen (370,629); green or wax beans, 3,710,844 (2,514,316); baked beans, 2,279,751 (1,855,517); beets, 950,902 (877,993); carrots, 175,339 (200,728); carrots and peas combined, 596,226 (494,544); corn, 7,612,718 (5,302,067); mixed vegetables, 439,325 (336,522); peas, 10,207,470 (8,129,006); pumpkin and squash, 126,233 (163,625); sauerkraut, 237,784 (74,481); spinach, 154,977 (136,351); and tomatoes, 3,309,317 (2,159,677).

Stocks of other canned foods included: apple juice, 575,475 dozen (588,197); other fruit juices, 729,612 (897,395); infant and junior foods, 6,957,691 (6,062,872); jams, 454,560 (495,788); jellies, 91,057 (99,624); marmalades, 152,330 (157,010); mayonnaise and salad dressing, 142,119 (138,695); peanut butter, 162,220 (123,764); pickles, 884,958 (664,856); prepared mustard, 140,204 (140,409); relishes, 120,775 (54,918); ready dinners, 675,767 (424,743); Chili sauce, 361,841 (270,151); meat and fish sauces, 186,229 (124,178); soups, 9,550,705 (8,677,607); spaghetti, 709,977 (564,965); tomato juice, 6,619,282 (4,878,685); tomato ketchup, 2,637,265 (1,791,064); tomato paste, pulp and puree, 339,503 (180,255); and honey, 160,763 (141,977).

October Sugar Situation

More refined beet and cane sugar was produced but less sold in both October and January-October this year than last. Month's output of refined beet and cane sugar climbed to 247,058,000 pounds from 230,791,000, but sales dropped to 134,808,000 pounds from 146,325,000. Ten-month production increased to 1,201,378,000 pounds from 1,197,959,000, but sales decreased to 1,274,559,000 pounds from 1,303,027,000. Company-held month-end stocks were up to 241,790,000 pounds from 231,465,000.

Month's receipts of raw cane sugar were up to 202,979,000 pounds from 167,477,000 a year earlier and meltings and sales to 146,308,000 pounds from 139,282,000. Ten-month receipts fell to 1,106,838,000 pounds from 1,155,301,000 and meltings and sales to 1,121,810,000 pounds from 1,135,825,000. October 31 company-held stocks were up to 203,801,000 pounds from 172,048,000 a year ago. (14)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Increase In Cases Before Courts In 1956 Reflecting not only delinquency but also social attitudes and police action towards delinquency, the number of children 15 years of age and under brought before the courts on charges of delinquency rose to 9,334 in 1956 from 7,582 in 1955, according to the Bureau's annual report. Part of the increase is due to improved reporting from several courts.

Of the 9,334 children brought before the courts, 8,238 were found delinquent versus 6,542 in the preceding year. Total number of occasions on which children were brought to court was 10,315 versus 8,187 in 1956, and of these, 8,985 appearances versus 7,025 resulted in a finding of delinquency. Close to 8% of those found delinquent in 1956 were repeaters.

Out of 8,985 occasions upon which children appeared before the courts and were found delinquent (7,025 in the preceding year), 7,968 were boys (6,186 in 1955) and 1,017 were girls (839). Of the boys found delinquent, 34.7% were placed on probation under the supervision of the courts and 38.5% of the girls were dealt with in a similar manner. Only about 14% of the boys were sent to training schools compared with almost 33% of the girls.

Juvenile delinquencies ranged from violation of curfew ordinances, among the least serious, to manslaughter, the most serious. Among the delinquencies reported were: theft and having in possession, 3,389 (2,643); breaking and entering, 1,849 (1,522); wilful damage to property, 806 (614); common assault, 115 (71); aggravated assault and wounding, 49 (12); and indecent assault, 26 (39).

Of the cases brought before the courts, the police were the source for 83.9% in 1956, 3.9% were referred by parents or relatives, and the balance of 12.2% were referred by probation officers, schools, social agencies and other sources. (15)

August Shipping Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in August amounted to 19,082,990 tons, comprising loadings at 9,671,874 tons and unloadings at 9,411,116 tons. Cargo destined to foreign ports rose 2.7% in the month to 6,062,494 tons from 5,902,011 a year earlier, but cargo received from foreign ports fell 8.1% to 4,984,558 tons from 5,422,781. Loadings and unloadings in coastwise service were placed at 3,609,380 tons and 4,426,558 tons, respectively. A year ago, unloadings totalled 4,695,775 tons; comparable year-earlier figures for loadings are not available.

Cargo handled in the January-August period amounted to 100,609,525 tons, foreign service accounting for 56,739,355 tons versus 55,649,234 a year earlier and coastwise services for 43,870,170 tons. Comparable year-earlier figures on coastwise services are not available.

Vessels arriving and departing in August numbered 30,671 compared to last year's comparable total of 27,717 and in January-August aggregated 174,800 versus 161,542. Registered net tonnage in the month was 32,065,033 tons against 31,671,720 and in the eight months was 175,982,020 against 179,756,911.

Some 6,110,857 tons of cargo were loaded at Atlantic and lower St. Lawrence River ports in August, 2,200,455 tons at Great Lakes and upper St. Lawrence River ports and 1,360,562 tons at Pacific coast ports. Unloadings were heaviest in the Great Lakes area at 4,708,458 tons followed by Atlantic region ports with 3,879,627 tons and Pacific coast ports with 823,031 tons.

Principal commodities loaded for foreign ports in August included: iron ore, 3,397,282 tons; wheat, 592,723; gypsum, 442,256; pulpwood, 232,860; and newsprint paper, 222,500. Unloadings of bituminous coal at 2,101,548 tons and iron ore at 837,033 tons accounted for more than half of total unloadings. Cargoes of wheat, pulpwood, iron ore and petroleum products recorded the greatest volume in coastal trade. (16)

Railway Carloadings Down Cars of railway revenue freight loaded in Canada in the seven days ended November 21 numbered 76,926, a decline of 8.1% from 1956's comparable total of 83,749. From the beginning of the year to November 21, loadings were down 8% to 3,666,667 cars from 3,984,498 a year earlier. Receipts from connections fell 12.7% in the seven-day period to 29,221 cars from 33,469 and 5.8% in the cumulative period to 1,466,367 cars from 1,556,257.

Commodities reporting smaller loadings in the seven-day period included: coal, 5,702 cars (6,597 a year earlier); iron ore, 1,332 (2,181); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 3,570 (4,760); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,462 (4,026); pulpwood, 1,607 (2,772); and l.c.l. merchandise, 12,519 (14,027). Grain was loaded on more cars at 7,946 versus 7,484, and livestock at 1,960 versus 1,513. (17)

Rubber Consumption Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim --
Down 7% In September was down 7% in September to 18,672,000 pounds from 19,-
 939,000 in the corresponding month last year. Consump-
 tion of natural rubber declined to 7,674,000 pounds from 8,433,000, synthetic
 to 8,301,000 pounds from 8,692,000, and reclaim to 2,698,000 from 2,814,000.

Rubber consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes fell in September to 12,437,000 pounds from 13,508,000 a year earlier, in wire and cable to 602,000 pounds from 754,000, and in "other" products to 3,923,000 pounds from 4,055,000. Larger amounts were used in the production of footwear, rising to 1,711,000 pounds from 1,622,000. (18)

Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Cigarettes Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for
And Cigars Greater in Third Quarter consumption, as indicated by the sale of
 excise revenue stamps, advanced almost
 19% in the third quarter this year to 7,447,766,000 from 6,267,164,000 in
 1956's corresponding period. Withdrawals of cigars increased to 68,093,000
 from 62,422,000, cut tobacco to 4,936,000 pounds from 4,846,000, and raw leaf
 tobacco to 267,000 pounds from 251,000, but plug tobacco fell to 155,000 pounds
 from 253,000 and snuff to 184,000 pounds from 189,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at September 30 dropped to 148,881,326 pounds from the year-earlier total of 157,964,219 pounds. Stocks of flue-cured tobacco declined to 124,519,722 pounds from 133,423,081, dark to 2,260,292 pounds from 2,526,271, cigar to 12,905,874 pounds from 13,220,327, and pipe to 1,440,122 pounds from 1,492,044. Holdings of burley tobacco rose to 6,974,507 pounds from 6,746,927 and other tobaccos to 780,809 pounds from 555,569. (19)

Refrigerators And Freezers Both production and shipments of domestic
 electric refrigerators were smaller in October
 and January-October this year than last, while output and deliveries of in-
 dividual electric home and farm freezers were larger.

Production of refrigerators fell in October to 9,332 units from 18,161, and shipments (domestic and foreign) to 10,432 units from 13,049. Output in the ten months was down to 197,126 units from 267,569, and shipments to 217,562 from 246,543.

October production of home and farm freezers climbed to 2,739 units from 1,352 and deliveries to 1,307 units from 1,162. January-October output advanced to 20,959 units from 10,490 and domestic and foreign shipments to 18,383 units from 10,629. (20)

Paint And Varnish Sales Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufac-
 turers which normally account for all but a small
 part of the national total were valued at \$10,183,000 in September, almost 9%
 larger than last year's like figure of \$9,350,000. This brought total sales
 for the January-September period to \$101,614,000, up 6% from the year-earlier
 total of \$95,615,000. (21)

Rolled Steel Products Shipments of rolled steel products declined 7.7% in September to 288,310 tons from 312,383 in August. Disposition of major shipments in September were: building construction, 62,897 tons (61,276 tons in August); railway operating, 35,220 (38,432); pipes and tubes, 31,974 (45,808); merchant trade products, 29,661 (34,790); wholesalers and warehouses, 26,358 (27,378); container industry, 25,669 (29,812); and machinery and tools, 16,302 (17,370). (22)

Rigid Insulating Board Production of rigid insulating board declined in October to 31,883,444 square feet from 36,353,772 a year earlier and in January-October to 294,487,373 square feet from last year's comparable total of 322,865,992. Month's domestic shipments rose to 32,748,979 square feet from 31,173,256 and export shipments to 1,952,280 square feet from 1,094,574. Ten-month domestic shipments dropped to 262,212,234 square feet from 290,509,977 and exports to 17,655,029 square feet from 21,702,419. (23)

Mineral Wool Batts October production of mineral wool batts rose to 24,400,337 square feet from 23,971,060 a year earlier, but shipments fell to 23,659,321 square feet from 23,955,043. Month's output of granulated and bulk or loose wool dropped to 1,308,177 cubic feet from 1,372,687, but shipments increased to 1,414,979 cubic feet from 1,280,476.

January-October production of batts was down to 180,857,883 square feet from 207,062,976 and shipments to 177,549,757 square feet from 205,766,782. Ten-month output of granulated and bulk or loose wool declined to 8,460,836 cubic feet from 9,297,462 and shipments to 8,458,118 cubic feet from 9,141,726. (24)

Railway Rolling Stock Industry Factory shipments of the 29 establishments (32 in 1955) comprising Canada's railway rolling stock industry totalled a record \$345,516,000 in 1956, a rise of 41% from 1955's \$245,739,000 and 2.1% above 1953's previous peak of \$338,321,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Employees increased to 28,118 from 25,400, salary and wage payments to \$100,729,000 from \$86,257,000, material costs to \$207,028,000 from \$139,475,000, and value added by manufacture to \$134,094,000 from \$102,324,000.

Shipments of railway car wheels increased in value in 1956 to \$6,502,000 from \$4,748,000 in 1955; standard railway cars to \$70,981,000 from \$27,822,000; locomotives to \$78,220,000 from \$59,693,000; tie plates to \$10,104,000 from \$7,272,000; and fish plates or splice bars to \$2,466,000 from \$1,987,000. Value of repairs on freight cars, passenger cars and locomotives climbed to \$83,096,000, and receipts from other custom work and repairs to \$39,553,000 from \$32,147,000. (25)

Floor Tiles Larger amounts of asphalt and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles were produced and shipped in October and the first ten months of this year than last. October's output of asphalt tiles amounted to 2,543,267 square feet (2,527,631 a year earlier), bringing the ten-month total to 19,265,490 square feet (16,858,548). Output of vinyl-asbestos tiles amounted to 2,200,726 square feet in October (1,219,607) and 18,105,316 in the ten months (11,858,652).

Domestic shipments in October: asphalt tiles, 2,070,973 square feet (1,720,852 a year earlier); and vinyl-asbestos, 1,997,529 (1,233,724). Ten-month totals: asphalt tiles, 18,172,644 square feet (16,019,612); and vinyl-asbestos, 16,918,184 square feet (10,961,078). (26)

Industry And Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available in the regular compilations of the Industry and Merchandising Division, and which will appear at a later date in regular publications.

Process Cheese Industry- Gross value of shipments in the process cheese industry in 1956 was \$27,435,000, an increase of 8.5% over the preceding year's \$25,281,000, and material costs rose 9.7% to \$21,931,000 from \$20,004,000. Employment, at 1,091 persons (1,184 in 1955), was 7.9% lower but wage and salary payments were up 3.3% to \$3,514,000 (\$3,401,000). Book value of inventory of goods in process and finished goods at the end of the year, at \$1,615,000, was 2.3% higher than at the beginning of the year.

Process cheese accounted for 68% of the total value of shipments, amounting to 45,465,000 pounds valued at \$18,654,000 (44,552,000 pounds and \$17,471,000 in 1955). Shipments of cream cheese amounted to 2,627,000 pounds valued at \$1,501,000, and the combined value of other products, including salad dressing, sandwich spread and margarine, was \$7,279,000, or 27% of the total.

Cotton Thread- Factory shipments of the cotton thread industry (11 establishments) were valued at \$10,521,000 in 1956 as compared with \$9,862,000 in the preceding year. Employees increased to 955 from 939, salaries and wages to \$2,416,000 from \$2,275,000, material costs to \$5,554,000 from \$5,099,000, and value added by manufacture to \$5,384,000 from \$4,974,000. Shipments of thread were valued at \$10,442,000 versus \$9,832,000.

Excelsior Industry- Establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of excelsior had a factory value of shipments of \$656,600 in 1956 (\$693,900 in 1955). They spent \$237,800 for materials and supplies (\$222,200) and added by manufacture some \$392,800 (\$428,800). Employees numbered 124 (139) and salaries and wages totalled \$271,000 (\$294,400). Shipments of excelsior pads, mats and wrappers were valued at \$212,300 (\$253,200), and bulk excelsior at \$349,900 (\$315,000).

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Sporting Goods- Shipments of sporting goods from all industries in 1956 were valued at \$17,272,000, more than 14% larger than the preceding year's \$15,106,000. Some of the leading items: ice skates, \$2,622,000 (\$1,866,000 in 1955); fishing tackle, \$2,334,000 (\$2,295,000); billiard and bowling supplies, \$1,921,000 (\$1,877,000); hockey sticks, \$1,636,000 (\$1,426,000); golf clubs, \$1,459,000 (\$1,431,000); gloves and mitts, (baseball, hockey, etc.), \$1,392,000 (\$1,114,000); and toboggans, \$520,000 (\$308,000).

Adhesives Industry- Factory shipments by 29 establishments which made glue, mucilage, paste or special adhesive cements as their chief products, were valued at \$12,330,000 in 1956, 13% larger than the preceding year's \$10,909,000. Employees numbered 611 (576 in 1955), salaries and wages totalled \$2,153,000 (\$1,935,000), and material costs were \$5,424,000 (\$5,031,000).

Glazed Floor and Wall Tiles- Glazed floor and wall tiles were shipped to the value of \$2,737,000 in 1956 versus \$2,482,000 in the preceding year and \$1,799,000 in 1954.

Manufacturing Industries Of The Atlantic Provinces 1955 Gross value of factory shipments of the manufacturing industries in the Atlantic Provinces increased 6.2% in 1955 to \$765,167,000 from \$720,462,000 in 1954, all provinces recording gains. Establishments in the four provinces declined to 3,565 from 3,582, but employees rose to 64,782 from 63,384, salaries and wages to \$164,917,000 from \$159,950,000, material costs to \$402,817,000 from \$382,016,000, and value added by manufacture to \$327,473,000 from \$313,323,000.

Factory shipments in Nova Scotia - the leading province of the four - rose to \$331,130,000 in 1955 from \$300,073,000 in the preceding year, followed by New Brunswick with its total climbing to \$294,829,000 from \$287,351,000. Newfoundland had shipments valued at \$115,579,000 versus \$109,568,000 and Prince Edward Island at \$23,629,000 versus \$23,470,000.

Value of factory shipments of the six leading manufacturing industries in Nova Scotia were: fish processing, \$47,212,000 (\$41,414,000); primary iron and steel, \$43,561,000 (\$32,270,000); sawmills, \$23,057,000 (\$17,407,000); pulp and paper, \$21,084,000 (\$20,715,000); shipbuilding, \$20,065,000 (\$21,800,000); and butter and cheese, \$11,423,000 (\$11,553,000).

Factory shipments of Newfoundland's two principal industries were valued as follows in 1955: pulp and paper, \$62,616,000 (\$62,126,000 in 1954); and fish processing, \$17,445,000 (\$13,148,000). Main industries in Prince Edward Island were: butter and cheese, \$4,956,000 (\$5,105,000); and fish processing, \$4,072,000 (\$3,735,000). Largest industries in New Brunswick: pulp and paper, \$94,403,000 (\$88,762,000); sawmills, \$20,752,000 (\$17,510,000); fish processing, \$19,923,000 (\$20,026,000); and miscellaneous food preparations, \$11,431,000 (\$12,098,000). (27)

Population Characteristics By
Census Tracts For Winnipeg

Population of the metropolitan area of Winnipeg increased to 409,121 in 1956 from 354,069 in 1951, a rise of 55,052 or 15.5%. DBS reports in the tenth of a series of census tract bulletins based on the 1956 Census. During the same period, Winnipeg city showed a gain of 19,383 or 8.2% to 255,093 from 235,710, St. Boniface city 2,509 or 9.5% to 28,851 from 26,342, and St. James city 6,941 or 35.5% to 26,502 from 19,561. The remainder of the metropolitan area reported a rise of 26,219 or 36.2% to 98,675 from 72,456.

Of the 48 tracts comprising Winnipeg city, 34 showed population gains. Most of the 14 tracts recording decreases were located in the city's central section. Gains were recorded in the five tracts in St. Boniface city, in all but one of the six tracts in St. James city, and in 25 of the 27 tracts in the remainder of the metropolitan area.

Number of households in the metropolitan area increased to 107,841 in 1956 from 95,982 in 1951, and the number of families to 105,211 from 94,321. Average number of persons per household in 1956 was 3.7 and the average number per family 3.3. In Winnipeg city, number of households was up to 67,798 from 64,629 and the number of families to 66,019 from 63,117. Households in Winnipeg averaged 3.6 persons in 1956 and families 3.2 persons.

Census tracts are statistical units within a city or metropolitan area which have been designed with a view to approximate uniformity in size and population, and such that each is fairly homogeneous with respect to economic status and living conditions. Such areas provide a means for comparison of social and economic factors for sections of an urban community. Tracts have been established in co-operation with local authorities, and in some cases, were delineated by local census tract committees.

Other cities for which census tract data will be released are as follows: Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. Data for St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Regina and Saskatoon were released in earlier reports of the series. (28)

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

- 1 - Price Movements, November, 10¢
- 2 - Estimates of Labour Income, September, 10¢
- 3 - Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, September, 10¢
- 4 - Trade of Canada: Imports For Consumption, August, 20¢
- 5 - Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, August, 10¢
- 6 - M: Electric Power Statistics, September, 10¢
- 7 - M: Iron Ore, October, 10¢
- 8 - M: Asbestos, October, 10¢
- 9 - M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, October, 10¢
- 10 - M: Gold Production, September, 10¢
- 11 - M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products - 9-City Advance, December 1, 10¢
- 12 - M: Oils & Fats, October, 10¢
- 13 - M: Fourth Estimate of Commercial Fruit Production, 1957, 10¢
- 14 - M: Sugar Situation, October, 10¢
- 15 - Juvenile Delinquents, 1956, 25¢
- 16 - M: Shipping Statistics, August, 25¢
- 17 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, November 21, 10¢
- 18 - Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, September, 25¢
- 19 - Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, September, 25¢
- 20 - M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, October, 10¢
- 21 - M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacqers, September, 10¢
- 22 - Primary Iron & Steel, September, 25¢
- 23 - M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, October, 10¢
- 24 - M: Mineral Wool, October, 10¢
- 25 - Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1956, 25¢
- 26 - M: Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, October, 10¢
- 27 - Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Section B, Atlantic Provinces, 1955, 50¢
- 28 - 1956 Census: Population - Characteristics by Census Tracts, Bulletin 4-11, Winnipeg, 25¢
- - Labour Force (E & F), October, 25¢ each -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated November 22
- - Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, September, 50¢
- - Fisheries Statistics of Canada: Prince Edward Island, 1956, 25¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated October 11

M: Memorandum

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