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

Food & Agriculture: Wheat and flour shipments of the four major exporting countries were a fifth lower in the first quarter of this crop year than in the 1956-57 year, with the Canadian share down less than that of the others. At November 1 the supplies in these countries were 10% less than a year earlier ... Canadian milk production to the end of November was 1.5% greater than in 1956 ... Fluid milk sales from January to October were 3% larger than the previous year. (Pages 2-3)

Foreign Trade: Domestic exports in October were down 11% in value from a year earlier, lowering the ten-month total to a value only slightly above the previous year's. Geographically, the month's decline was nearly general for main areas; commodity-wise, it included some of the major export commodities. (Pages 4-5)

Industrial Production: Measured by the Bureau's index, Canada's total industrial production during October this year was 3.6% lower than last year, with manufacturing output down nearly 5% and electricity and gas output off 2% but mining production up a bit more than 1%. With this decline, total production for the first ten months was slightly under 1% greater than for the corresponding 1956 period, with a slight decline in manufacturing and increases in mining, electricity and gas. (Page 6)

Mining: Gold production showed an 8% gain in October to bring the year's cumulative output slightly above last year's. Copper and nickel output both rose in the month, while lead and zinc continued lower. (Pages 6-7)

Manufacturing: Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles were down over 20% in November, 11.5% in eleven months from last year. November and October figures show increases this year in cumulative shipments or sales of paints and decreases for gypsum products, concrete products, asphalt shingles, hard board, and cast iron pipes and fittings. Sales of most clay products used in building were lower to the end of September. (Pages 8-10)

Merchandising: Wholesale sales dropped off 5% in October, leaving cumulative sales for the ten months 2% above 1956 at an estimated \$6,525,488,000. Biggest declines in the month were in farm machinery, industrial and transportation equipment, meat and dairy products, clothing and furnishings. Substantial gains were recorded for drugs, fresh fruits and vegetables. (Page 13)

Education: Students attending Canadian universities and colleges spent \$1,215 on the average in fees, living and other expenses during the 1956-57 college year, the average amount ranging from \$902 in the classical colleges to \$1,734 in the medical faculties. (Page 15)

World Wheat Supplies Smaller Supplies of wheat remaining on or about November 1 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years were some 10% smaller than a year earlier at 2,107.2 million bushels versus 2,342.0 million, according to the November issue of the "Wheat Review". Supplies were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets (in millions): United States, 1,114.2 bushels (1,290.8); Canada, 864.0 (904.6); Argentina, 79.9 (50.6); and Australia, 49.1 (96.0).

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries for the first quarter (August-October) of the current Canadian crop year, at 211.7 million bushels, were about 20% below total shipments of 265.0 million during the comparable quarter of 1956-57.

All four countries shared in the decline in exports but the percentage decrease in Canadian shipments was less than for any of the other three countries concerned. Exports by countries in the four months: United States, 92.8 million bushels (118.8 a year earlier); Canada, 72.5 (81.1); Argentina, 21.5 (24.2); and Australia, 24.9 (40.9).

Canada's share of the total shipments from the four countries during August-October this year amounted to 34.2% compared with 30.6% in the comparable quarter of 1956. (1)

Overseas Export Clearances Of Wheat Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ending December 4 amounted to 5,844,000 bushels, little changed from last year's corresponding total of 5,860,000 bushels. August 1 - December 4 clearances were 4.8% smaller than a year earlier at 91,719,000 bushels versus 96,356,000. Marketings by Prairie farmers were larger in the week at 9,638,000 bushels versus 8,497,000, but smaller in the cumulative period at 86,072,000 bushels against 110,662,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions at December 4 totalled 367,696,000 bushels, some 4.1% larger than last year's comparable total of 353,194,000 bushels. (2)

Milk Production Up Canada's milk production (excluding Newfoundland) in November was estimated at 1,223,000,000 pounds, up 8.4% from 8.4% In November last year's comparable total, resulting in a rise of 1.5% in the January-November period to 16,426,000,000 pounds compared to 1956's corresponding total.

Milk production in October increased 6.5% to 1,544,060,000 pounds from 1,450,199,000 a year earlier, output rising in all provinces except New Brunswick. Totals were (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 18,701 pounds (17,638 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 35,192 (34,974); New Brunswick, 39,560 (40,910); Quebec, 593,122 (561,810); Ontario, 491,969 (451,440); Manitoba, 82,622 (76,910); Saskatchewan, 103,534 (94,845); Alberta, 109,530 (108,578); and British Columbia, 59,089 (52,369). (3)

Fluid Milk Sales Up In
October And Ten Months

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed in terms of milk, were larger in October and January-October this year than last, DBS reports. Month's sales were up 1% to 485,944,000 pounds and ten-month sales 3% to 4,758,381,000 pounds.

January-October sales were larger this year than last in all provinces except Prince Edward Island. Gains were: Nova Scotia, 161,753,000 pounds (2%); New Brunswick, 134,128,000 (2%); Quebec, 1,776,299,000 (2%); Ontario, 1,611,215,000 (5%); Manitoba, 203,800,000 (1%); Saskatchewan, 229,794,000 (3%); Alberta, 263,823,000 (4%); and British Columbia, 255,521,000 (4%). Sales in Prince Edward Island were down 4% to 21,983,000 pounds. (4)

9-City Creamery Butter Stocks
4.9% Smaller At December 19

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at December 19 totalled 44,617,000 pounds, down 4.9% from December 12 holdings of 46,935,000 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. December 19 stocks were smaller in all cities than a week earlier. Totals were: Quebec, 4,426,000 pounds (4,760,000 a week earlier); Montreal, 26,557,000 (27,422,000); Toronto, 2,015,000 (2,098,000); Winnipeg, 5,045,000 (5,475,000); Regina, 472,000 (563,000); Saskatoon, 654,000 (696,000); Edmonton, 1,858,000 (2,203,000); Calgary, 1,352,000 (1,454,000); and Vancouver, 2,238,000 (2,264,000).

Less Fish In Cold Storage

Cold storage holdings of fish at November 30 amounted to 63,727,000 pounds, down 23% from 1956's comparable total of 83,214,000 pounds, DBS reports. Stocks of frozen fresh fish declined 23.5% to 61,143,000 pounds versus 79,887,000 and frozen smoked 22% to 2,584,000 pounds against 3,327,000.

November 30 stocks were smaller for all species this year than last. Totals were: cod, 11,716,000 pounds (14,673,000 a year ago); haddock, 2,072,000 (3,363,000); halibut, 10,308,000 (11,651,000); salmon, 7,317,000 (11,106,000); sea herring, 1,425,000 (1,500,000); "other" seafish, 22,679,000 (31,647,000); and inland fish, 8,210,000 (9,274,000). (5)

FORESTRY

Sawn Lumber Production
In October & 10 Months

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia declined 9.9% in October to 391,259,000 feet from last year's corresponding total of 434,054,000, lowering January-October output 11.5% to 3,713,607,000 feet from 1956's comparable total of 4,193,966,000, according to advance DBS figures. Month's output in the other provinces (excluding ties) dropped nearly 31% to 132,078,000 feet from 190,369,000, making a ten-month total of 2,406,687,000 feet, some 12.5% below the year-earlier figure of 2,749,626,000. (5a)

Production in October for the other provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 691,000 feet (580,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 15,002,000 (24,166,000); New Brunswick, 12,890,000 (18,844,000); Quebec, 65,737,000 (84,698,000); Ontario, 34,088,000 (56,660,000); Manitoba, 700,000 (1,460,000); Saskatchewan, 100,000 (384,000); and Alberta, 2,870,000 (3,577,000).

Domestic Exports Fell 11% In October,
But Little Changed In 10-Month Period

Canada's domestic exports fell 11% in October to \$398,100,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$449,100,000, DBS reports in its regular monthly summary. The month's decline brought January-October exports to \$3,967,900,000, practically unchanged from last year's \$3,967,300,000. Besides October, there were smaller exports than in 1956 in February, April and June but larger values for the other months.

Among major commodities, there were smaller values in October for wheat and other grains, fish and fishery products, planks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint paper, iron ore, aluminum, copper, and crude petroleum, but larger values for cattle, nickel, uranium ores and concentrates, and asbestos. With the chief exceptions of increases for newsprint paper, iron ore, aluminum and crude petroleum, some trends among major commodities were in similar direction in the 10-month period as in October.

Geographically, October's values were larger than a year earlier for Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom but smaller for other countries. In the January-October period the totals were larger than in 1956 for the United States, Latin American countries, and "other" foreign countries, but smaller for the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, and Europe.

Exports to the United States dropped 9% in October to \$253,134,000 from \$279,659,000 a year earlier but the 10-month total rose to \$2,376,268,000 from \$2,350,676,000. Declines were common to all groups except animals and animal products in October, and to all groups except agricultural and vegetable products, fibres and textiles, wood and paper, and chemicals in the 10 months.

Shipments to the United Kingdom fell 18% in October to \$55,266,000 from \$66,952,000 in the corresponding month last year, and 9% in the cumulative period to \$599,748,000 from \$654,926,000. All groups except fibres and textiles, wood and paper, and chemicals were lower in value in October, and 10-month totals were larger for the same groups plus iron and products and miscellaneous. Other groups were down, particularly agricultural and vegetable products and non-ferrous metals and products.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth rose in October to \$19,390,000 from \$17,188,000 a year earlier but the January-October total fell to \$184,917,000 from \$202,594,000. Larger shipments to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, India and New Zealand accounted for a large part of the October increase. In the 10-month period there were increased values for Jamaica and Australia but decreased values for Trinidad and Tobago, Union of South Africa and India.

Exports to Latin American countries fell in October to \$15,095,000 from \$20,518,000 a year earlier but January-October exports rose to \$183,874,000 from \$144,226,000. Both October and 10-month exports were larger to Brazil and Venezuela but smaller to Colombia and Peru. Totals were smaller in October but larger in the cumulative period for Argentina, Cuba, Mexico and Panama.

MORE

Shipments were smaller to European countries both in October and the January-October period. With a large drop in exports to Germany, the month's total fell to \$38,210,000 from \$46,461,000, while the cumulative total declined only slightly to \$434,878,000 from \$447,719,000 with higher exports to Germany and some other countries earlier in the year. Both October and 10-month values were smaller than a year earlier for Belgium and Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland, but larger for Italy and the Netherlands.

Exports to all other countries were smaller in October at \$15,082,000 versus \$16,949,000 a year earlier but larger in the January-October period at \$171,567,000 versus \$152,134,000. Shipments were smaller to Japan in October but larger in the cumulative period. (6)

The following table shows the value of Canada's 20 leading commodity exports in October and the January-October period, ranked according to size in the 10 months, with comparative data for 1956:

	October		January-October	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Newsprint paper	\$64,702	\$59,017	\$589,651	\$605,400
Wheat	41,487	23,599	440,762	302,333
Wood pulp	29,423	25,157	259,294	250,438
Planks & boards	29,732	25,780	281,296	235,579
Nickel	15,445	18,172	183,970	205,413
Aluminum & products	21,888	11,010	179,151	183,919
Copper & products	15,424	10,748	168,000	142,765
Iron ore	24,814	20,867	126,039	138,904
Petroleum, crude	11,663	8,421	84,164	125,642
Fish & fishery products	16,277	13,675	110,940	110,204
Uranium ores & concentrates ...	3,938	13,852	36,732	94,959
Asbestos & products	8,510	12,379	83,888	89,466
Grains, other than wheat	16,155	11,056	99,136	79,261
Seeds	4,066	4,884	43,039	73,817
Zinc & products	7,253	4,794	59,322	54,763
Alcoholic beverages	11,324	8,427	54,982	53,301
Wheat flour	6,211	6,167	60,125	49,338
Machinery, except farm	6,072	4,495	38,860	45,928
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets .	2,687	4,854	16,820	33,271
Cattle.....	1,014	8,818	10,245	27,950

TRANSPORTATION

Fewer Passengers Carried On Intercity And Rural Bus Systems In October

Number of passengers carried on inter-city and rural bus systems declined 7.2% in October to 4,648,096 from 5,007,245 in October last year and 1.8% in January-October to 49,617,192 from 50,534,163 a year earlier. Month's revenue was down 2.7% to \$3,319,412 from \$3,411,791, but was up 4.8% in the ten months to \$36,239,453 from \$34,571,275. (7)

Index Lower In October Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production fell 1.2% in October to 278.4 from September's revised figure of 281.8. The adjusted mining index dropped 4.1% to 279.0 from 291.0 (revised), while the adjusted index of manufacturing fell slightly less than 1% to 274.8 from 277.3 (revised). The durables component rose fractionally to 321.9 from 321.0 (revised), but non-durables declined 1.8% to 244.7 from 249.3 (revised). The adjusted sub-index for electricity and gas rose over 2% to 313.2 from 306.7 in September.

The unadjusted index of industrial production stood at 289.9 in October, according to preliminary figures, 3.6% below the October 1956 index of 300.7. The manufacturing component of the total index was down 4.8% at 282.7, from the previous October index of 297.1. The index of mining production, however, rose 1.1% to 311.9, but the sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas declined 2.1% to 312.9 from 319.5 in October 1956.

For the first ten months of 1957, the index of industrial production averaged 286.1, 0.9% above the corresponding 1956 average of 283.5. The manufacturing index dropped 0.7% to 283.6 from 285.7 in the ten-month comparison. The non-durables component advanced 1.7% to 249.6, but the durables index declined 3.4% to 336.7 as compared with 348.5. The mining index advanced 7.9% to 291.4 from 270.1. The sub-index for electricity and gas rose 3.1% to 299.9 from 290.9.

October's index of non-durable manufactures was 253.8, 1% below the corresponding October 1956 index of 256.4. Production of foods and beverages rose nearly 5% and the output of tobacco products by 4%. Activity in the chemicals industry showed a gain of over 2%. Production of textiles declined nearly 11% and output in the rubber products and printing and publishing groups fell 8% and 7%, respectively. Production in the paper products and clothing industries showed smaller declines.

In the durable manufactures field, the composite index stood at 328.0 in October, 9% below the October 1956 index of 360.8. Volume of output in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus groups showed 12% declines from the previous October, and production of transportation equipment fell 10.5%. Output of wood products and non-ferrous metal products declined roughly 9% and 8%, respectively.

MINING

Output Of Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper And Nickel In October And Ten Months

More silver, copper and nickel but less lead and zinc were produced in October this year than last, but output of all except nickel was smaller in January-October compared to a year ago. Month's totals were: silver, 2,771,485 fine ounces (2,436,998 a year earlier); lead, 14,076 tons (16,901); zinc, 33,702 tons (35,615); copper, 31,113 tons (29,847); and nickel, 15,582 tons (14,742). Ten-month totals: silver, 23,122,004 fine ounces (23,521,221 a year ago); lead, 150,347 tons (157,963); zinc, 329,296 tons (357,970); copper, 285,410 tons (294,745); and nickel, 158,705 tons (148,656). (8 & 9)

Gold Production Greater In October & Ten Months Gold production in Canada rose 8% in October to 397,699 fine ounces from 368,385 a year earlier, boosting January-October output 0.6% to 3,676,274 fine ounces from 3,652,541 in last year's like period. Gains were common to all areas except Northwest Territories in the month and to all except Quebec, Prairies and Northwest Territories in the ten months.

January-October production: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 8,462 fine ounces (8,003 a year ago); Quebec, 841,756 (872,337); Ontario, 2,127,581 (2,087,054); Prairie Provinces, 164,058 (167,802); British Columbia, 187,725 (166,619); Yukon, 60,868 (60,517); and Northwest Territories, 284,819 (290,203). (10)

Net Value Of Products Shipped By Mineral Industry Rose 15% To New Record In 1956 Net value of products shipped by Canada's mineral industry reached a record total of \$1,837,737,000 in 1956, nearly 15% above the preceding year's \$1,600,314,000, DES reports. Number of mines, wells, quarries and pits increased to 26,937 from 24,115, employees to 142,560 from 133,636, salaries and wages to \$566,048,000 from \$502,596,000, and costs of process supplies, fuel, electricity, freight and smelter charges to \$1,231,658,000 from \$1,068,228,000.

Shipments of products by the metal mining group rose in net value to \$1,020,229,000 from \$909,933,000, major increases being recorded for smelting and refining of iron, and nickel-copper, and decreases for gold quartz and copper-gold-silver. In the non-metals group the net advanced to \$122,414,000 from \$112,872,000, due mainly to increases in asbestos, feldspar and quartz, peat, salt and miscellaneous non-metals.

The fuels group rose in net value to \$482,704,000 from \$388,519,000, a sharp gain in petroleum combined with a small increase in coal more than counterbalancing a decrease for natural gas. Structural materials increased in net value to \$212,390,000 from \$188,991,000, increases in clay products, cement, sand and gravel, and stone, more than offsetting a decrease for lime. (11)

S T O R A G E

Warehousing In 1956 Revenues of 227 warehousing establishments in 1956 amounted to \$48,870,000, up 22% from 1955's total of \$40,052,000 for 195 establishments, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Storage revenues rose to \$15,759,000 from \$13,423,000 in the preceding year and cartage revenues to \$18,973,000 from \$15,470,000. Total operating expenses climbed nearly 22% to \$43,799,000 from \$36,014,000.

Net occupiable storage space for household goods increased to 31,198,000 cubic feet from 24,148,000 in 1955, merchandise to 48,750,000 cubic feet from 43,416,000, and cold storage to 28,325,000 cubic feet from 22,802,000. Storage space occupied at December 1, 1956 by household goods totalled 24,289,000 cubic feet (77.9% of the total net occupiable space); merchandise storage, 40,663,000 cubic feet (83.4%); and cold storage, 21,070,000 cubic feet (74.4%).

These establishments had motor vehicle equipment comprising 1,850 trucks (1,595 in 1955), and 77 trailers (92). There were 633 tractors (432) and 654 semi-trailer units (474). (12)

Fewer Motor Vehicles Shipped
In November And Eleven Months

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles for sale in Canada or for export were smaller in November and January-November this year than last, DBS reports. Month's shipments fell nearly 20.5% to 34,363 units from 43,181 a year earlier, passenger car shipments dropping to 29,174 from 35,674 and commercial vehicles to 5,189 from 7,507. Eleven-month shipments declined almost 11.5% to 375,165 from 423,646, passenger cars falling to 308,812 from 334,383 and commercial vehicles to 66,353 from 89,263. (13)

Records Set By Motor Vehicle
Manufacturing Plants In 1956

Value of shipments from Canada's motor vehicle manufacturing plants reached a record total of \$988,143,000 in 1956, nearly 9% above 1955's \$907,411,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Records were also set in the number of employees at 35,099 versus 33,429, salaries and wages at \$149,948,000 versus \$134,662,000, and material costs at \$697,300,000 versus \$631,181,000. Number of plants in the industry rose in 1956 to 16 from 15.

Shipments of motor vehicles increased both in number and value in 1956 from the preceding year and totalled 467,864 units valued at \$836,748,000 versus 453,597 units valued at \$754,139,000 in the preceding year. Passenger car shipments eased slightly to 374,312 units from 375,028 but the value rose to \$646,524,000 from \$610,683,000.

Truck and bus shipments rose to 93,552 units valued at \$190,225,000 from 78,569 units valued at \$143,456,000. Repair parts and accessories were shipped to the value of \$51,633,000 versus \$47,385,000, and all other products were worth \$99,762,000 versus \$105,887,000. (14)

Shipments Of Gypsum Products Up
In November; Down In 11 Months

Shipments of gypsum products were greater in November but smaller in January-November this year than last. Month's shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile were up to 56,729,149 square feet from 53,324,716 a year earlier, but eleven-month shipments were down to 605,344,183 square feet from 650,664,037. Shipments of gypsum plasters were larger in the month at 23,006 tons versus 22,332, but smaller in the eleven months at 253,143 tons against 278,159. End-of-November stocks of wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile were up to 23,653,778 square feet from 21,430,457, and gypsum plasters to 2,404 tons versus 1,754. (15)

Shipments Of Concrete
Products In October

Shipments of concrete brick rose in October to 10,571,667 from 9,777,449 a year earlier and concrete blocks (gravel, cinder and other aggregates) to 11,467,617 from 11,141,528, but chimney blocks fell to 99,868 from 113,942, drain, sewer and water pipe and culvert tile to 59,167 tons from 121,351, and ready-mixed concrete to 577,884 cubic yards from 639,483.

January-October shipments were smaller for all products this year than last. Totals were: brick, 78,665,332 (93,741,290 a year earlier); blocks, 88,627,381 (94,219,428); chimney blocks, 736,006 (745,682); cement pipe and culvert tile, 395,977 tons (491,296); and ready-mixed concrete, 4,147,609 cubic yards (4,292,012). (16)

Shipments Of Warm Air
Furnaces Down In October

Value of factory shipments of warm air furnaces in October was down to \$3,653,500 from \$3,956,800 a year earlier, according to DBS. Shipments of solid fuel cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters fell to \$291,000 from \$416,200, gas combination stoves and ranges to \$198,800 from \$399,600, gas cooking stoves and ranges (not combinations) to \$434,100 from \$437,000, domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges to \$2,621,100 from \$3,160,200, and fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves, ranges, heating stoves and space heaters to \$529,700 from \$722,100. Shipments of gas heating stoves and space heaters rose to \$61,700 from \$14,800 (17)

Shipments Of Asphalt
Shingles 1.9% Smaller

Shipments of asphalt shingles declined 1.9% in October to 242,102 squares from 246,820 a year earlier, smooth-surfaced roll roofing 13.6% to 96,573 squares from 111,784, mineral-surfaced roll roofing 5.3% to 66,642 squares from 70,405, roll-type sidings 6.7% to 18,799 squares from 20,139, and tar and asphalt felts 6% to 5,915 tons from 6,295.

January-October shipments of asphalt shingles were down 10.6% to 2,261,580 squares from 2,528,578 a year earlier, smooth-surfaced roll roofing 10.4% to 825,151 squares from 920,552, roll-type sidings 0.1% to 177,512 squares from 177,572, and tar and asphalt felts 9.8% to 45,416 tons from 50,368. Shipments of mineral-surfaced roll roofing increased 2.9% to 684,810 squares from 665,777. (18)

Sales Of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers
Greater In October And Ten Months

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by Canadian producers, which normally account for 96% of total sales, climbed 4.3% in October to \$10,314,000 from \$9,889,000 a year earlier, trade sales rising to \$6,144,000 from \$5,956,000 and industrial sales to \$4,170,000 from \$3,934,000. January-October sales were up 6.1% to \$111,927,000 from \$105,505,000 a year ago, trade sales climbing to \$71,216,000 from \$66,224,000 and industrial sales to \$40,711,000 from \$39,281,000. (19)

Output Of Refined Petroleum
Products Down 0.8% In August

Production of refined petroleum products was down slightly (0.8%) in August to 21,735,527 barrels from 21,903,145 a year earlier. Refineries used more crude oil in the month at 21,578,849 barrels versus 21,551,150, but received less crude at 21,876,814 barrels against 22,276,271. Receipts comprised 11,574,401 barrels of domestic crude versus 11,339,684 and 10,302,413 barrels of imported crude versus 10,936,587.

Net sales of liquid petroleum fuels in August were: naphtha specialties, 119,494 barrels (105,473 a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 374,974 (376,671); motor gasoline 9,295,995 (8,799,547); aviation turbine fuel, 278,099 (289,364); tractor fuel, kerosene and stove oil, 593,068 (889,402); diesel fuel, 1,953,228 (1,813,401); light fuel oil, 1,127,705 (1,182,280); and heavy fuel oil, 3,923,373 (4,657,653). (20)

Sales Of Products Made From Canadian Clays Down In September & Nine Months

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays dropped 2.2% in September to \$3,480,000 from \$3,557,000 a

year earlier and 8.5% in January-September to \$26,026,000 from \$28,448,000. Sales were smaller than a year earlier in both periods for building brick, structural tile, and sewer pipe, but larger for pottery and "other" clay products. Sales of drain tile and fireclay blocks and shapes were larger in the month but smaller in the nine months.

January-September sales: building brick, \$16,774,000 (\$18,597,000 a year earlier); structural tile, \$2,636,000 (\$2,768,000); drain tile, \$1,877,000 (\$1,914,000); sewer pipe, \$2,577,000 (\$3,440,000); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$286,000 (\$380,000); pottery, \$429,000 (\$372,000); and "other" clay products, \$1,447,000 (\$976,000). (21)

Production & Shipments Of Hard Board

Production, domestic shipments and export shipments of hard board were larger

in November than in the corresponding month last year. In the January-November period both production and domestic shipments were smaller than a year earlier but export shipments were larger. November totals: production, 22,463,704 square feet (15,338,804 a year earlier); domestic shipments, 13,043,668 (12,104,205); and export shipments, 7,279,816 (2,565,930). Eleven-month totals: production, 221,236,363 square feet (227,165,806); domestic shipments, 142,286,457 (143,193,031); and export shipments, 79,121,860 (71,183,872). (22)

Shipments Of Castings, Pipes & Fittings

Smaller quantities of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings were

shipped in October and the first 10 months of this year than last, DBS reports. The month's total was 54,888 tons versus 64,171, bringing cumulative shipments to 512,727 tons versus 577,730. (23)

Production Of Cattle Sole Leather Up But Deliveries Down In October

Production of cattle sole leather in October was up to 1,215,437 pounds from 1,134,905 a year earlier and calf and kip upper

leather to 935,077 square feet from 802,382, but that of cattle upper leather was down to 5,779,094 square feet from 5,845,346. Month's deliveries of cattle sole leather fell to 1,181,654 pounds from 1,293,440, but shipments of cattle upper leather rose to 5,594,115 square feet from 5,494,544 and calf and kip upper leather to 962,416 square feet from 782,248.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers at October 31 were smaller this year than last for cattle hides, calf and kip skins and goat and kid skins, but larger for sheep and lamb skins and horse hides. Totals were: cattle hides, 514,211 (555,144 a year earlier); calf and kip skins, 523,296 (589,128); goat and kid skins, 38,090 (56,309); sheep and lamb skins, 51,382 dozen (36,956); and horse hides, 13,276 (11,568). (24)

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.

Broom, Brush & Mop Industry- Factory shipments by 104 establishments in the broom, brush and mop industry in 1956 were valued at \$18,642,000 (\$17,300,000 in the preceding year). They employed 2,103 persons (2,113), paid \$5,397,000 in salaries and wages (\$5,104,000), and spent \$8,609,000 for materials and supplies (\$7,823,000).

Shipments of some chief products: corn brooms, \$3,006,000 (\$2,789,000 in 1955); paint brushes, \$4,138,000 (\$4,110,000); hair brushes, \$718,000 (\$811,000); fibre brooms, \$662,000 (\$526,000); brushes for industrial use, \$1,652,000 (\$1,363,000); brushes for household use, \$1,567,000 (\$1,424,000); tooth brushes, \$437,000 (\$771,000); and cosmetic brushes, \$397,000 (\$339,000).

Umbrellas- Nine factories engaged chiefly in the manufacture of umbrellas had a factory value of shipments in 1956 of \$1,071,000 (\$1,315,000 in 1955). They employed 138 persons (167), paid \$284,100 in salaries and wages (\$347,800), and spent \$609,700 for materials and supplies (\$713,800). In 1956 there were 38,000 dozen umbrellas shipped to the value of \$1,050,000 versus 45,300 dozen valued at \$1,289,800.

Orthopaedic & Surgical Appliances- Orthopaedic and surgical appliances were shipped to the value of \$2,737,000 from 36 establishments in 1956 versus \$1,911,000 in the preceding year. Some main products: artificial limbs, \$306,900 (\$264,300 in 1955); trusses, \$184,200 (\$181,800); arch supports, \$92,900 (\$136,500); surgical belts, \$946,200 (\$915,700); orthopaedic corsets, \$109,900 (\$87,900); elastic stockings, \$145,800 (\$121,800); and spinal and other braces, \$240,600 (\$138,700).

Aircraft Industry- Factory shipments from 52 plants comprising Canada's aircraft and parts industry in 1956 were valued at \$354,510,000, virtually unchanged from the preceding year's \$354,315,000. Workers in these plants numbered 35,563 (33,036 in 1955) and they were paid \$146,428,000 in salaries and wages (\$130,269,000). Material costs were \$138,156,000 (\$140,831,000).

Shipbuilding Industry- Value of production from Canadian shipyards amounted to \$147,199,000 in 1956, up 10% from the preceding year's \$133,837,000. There were 67 plants in operation during the year (70 in 1955). They employed 17,782 persons (16,829) and paid \$64,686,000 in salaries and wages (\$56,168,000). Material costs were \$54,131,000 versus \$47,335,000.

Medicinals & Pharmaceuticals- Factory shipments from 212 plants engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities were valued at a record \$122,592,000 in 1956 versus \$108,122,000 in the preceding year. They employed 7,801 persons (7,629 in 1955), paid \$25,953,000 in salaries and wages (\$23,937,000), and spent \$38,009,000 for materials and supplies (\$33,820,000).

Coal Tar Distillation Industry Value of products shipped from 11 establishments comprising the coal tar distillation industry in 1956 grossed \$13,221,000, up 11% from the preceding year's \$11,893,000. Some major products of the industry: pitch, \$5,657,044 (\$4,679,193 in 1955); creosote oil, \$2,613,026 (\$2,804,106); and refined tar, \$809,979 (\$733,231). Other products, including phenols, cresols, cresylic acid, zyleneols, phthalic anhydride, coal tar paints, pitch coke, tar and asphalt cements, disinfectants and asphalt saturants, were valued at \$4,141,143 (\$3,676,282 in 1955). (25)

L A B O U R

Industrial Employment Index Canada's industrial employment index stood at
Slightly Lower At October 1 126.8 at the beginning of October down 0.6% from 127.6 a month earlier but narrowly above last year's corresponding figure of 125.9. The falling-off in the month was at variance with the slight improvement usually recorded at October 1.

Payroll disbursements were down insignificantly, the composite index standing at 204.1 as compared with 204.2 a month earlier, the highest on record. The latest figure was 4.9% higher than in the same period last year. Average weekly wages and salaries reached a new peak at \$68.85 as compared with \$68.48 a month earlier and \$66.07 a year ago.

For the most part, the changes indicated in the month in the main industrial divisions followed the seasonal trends. Staffs and weekly payrolls rose moderately in logging, trade and finance, insurance and real estate, while average earnings were somewhat lower. In manufacturing, a small decline in employment, extending to both major components, was accompanied by a slight increase in wage and salary payments, due in large part to a rather longer work-week and higher earnings in the durable goods sector. Payrolls in non-durable goods industries generally were somewhat lower, but in this group, as in the heavy manufacturing division, average earnings mounted. Employment and disbursements were reduced in mining, public utility operation, construction, transportation, storage and communication and in the service industries.

There was a moderate increase in employment in Quebec as compared with a month earlier, due in the main to seasonal activity in forestry work, with resumption in operations in plants that had been strike-bound for several months also an important factor. The other provinces reported lessened industrial activity. Except in the Atlantic Provinces, employment continued at a higher level than in the corresponding period in 1956.

For the most part, the general changes in the metropolitan areas were rather small. The exception was Oshawa, where a substantial reduction in factory employment was largely due to changeover to production of new model cars. The trend in the month was upward in about a third of the communities. In the 12-month comparison, 20 centres reported improvement in employment, and payrolls rose in 28. (26)

Wholesale Sales Down 5% In October; Up 5% In 10 Months

Sales of Canadian wholesalers declined 5% in October to an estimated \$656,837,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$693,946,000, but January-October sales rose 2% to \$6,525,488,000 from \$6,414,197,000 a year earlier.

October sales were smaller than a year earlier for 13 of the 17 specified groups as well as the "all other" group, ranging from 0.1% for automotive parts and accessories to 39% for farm machinery. Sales of wholesalers of industrial and transportation equipment and supplies fell 22.2%, meat and dairy products 18.4%, and clothing and furnishings 13.2%. Sales of drugs and drug sundries rose 18.3%, fresh fruits and vegetables 6.7%, tobacco and confectionery 5.1%, and construction materials and supplies 3.9%.

January-October sales were up in 10 of the specified groups. Increases ranged from 0.2% for household electrical appliances to 9.9% for groceries and food specialties. Sales of wholesalers of tobacco and confectionery rose 8.5%, drugs and drug sundries 6.1%, and footwear 5.1%. Largest among the decreases were: farm machinery 16.9%, construction materials and supplies 4%, and meat and dairy products 3%. (27)

Retail Chain Store Sales Reached New Peak In 1956

Retail chain store sales increased 12.5% in 1956 to a record high of \$2,647,055,000 from 1955's previous peak total of \$2,353,955,000, according to the Bureau's annual report on retail chain stores. Number of chains was up to 499 from 496, and average number of stores to 8,559 from 4,274. Average sales per store were up 8.7% to \$309,000 from \$285,000.

Salaries and wages paid to store employees climbed 10.8% to \$221,136,000 from \$199,611,000, accounts outstanding at year end 12.6% to \$143,357,000 from \$127,362,000. End-of-year stocks in stores and warehouses were 13.2% greater in value at \$304,575,000 versus \$268,953,000.

In the major kinds of businesses, all chains except meat markets reported greater sales in 1956 than in 1955. Larger increases were: 14.8% in furniture stores; 13.9% in grocery and combination stores (largest of the chains); 13.1% in household appliance, radio and music stores; 12.7% in drug stores; and 11.2% in shoe stores. Hardware stores with a 68% gain in the maximum number of outlets, reported a rise of 86% in sales.

Value of sales by trades was as follows (1955 totals in brackets): grocery and combination stores, \$1,096,330,000 (\$962,833,000); meat markets, \$7,730,000 (\$7,960,000); variety stores, \$229,307,000 (\$207,831,000); men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (including custom tailors), \$28,866,000 (\$27,037,000); family clothing stores, \$36,347,000 (\$33,418,000); women's apparel and accessories stores, \$67,269,000 (\$61,897,000); shoe stores, \$53,433,000 (\$48,054,000); hardware stores, \$37,019,000 (\$19,906,000); lumber and building material dealers, \$99,862,000 (\$91,634,000); furniture stores, \$54,665,000 (\$47,625,000); household appliance, radio and music stores, \$77,747,000 (\$68,740,000); restaurants, \$36,375,000 (\$34,602,000); drug stores, \$41,299,000 (\$36,660,000); and tobacco stores and stands, \$15,870,000 (\$15,411,000).

MORE

Provincial sales totals in order of size for 1956 were (1955 totals in brackets): Ontario, \$1,230,388,000 (\$1,096,030,000); Quebec, \$540,628,000 (\$488,374,000); British Columbia, \$289,846,000 (\$237,734,000); Alberta, \$182,111,000 (\$160,909,000); Saskatchewan, \$111,353,000 (\$102,129,000); Manitoba, \$100,591,000 (\$94,235,000); Nova Scotia, \$90,415,000 (\$82,676,000); New Brunswick, \$74,490,000 (\$68,459,000); Newfoundland, \$15,267,000 (\$12,982,000); Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$6,925,000 (\$5,835,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$5,041,000 (\$4,593,000). (28)

POPULATION

Population Characteristics By Census Tracts For Vancouver

Population of the metropolitan area of Vancouver increased to 665,017 in 1956 from 561,960 in 1951, a gain of 103,057 or 18.3%, according to the thirteenth in a series of Census tract reports based on the 1956 Census. During the same period, the population of Vancouver City climbed to 365,844 from 344,833, a rise of 21,011 or 6.1%, and New Westminster City to 31,665 from 28,639, up 3,026 or 10.6%.

Of the 48 tracts comprising Vancouver City, 38 recorded gains in population. Increases were shown for all of the 24 tracts in Burnaby and Surrey municipalities, in four of the five tracts in New Westminster City, in five of the six tracts in Richmond municipality and in all but three of the remaining 23 tracts in the metropolitan area.

Households in the metropolitan area numbered 192,004 in 1956 and families 171,296, with an average of 3.3 persons for both households and families. Number of households in Vancouver City was 108,953, with an average of 3.2 persons, and families 94,467, with an average of 3.1 persons. New Westminster City households totalled 8,874 and averaged 3.2 persons, and families aggregated 7,711 with an average of 3.3 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 and Toronto. Data for St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon, and Calgary and Edmonton.

Because of their special local interest these reports are not included in the Bureau's overall mailing list and must be specially ordered. (29)

Income And Expenditure Of University
And College Students In 1956-57 Term

Students spent on the average \$1,215 during the 1956-57 college year, according to advance figures based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,922 students in 28 Canadian universities and colleges of university grade, 2 junior colleges and 4 classical colleges. Those away from home generally spent from \$200 to \$300 more than those living at home.

Average amount spent varied widely by faculties or groups, ranging from \$902 in the classical colleges and \$949 in education to \$1,640 and \$1,734 in the faculties of law and medicine. Students in arts and science spent \$1,126 those in engineering spent \$1,346, and graduate students spent \$1,620.

Scholarships, Bursaries, R.O.T.C.- Student aid was received by some 32% of the numbers reporting. Of these, 22% received scholarships and bursaries, 6% received some assistance directly or indirectly from the Department of National Defence, less than 0.5% were on leave of absence with pay or part pay and the other 3.5% received aid, money for service, research grants or other amounts not classifiable in the above categories.

Among those faculties sampled, the graduates made the best showing with 61.5% of their number receiving some financial assistance, two-fifths of these receiving bursaries and scholarships. Law students were at the bottom of the list with 10% receiving some aid and 7% receiving scholarships and bursaries.

Typical Students in the Survey- The typical student completing the form was 20 years of age, single, and in his second year. His home was in the university city, or in another city of 30,000 or over some two to three hundred miles away. He lived at home, in a college dormitory, or boarded at a private home usually less than a mile from the campus. He had 20 or more meals each week at his lodgings and bought few extra meals or lunches.

Some of the interesting data found for the sample were as follows: Of the group, 12% owned automobiles and another 3% had the use of an automobile some of the time; 29% had brothers or sisters who had attended college previously; 20% had brothers or sisters attending during the current year; 38% had older brothers or sisters who had not attended college; and 49% had younger ones not yet of college age.

Of those in attendance, 15% had delayed attendance to earn money, 6% had withdrawn at one time to earn more money and 3% had found it necessary to attend only part-time for at least one year. To help pay their way 88% worked during the summer and averaged \$210 a month, and 22% had part-time jobs during the regular session which required about 7 hours per week.

To finance their year 59% received cash donations from their parents, averaging \$553, in addition to room and board; many of the others among the 31% who lived at home, received only board, probably laundry and some dry cleaning and such extras as come from being a resident member of a family. Some 17% borrowed money from their family, and some others managed with other loans and gifts in addition to scholarships, bursaries and savings, part-time earnings, or, in the case of married students, earnings of their spouse.

MORE

Summer savings averaged \$449. Of the faculties, the graduate students and students in medicine and law fared the best. The percentage of students who were able to provide for themselves through scholarships, bursaries, and earnings from summer and part-time jobs, varied from faculty to faculty. Considering as independent all who received less than \$100 from their families and friends or from loans it was found that 32% of the graduates, 18% of the engineers, 15% in arts and science, 12% in education, 9% in law and 4% in medicine paid their own way.

Further analysis of the data and sampling are being undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and a comprehensive report will be issued at a later date.

B O R D E R T R A V E L

Motor Vehicle Entries Little Changed In November; 11-Month Total Up 3%

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in November totalled 101,577, practically unchanged

from last year's 101,587. January-November entries increased almost 3% to 2,470,501 from 2,406,043. Entries were smaller in number in November in all provinces except Quebec, British Columbia and the Yukon, but larger in the January-November period in all areas except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

November entries, by provinces: Ontario, 51,128 (53,147 a year earlier); Quebec, 23,403 (21,339); British Columbia, 13,667 (12,892); New Brunswick, 9,033 (9,590); Manitoba, 1,583 (1,698); Alberta, 904 (925); Saskatchewan, 848 (887); Yukon Territory, 765 (747); and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- by ship -- 246 (362).

Eleven-month totals: Ontario, 1,489,998 (1,445,024 a year earlier); Quebec, 407,914 (400,684); British Columbia, 272,632 (272,354); New Brunswick, 161,811 (156,471); Alberta, 47,814 (46,982); Manitoba, 47,286 (43,649); Saskatchewan, 21,487 (20,292); Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 11,829 (11,865); and the Yukon Territory, 9,730 (8,722). (30)

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

- 1 - Wheat Review, November, 25¢
- 2 - M: Grain Statistics Weekly, December 4, 10¢
- 3 - Dairy Review, November, 25¢
- 4 - M: Fluid Milk Sales, October, 10¢
- 5 - M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, November, 25¢ 5a - Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand Of Saw-
- 6 - Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, October, 20¢ mills in B.C.,
- 7 - M: Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), October, 10¢ October, 25¢
- 8 - M: Copper & Nickel Production, October, 10¢
- 9 - M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, October, 10¢
- 10 - M: Gold Production, October, 10¢
- 11 - M: Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industry, 1956, 10¢
- 12 - Warehousing, 1956, 20¢
- 13 - Motor Vehicle Shipments, November, 10¢
- 14 - Motor Vehicles Industry, 1956, 25¢
- 15 - M: Gypsum Products, November, 10¢
- 16 - M: Concrete Products, October, 10¢
- 17 - M: Stoves & Furnaces, October, 10¢
- 18 - M: Asphalt Roofing, October, 10¢
- 19 - M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, October, 10¢
- 20 - Refined Petroleum Products, August, 25¢
- 21 - M: Products Made From Canadian Clays, September, 10¢
- 22 - M: Hard Board, November, 10¢
- 23 - M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, October, 10¢
- 24 - M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, October, 10¢
- 25 - Coal Tar Distillation Industry, 1956, 25¢
- 26 - Employment & Payrolls, October, 25¢
- 27 - Wholesale Trade, October, 10¢
- 28 - Retail Chain Stores, 1956, 50¢
- 29 - 1956 Census: Population - Characteristics By Census Tracts, Bulletin 4-14, Vancouver, 25¢
- 30 - M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, November, 10¢
- - Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July-September, 25¢
- - The Labour Force, (E & F), November, 25¢ each. -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated December 20
- - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, October, 25¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated December 13
- - M: Honey Production, First Estimate 1957, 10¢ -- Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated December 13

M: Memorandum

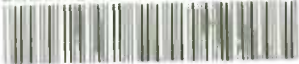
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