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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

ESTIMATED TOTAL OF SALARIES AND WAGES and supplementary labour income reached an all-time peak of \$9,641,000,000 in 1951, exceeding by 17 per cent the previous high of \$8,271,000,000 in 1950.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS to all countries were valued at \$309,700,000 in February -- 10th successive month in which the value exceeded \$300-million -- an increase of 32 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$233,900,000. This raised the cumulative value for the first two months of this year 22 per cent to \$633,400,000 as against \$519,000,000 a year earlier.

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GENERAL INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES, on the base 1935-39=100, declined to 232.6 in February from 236.8 in the preceding month, 238.5 in February last year, and was five per cent below the top figure of 244.2 in July, 1951. The index for Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets, also moved downward to 251.2 from 263.1 in January, and 262.5 a year earlier.

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SALES OF WHOLESALEERS in nine lines of trade declined 2.6 per cent in January as compared with the corresponding month last year, while the value of inventories at the month-end was 0.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell by an estimated 10 per cent during the week ending March 15 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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SALES OF OUTSTANDING SECURITIES between Canada and other countries in January were valued at \$56,100,000 as compared with \$67,800,000 a year ago, while purchases totalled \$49,600,000 compared with a similar amount in January, 1951.

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FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES declined 13 per cent in January to 34,232 units from 39,204 in the same month last year.

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS OF REVENUE FREIGHT totalled 77,280 cars during the seven days ended March 14 as compared with a revised total of 75,951 in the preceding week, and the daily average was 11,040 cars against 10,850.

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NEW DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED during 1951 totalled 81,310 as compared with 89,015 in 1950, and conversions numbered 3,500 as against 2,739. Starts on new structures numbered 68,579 as compared with 92,531. Number under construction at the year end was 45,926 compared with 59,443 at the beginning of the year.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS CONTINUE  
TO RISE IN FEBRUARY

Canada's domestic exports to all countries were valued at \$309,700,000 in February -- 10th successive month in which the value exceeded \$300-million -- an increase of 32 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$233,900,000. This raised the cumulative value for the first two months of 1952 22 per cent to \$633,400,000 as against \$519,000,000. Most of the increase in February was in volume which rose by some 25 per cent.

There were increases from a year ago in the value of Canadian goods exported to all main geographic areas in February, while there were marked increases among most of the major commodities, including newsprint, wheat flour, wood pulp, automobiles, nickel, farm implements, and zinc.

Re-exports of foreign commodities were valued at \$3,703,000 in February as compared with \$2,927,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the total for the two months, January and February, to \$8,108,000 as against \$6,581,000 in the similar 1951 period.

Exports to the United States were up in value to \$168,779,000 in February from \$152,428,000 a year earlier, accounting for 54.5 per cent of total exports as compared with 65.1 per cent last year. Most of the rise in exports to the United States was concentrated in wood and paper products, iron and products, and non-ferrous metals. There was a drop in exports of animals and animal products.

Shipments to the United Kingdom rose in value to \$43,561,000 in February from \$33,585,000 in the corresponding month last year, gains in non-ferrous metals, wood and paper, and agricultural and vegetable products accounting for most of the increase.

With the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan, and Australia accounting for most of the gain, exports to other Commonwealth countries rose in total from \$14,082,000 to \$25,133,000. There were smaller increases to the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, and New Zealand.

Chiefly as a result of sharply increased exports to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela, total exports to Latin American countries rose in February to \$27,259,000 from \$10,664,000 a year earlier. Exports to Brazil rose to \$12,287,000 from \$2,332,000, Cuba to \$1,693,000 from \$1,199,000, Mexico to \$4,227,000 from \$1,359,000, and Venezuela to \$2,745,000 from \$1,690,000.

Exports to European countries rose in total in February to \$28,806,000 from \$13,490,000 a year earlier, with large gains to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Switzerland. Shipments to the remaining group of foreign countries advanced to \$15,280,000 from \$8,108,000, mainly as a result of increased shipments to Israel, Japan, Morocco, and the Philippines.

There were higher group values for eight of the nine main commodity sections in February. Wood and paper, largest of the nine, advanced from \$91,110,000 to \$109,400,000; agricultural and vegetable products from \$46,500,000 to \$61,000,000; non-ferrous metals from \$33,000,000 to \$49,100,000; iron and products from \$15,400,000 to \$42,600,000; chemicals and products from \$9,000,000 to \$10,700,000; non-metallic minerals from \$7,200,000 to \$10,000,000; fibres and textiles from \$2,400,000 to \$2,700,000; and miscellaneous commodities from \$3,500,000 to \$4,400,000. The animals and animal products section moved down in value from \$25,800,000 to \$18,800,000. (1)

Values for the 15 leading export commodities in February this year, together with their January-February values, and corresponding figures for the preceding year, are shown in the following table:

	February		January and February	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	(thousand dollars)			
Newsprint .....	35,808	44,386	76,533	91,628
Wheat .....	18,093	31,325	37,321	59,409
Wood pulp .....	21,565	27,397	45,560	60,865
Planks and boards .....	21,264	22,226	45,231	42,446
Automobiles .....	863	16,651	1,612	32,658
Nickel .....	7,659	13,565	19,420	24,404
Farm implements .....	5,849	10,698	14,305	23,838
Zinc .....	2,630	10,285	10,019	17,904
Aluminum .....	7,371	8,877	17,623	15,961
Fish and fishery products ....	8,827	8,339	19,448	18,195
Flour of wheat .....	8,689	6,452	20,453	14,701
Pulpwood .....	3,942	5,762	7,725	11,518
Asbestos .....	4,332	5,701	10,585	11,542
Other grains .....	3,325	5,530	8,075	12,718
Copper .....	5,375	5,215	12,010	13,894

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER IN FEBRUARY Wholesale prices declined in February for the seventh month in a row, and dropped below the preceding year's level for the first time in more than two years. At the February level, general wholesale prices were about five per cent under the July, 1951 peak.

The general index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 232.6 in February as compared with 236.8 in the preceding month, the top figure of 244.2 in July, and 238.5 in February last year. The index for Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets, also moved downward to 251.2 from 263.1 in January, and 262.5 a year earlier.

Largest declines from February, 1951 occurred among animal products and textiles, the former dropping 10.1 per cent, and the latter by 17.2 per cent. Vegetable products were slightly lower as a whole, but there were advances in wood products, iron products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, and chemical products.

The index number for animal products was 264.8 as compared with 294.5 in February last year; textile products, 260.4 (314.6); vegetable products, 218.2 (219.0); wood products, 294.1 (286.5); iron products, 218.1 (201.4); non-ferrous metals, 179.7 (175.5); non-metallic minerals, 174.2 (168.3); and chemical products, 187.3 (183.1).

The February index number for general building materials moved up to 289.6 from 289.3 in January, and 287.4 a year ago, while that for residential building materials was 287.9, unchanged from January, but above last year's February index of 274.9. (2)

ESTIMATED LABOUR INCOME  
AT NEW HIGH IN 1951

Estimated total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income reached an all-time peak of \$9,641,000,000 in 1951, exceeding by 17 per cent the previous high of \$8,271,000,000 in 1950. In December, labour income advanced 13 per cent to \$837,000,000 from \$738,000,000 a year earlier. Increases were recorded in all industries both in the month and 12-month period.

Year's estimated total for manufacturing industries amounted to \$3,250,000,000 as against \$2,753,000,000 in 1950, and for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, it was \$2,466,000,000 against \$2,134,000,000. In finance and services, including government, the 12-month total amounted to \$2,088,000,000 against \$1,867,000,000 the year before.

Labour income in the primary industries -- agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining -- in 1951 amounted to \$783,000,000 as compared with \$636,000,000 in the preceding year, and in construction, the year's figure stood at \$727,000,000 compared with \$605,000,000 in 1950. Supplementary labour income advanced \$51,000,000 to \$327,000,000. (3)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Lower average weekly wages were paid to hourly-rated employees in all major industries with the exception of electric and motor transportation during the week of January 1, 1952, as compared with the week of December 1, 1951. The decreases were due partly to the Christmas holiday season and partly to seasonal inactivity in some industries and to lack of orders in some branches of manufacturing. In electric and motor transportation essential work performed on the holiday at premium rates, tended to raise the average wage.

During the 12-month interval from January 1, 1951, to January 1, 1952, weekly wages in manufacturing rose 10.8 per cent, while those in the durable goods group increased 11 per cent, non-durable 10.5 per cent, mining 11.8 per cent, and buildings and structures 11.5 per cent. (4)

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending  
January 1, 1952 and January 1, 1951

Industry	Average Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Wages	
	Jan. 1 1952	Jan. 1 1951	Jan. 1 1952	Jan. 1 1951	Jan. 1 1952	Jan. 1 1951
	no.	no.	¢	¢	\$	\$
Manufacturing .....	38.2	40.1	126.8	109.0	48.44	43.71
Durable Goods .....	38.4	40.2	136.1	117.1	52.26	47.07
Non-Durable Goods .....	38.0	39.9	122.1	100.5	44.32	40.10
Mining .....	40.3	40.5	142.8	127.1	57.55	51.48
Electric and Motor						
Transportation .....	44.9	44.7	123.4	111.0	55.41	..
Buildings and Structures .....	32.8	33.7	135.9	118.7	44.58	40.00
Service <sup>x</sup> .....	41.4	42.0	71.8	67.5	29.73	28.35

<sup>x</sup> Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

..Not available.

FINAL 1951 CENSUS FIGURES SHOW CANADA HAS  
34 CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF OVER 30,000

Final 1951 Census figures for counties, census divisions and their subdivisions such as municipalities, parishes, townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, confirm the widespread growth in urban populations indicated by preliminary counts and show Canada with 34 cities with populations of over 30,000, seven more than in 1941.

Population gains raised Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to the list, while inclusion of Newfoundland in the Ninth Decennial Census added St. John's.

The nation's seven largest cities remained the same as in 1941, with the population of Montreal proper passing the million mark for the first time and increasing 13 per cent in the decade from 903,007 to 1,021,520. Toronto's population rose 1.2 per cent to 675,754; Vancouver's 25 per cent to 344,833; Winnipeg's six per cent to 235,710; Hamilton's 25 per cent to 208,321; Ottawa's over 30 per cent to 202,045; and Quebec's almost nine per cent to 164,016.

Among the major cities the biggest percentage gain was made by Edmonton where the population jumped more than 70 per cent in ten years to 159,631, boosting the booming capital of oil-rich Alberta from ninth to eighth largest city in the country. Calgary made the second biggest percentage advance, increasing its population over 45 per cent to 129,060, and moving up from tenth to ninth place.

Windsor, eighth ranking city in size in 1941, wound up tenth in 1951 despite a population growth of close to 14 per cent from 105,311 to 120,049. London, tenth in 1931 and eleventh in 1941, remained in eleventh place in 1951 with a population increase of nearly 22 per cent to 95,343.

In the Atlantic Provinces the biggest percentage increase among the leading cities was made by Fredericton, capital of New Brunswick, where the population rose nearly 60 per cent in the decade from 10,062 to 16,018. Moncton's population rose over 20 per cent to 27,334; Sydney's nearly 11 per cent to 31,317; and that for Halifax over seven per cent to 85,589. Population of Charlottetown, capital of Prince Edward Island, increased seven per cent from 14,821 in 1941 to 15,887, while St. John's, Newfoundland, grew more than 18 per cent to 52,873 from 44,603 in 1945 -- date of the last official census of the new province. The population of Saint John, New Brunswick, dropped 1.8 per cent from 51,741 in 1941 to 50,779.

In the Montreal area Westmount's population was down 3.1 per cent to 25,222 from 26,047 in 1941, and Outremont's 2.2 per cent to 30,057 from 30,751 a decade earlier. However, Lachine's population was up nearly 39 per cent to 27,773 from 20,051 in 1941, and Verdun's almost 15 per cent to 77,391 from 67,349. In the Quebec City area Sillery recorded a population increase of close to 147 per cent from 4,214 in 1941 to 10,376 in 1951. Other Quebec cities with notable increases were Arvida, up over 144 per cent to 11,078; Cap-de-la-Madeleine, up more than 56 per cent to 18,667; Granby, up over 55 per cent to 21,989; Chicoutimi, up nearly 45 per cent to 23,216; Sherbrooke, up almost 41 per cent to 50,543; Hull, up 32 per cent to 43,483; and Trois-Rivieres, up close to 10 per cent to 46,074.

In Ontario, Sarnia's population increased over 85 per cent from 18,734 in 1941 to 34,697 in 1951, while Oshawa's was up nearly 55 per cent to 41,545; Peterborough's 51 per cent to 38,272; Sudbury's almost 32 per cent to 42,410; Port Arthur's close to 28 per cent to 31,161; Sault Ste. Marie's nearly 26 per cent to 32,452; Kitchener's almost 26 per cent to 44,867; St. Catharine's over 25 per cent to 37,984; Brantford's nearly 15 per cent to 36,727; Fort William's 14 per cent to 34,947; and Kingston's 11 per cent to 33,459.

In Manitoba the population of St. Boniface increased 45 per cent from 18,157 in 1941 to 26,342 in 1951, while Brandon's population rose over 19 per cent to 20,598. Although Saskatchewan's total population dropped seven per cent in the decade, the population of its leading cities was up, with Saskatoon showing an increase of nearly 24 per cent to 53,268, Regina an increase of over 22 per cent to 71,319, and Moose Jaw an increase of more than 17 per cent to 24,355. In Alberta the population of Lethbridge rose 57 per cent to 22,947, while the population of Medicine Hat climbed 55 per cent to 16,364.

The population of Victoria, capital of fast-growing British Columbia, was up over 16 per cent in the decade from 44,068 to 51,331, compared to a jump in the provincial total of 42 per cent. Penticton's population soared nearly 84 per cent to 10,548; North Vancouver's almost 75 per cent to 15,687; Kelowna's close to 67 per cent to 8,517; Kamloops' over 36 per cent to 8,099; New Westminster's about 31 per cent to 28,639; Prince Rupert's over 27 per cent to 8,546; and Trail's nearly 22 per cent to 11,430. (5, 6, 7, 8, and 9)

MALES OUTNUMBERED BY FEMALES  
IN MOST LARGER URBAN CENTRES

Although there are more males than females in Canada's two territories and nine of the ten provinces, it is the other way around in most of the nation's major cities. Final population figures of the 1951 Census for all cities, towns and incorporated villages, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show females in the majority in 27 of the 34 cities with populations over 30,000.

Only one of the cities in the top ten has more males. Windsor, tenth ranking city in size, has 60,699 males to 59,350 females. The other six cities where males are in the majority are also in Ontario -- Fort William, Oshawa, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury. Toronto, Canada's second largest city, has 349,704 females to 326,050 males.

All of the major cities in the Atlantic Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia have more females than males. The same is true in Quebec, the only province where females outnumber males in the total. Montreal, the country's largest city, has 527,241 females to 494,279 males.

In the past decade only two cities changed sides. Vancouver, which had 139,580 males to 135,773 females in 1941, had 176,988 females to 167,845 males in 1951. Sarnia, which had 9,445 females to 9,289 males in 1941, had 17,589 males to 17,108 females in 1951.

In most of the smaller cities, towns and villages males still outnumber females, but over the past several decades the proportion of males to females in the country has been gradually shrinking. Today, with 7,088,873 males and 6,920,556 females, Canada has slightly more than 102 males for every 100 females. (5, 6, 7, 8, and 9)

STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF NEW  
DWELLING UNITS LOWER IN 1951

down about 24 per cent.

Number of dwelling units completed in Canada in 1951 (including conversions), was nearly eight per cent lower than in 1951, while starts were

New dwelling units completed during 1951 totalled 81,310 as compared with 89,015 in 1950, and the conversions numbered 3,500 as against 2,739. Starts on new structures numbered 68,579 as compared with 92,531. Number under construction at the year end was 45,926 as compared with 59,443 at the beginning of the year.

Completions of new dwellings were lower in 1951 than in 1950 in all provinces except Ontario where the total rose slightly to 31,732 from 31,318. Total for Quebec was down to 26,686 from 27,237, British Columbia to 6,683 from 8,560, and Alberta to 6,057 from 7,266. In Manitoba, completions numbered 3,810 (4,612 in 1950), Saskatchewan 2,026 (2,813), Nova Scotia 1,942 (2,573), New Brunswick 1,143 (2,545), Newfoundland 941 (1,716), and Prince Edward Island 290 (375).

Conversions in Quebec in 1951 totalled 1,120 as against 886, Ontario 973 against 1,178, British Columbia 673 against 277, Alberta 230 (182), New Brunswick 191 (46), Nova Scotia 167 (24), Manitoba 131 (102), Saskatchewan 15 (26), and Prince Edward Island nil (18).

All provinces had fewer starts on the construction of new dwelling units in 1951 than in 1950. Ontario's total fell to 27,349 from 33,430, Quebec's to 21,193 from 28,515, British Columbia's to 5,696 from 7,536, and Alberta's to 5,442 from 8,623. Starts in Manitoba totalled 3,183 (4,072 in 1950), Saskatchewan 2,154 (2,904), Nova Scotia 1,466 (2,705), Newfoundland 1,101 (2,090), New Brunswick 900 (2,323), and Prince Edward Island 95 (333).

New dwellings under construction in Ontario at the end of 1951 totalled 19,258 as compared with 24,215 at the first of the year, and in Quebec the number was 9,554 as against 14,859. In Alberta there were 5,186 uncompleted dwellings as against 5,803, British Columbia 4,652 (5,846), Newfoundland 1,993 (1,950), Nova Scotia 1,979 (2,429), Manitoba 1,335 (2,093), Saskatchewan 1,200 (1,060), New Brunswick 675 (897), and Prince Edward Island 94 (291). (10)

#### TRADE IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES IN JANUARY

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries resulted in an overall sales balance of \$6,500,000 in January as compared with \$18,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. Sales balance with the United States was \$4,000,000 as against \$16,000,000 a year ago, while the purchase balance with the United Kingdom was \$300,000 as against \$1,800,000. Balance of sales to all other countries in January was \$2,800,000 as compared with \$3,900,000.

Sales to all countries in January were valued at \$56,100,000 as compared with \$67,800,000 a year ago, while purchases totalled \$49,600,000 compared with a similar amount in the same month last year. Sales to the United States were \$49,800,000 as against \$62,200,000, and purchases from that country were \$45,800,000 as against \$46,200,000.

Sales to the United Kingdom in January totalled \$1,200,000 as compared with \$500,000, and the purchases amounted to \$1,500,000 as against \$2,300,000. Sales to all other countries were \$5,000,000 both in January this year and last, and purchases were \$2,200,000 as against \$1,100,000. (11)

#### RETAIL CASH AND INSTALMENT SALES SHOW PROPORTIONATE DECLINE

Retail sales in the fourth quarter of 1951 increased 6.5 per cent in dollar value over the same period of 1950. Cash sales rose 5.5 per cent, and charge sales by 14.6 per cent, while there was a drop of 3.9 per cent in instalment sales. A continued drop in the proportion of instalment sales to total sales was balanced by a gain in the percentage of business transacted on the charge account plan, while the proportion of cash sales changed little from a year earlier.

Total retail sales in the fourth quarter of 1951 increased to \$2,810,400,000 from \$2,638,600,000 in the corresponding period of 1950. Cash sales rose from \$1,927,400,000 to \$2,033,100,000, and charge sales from \$507,800,000 to \$581,900,000. Instalment sales fell from \$203,400,000 to \$195,400,000.

Proportion of retail sales on a cash basis fell in the October-December period of 1951 to 72.3 per cent from 73.1 a year earlier, and instalment sales to 7.0 per cent from 7.7 per cent. Proportion of charge sales increased from 19.2 per cent to 20.7 per cent.

Customers' accounts receivable for all trades at the end of December, 1951, were estimated at \$507,400,000 as compared with \$546,600,000 a year earlier, a decline of 7.2 per cent. Charge account receivables rose from \$377,100,000 at the end of 1950 to \$401,700,000, while instalment receivables fell from \$169,500,000 to \$105,700,000. (12)

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WHOLESALESAERS' SALES DOWN  
2.6 PER CENT IN JANUARY

Sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade covered in the Bureau's monthly survey declined by an average of 2.6 per cent in January as compared with the corresponding month last year, and the value of inventories at the month-end was 0.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Footwear and dry goods wholesalers had the largest decreases in sales, both falling 29 per cent. Sales of hardware wholesalers were down 15 per cent, auto parts and equipment 12 per cent, and clothing six per cent. Sales of fruit and vegetable wholesalers rose 18 per cent, tobacco and confectionery four per cent, and groceries 0.4 per cent. (13)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN  
10 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell by an estimated 10 per cent during the week ending March 15 as compared with the corresponding week last year. There was a decrease of 15 per cent in the Maritimes, 10 per cent in Quebec, 14 per cent in Ontario, eight per cent in Manitoba, and eight per cent in British Columbia. Sales in Saskatchewan were up three per cent, while no change occurred in Alberta.

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TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE  
UNITED STATES IN JANUARY

Highway traffic between Canada and the United States was eight per cent heavier in January than in the same month last year. Canadian traffic returning from the United States was 19 per cent above the previous level, and United States traffic entering Canada increased by less than one per cent.

Out of a total of 569,300 border crossings during the month, United States vehicles numbered 326,500, and Canadian vehicles, 242,800. The United States traffic consisted of 38,100 entries on traveller's vehicle permits, 265,800 non-permit or local vehicles, and 22,600 in the commercial category. The Canadian traffic comprised 14,000 units remaining abroad over 24 hours, 198,500 staying for shorter periods, and 30,300 commercial vehicles. (14)

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STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on March 13 amounted to 213,669,090 bushels as compared with 195,967,082 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces rose sharply to 5,835,038 bushels from 469,727 a year earlier, and the overseas export clearances to 4,051,500 bushels from 2,878,280. (Mem. 1)

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on Friday, March 21 this year were 12,140,000 pounds, but since Good Friday fell on March 23 last year no comparable figures are available. This year's March 21 stocks were as follows by cities: Quebec, 1,037,000 pounds; Montreal, 5,729,000; Toronto, 1,774,000; Winnipeg, 672,000; Regina, 52,000; Saskatoon, 356,000; Edmonton, 419,000; Calgary, 122,000; Vancouver, 1,979,000.

POULTRY NUMBERS UP 23 PER CENT AT DECEMBER 1 Estimated number of poultry on Canadian farms on December 1, 1951 was 45,972,000 birds, an increase of 23 per cent over the same date in 1950. Number of domestic fowl increased to 42,717,000 from 34,277,000, turkeys to 2,436,000 from 2,378,000, geese to 362,000 from 322,000, and ducks to 457,000 from 365,000. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN FEBRUARY Estimated production of eggs in February was 37,200,000 dozen as compared with 42,500,000 in January and 26,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first two months of the year to 79,600,000 dozen as compared with 54,000,000 a year earlier. (Mem. 3)

REFINERY STOCKS OF SUGAR LOWER AT END OF FEBRUARY Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were lower at the end of February than a year earlier. Receipts of raw sugar were smaller, and there was a decline in the amount of refined sugar manufactured. Month-end stocks of raw sugar amounted to 74,671,000 pounds as compared with 93,368,000 a year earlier, and the stocks of refined sugar were 250,318,000 pounds against 286,241,000. Raw sugar received during the month amounted to 25,376,000 pounds as against 35,625,000, and the amount of refined sugar manufactured was 52,325,000 pounds as against 68,955,000. (15)

STOCKS AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER HIGHER IN JANUARY; CONSUMPTION LOWER Combined stocks of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- at the end of January this year advanced to 12,491 tons from 9,103 a year earlier, while consumption fell to 6,589 tons from 8,013. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rose to 7,129 tons from 5,767.

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of January totalled 4,929 tons as against 4,120 a year ago, synthetic 5,542 tons against 3,164, and reclaim 2,020 tons against 1,819. Consumption of natural rubber amounted to 2,937 tons compared with 4,323 in January last year, synthetic 2,526 tons compared with 2,227, and reclaim 1,126 tons compared with 1,463. Domestic production of synthetic aggregated 6,810 tons against 5,288, and reclaim 319 tons against 479. (16)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS  
DOWN 13 PER CENT IN JANUARY

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles declined 13 per cent in January this year from the corresponding month of 1951, the decrease being the result of a drop in the number of passenger cars shipped, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's shipments totalled 34,232 units as compared with 39,204 in January last year, comprising 19,367 passenger cars against 28,208 a year earlier, and 14,865 commercial vehicles against 10,996. Number of passenger cars made for sale in Canada was sharply lower at 13,067 units compared with 26,425, and commercial vehicles fell to 8,018 units from 10,390. There was a pronounced rise in the number of passenger and commercial vehicles shipped for export in January as compared with a year earlier, the former advancing to 6,300 from 1,783, and the latter to 6,847 from 606.

Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States declined to 879 units from 1,238 in January, 1951, with passenger car imports falling to 518 units from 1,010, but commercial vehicles were up to 361 from 228. Sales of British-made vehicles numbered 1,430 against 5,157, comprising 1,234 passenger cars against 4,731 a year earlier, and 196 trucks and buses compared with 426. (17)

RECEIPTS OF CANADIAN CRUDE  
PETROLEUM UP SHARPLY IN 1951

Output of refined petroleum products by Canadian refineries rose 17 per cent in the full year 1951 over the preceding year, while receipts of crude advanced 21 per cent. The year's production amounted to 119,537,973 barrels as compared with 101,498,443 in 1950.

Crude oil received at the refineries in 1951 totalled 130,325,498 barrels as against 108,108,648 the year before. Receipts of Canadian crude were sharply higher at 47,185,925 barrels compared with 26,317,717 in 1950, while receipts of imported crude increased two per cent to 83,139,573 barrels from 81,790,931.

Venezuela and the United States accounted for most of Canada's crude oil imports in 1951, the amount received from the former country totalling 45,169,569 barrels compared with 30,165,160 in 1950, and from the latter, 21,077,568 barrels against 31,243,823. Imports from Arabia aggregated 13,418,864 barrels compared with 17,853,707, Trinidad 1,941,295 barrels compared with 2,448,354, and Borneo 1,291,852 barrels compared with nil. (18)

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND  
EXPORTS OF COAL IN FEBRUARY

Canadian production of coal declined four per cent in February from the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures. Imports advanced one per cent over a year earlier, and there was a pronounced rise in exports.

The month's output amounted to 1,555,000 tons as compared with 1,617,761 in February last year, imports totalled 920,941 tons as against 911,422, and exports aggregated 26,813 tons compared with 13,450.

Production in Alberta in February totalled 672,000 tons compared with 671,731 in February, 1951; Nova Scotia, 488,000 tons compared with 529,151; Saskatchewan, 197,000 tons compared with 228,414; British Columbia and the Yukon combined, 145,000 tons compared with 141,516; and New Brunswick, 53,000 tons compared with 46,949. (Mem. 4)

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS IN FEBRUARY Canadian production of steel ingots declined four per cent in February from the all-time monthly peak in January, but there was a gain of nine per cent over the corresponding month last year. The month's output amounted to 294,346 net tons as compared with 305,721 in January, and 271,222 in February, 1951. Daily average output in February was 10,150 tons compared with 9,862 in the preceding month, and 9,687 a year ago. (19)

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS, STEEL WIRE AND WIRE FENCING IN CALENDAR YEAR 1951 Canadian production of wire nails rose to an all-time peak in 1951, the year's total reaching 90,217 tons as against 85,426 in the preceding year, and compares with the previous high of 89,671 tons in 1949. Output of steel wire in the 12-month period totalled 372,686 tons as compared with 340,031 in 1951, and production of wire fencing aggregated 22,002 tons against 20,456 the year before. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC IN JANUARY Production of primary silver and lead both were lower in January than in the corresponding month last year, while there was an advance in the output of zinc. The month's output of silver amounted to 1,783,395 fine ounces compared with 2,014,940 in January last year, lead 14,870 tons compared with 16,099, and zinc 29,745 tons compared with 25,708. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL Production of new primary copper was slightly lower in January this year than in the same month last year, while output of nickel advanced eight per cent. Production of copper in the month totalled 22,504 tons compared with 22,792, and nickel output amounted to 11,750 tons against 10,923. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTS MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS ADVANCED NINE PER CENT IN 1951 Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays advanced nine per cent in 1951 over the preceding year, while there was a decline of 26 per cent in December as compared with a year earlier. The year's sales amounted to \$22,492,432 as compared with \$20,574,662 in 1950, and in December totalled \$1,204,881 against \$1,634,885.

Sales of building brick in 1951 were valued at \$13,512,370 as compared with \$12,368,618 in the preceding year; structural tile, \$3,298,444 compared with \$2,968,309; drain tile, \$1,102,854 compared with \$1,001,725; fireclay blocks and shapes, \$392,432 compared with \$350,064; pottery, \$799,728 compared with \$417,175; and other clay products, \$1,329,874 compared with \$1,247,385. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PORTLAND CEMENT IN JANUARY Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers in January amounted to 1,353,215 barrels as compared with 1,261,554 in the corresponding month last year, while shipments totalled 850,556 barrels as against 886,979 a year earlier. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of January aggregated 1,366,666 barrels compared with 1,110,478. (Mem. 9)

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS LOWER IN JANUARY

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production amounted to \$6,742,630 in January, down 19 per cent from last year's corresponding sales of \$8,345,298. Trade sales -- exclusive of water paints -- accounted for about 52 per cent of the total, industrial sales for 40 per cent, water paints five per cent, and unclassified sales for three per cent. (Mem. 10)

OUTPUT OF ASPHALT ROOFING IN FEBRUARY

Production of asphalt shingles was lower in February, amounting to 108,850 squares as compared with 181,058 in the same month last year. Output of smooth surfaced roofing in rolls advanced to 101,489 squares from 82,064, while production of mineral surfaced roofing in rolls dropped to 59,393 squares from 63,103. There were 23,948 squares of roll type sidings produced, sharply above the February, 1951 total of 10,508. Output of tar and asphalt felts was 2,981 tons against 3,796. (Mem. 11)

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS IN DECEMBER

Volume of revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways in December amounted to 12,202,663 tons, slightly above the December, 1950 total of 12,052,862 tons. Preliminary figures for the full year 1951 shows that a total of 160,252,628 tons of freight were carried -- an all-time record -- as against 144,030,623 in the preceding year, a gain of 13 per cent. (Mem. 12)

CARLOADINGS OF REVENUE FREIGHT

Railway carloadings of revenue freight totalled 77,280 cars during the seven days ended March 14 as compared with a revised total of 75,951 in the preceding week, and the daily average was 11,040 cars as against 10,850. Receipts from foreign connections amounted to 35,065 cars against 37,482 a week earlier. Cumulative loadings to March 14 this year amounted to 801,797 cars, and an additional 387,450 cars were received from connections. Loadings in the eastern division during the seven-day period aggregated 50,896 cars as compared with 49,972, while there was a gain of 405 cars in the western division to 26,384 cars. (Mem. 13)

PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN 1950

There were 1,585,735 adults and children admitted to 741 public hospitals in Canada in 1950, an increase of four per cent over the preceding year, while live births in hospitals totalled 261,833, an increase of 3.5 per cent, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total stay of patients in these hospitals during the year was 19,442,983 days, an increase of five per cent; the increase for adults and children was 5.5 per cent, and for newborn, 2.4 per cent. Average period of hospitalization for adults and children was 10.6 days, and for newborn, 7.7 days. Total daily average hospital population for the year was 53,267 as compared with 50,641 in 1949.

Gross earnings of 698 of these hospitals during 1950 were \$129,794,000. Deductions for uncollectable accounts, free service, etc., totalled \$11,913,000, leaving net earnings of \$125,337,000. The cost per patient day rose to \$7.98 from \$7.26 in 1949, \$6.51 in 1948, and \$5.55 in 1947. (Mem. 14)

CANADA'S PUBLIC LIBRARIES Canadian public libraries had a busy year in 1949, book stocks, number of registered borrowers, and circulation, all rising to new highs, according to the biennial survey released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As compared with 1947, the number of books on public library shelves increased by 400,000, registered borrowers by 50,000, and overall circulation by 2,500,000.

The survey placed the book stock of public libraries in 1949 at 6,798,000 volumes as compared with 6,431,000 in 1947, for an increase of about six per cent. The increase since 1941 was in excess of 1,300,000 volumes or almost 24 per cent. By comparison, the official estimate of the population of Canada in 1949 increased 17.7 per cent over 1941. Although the rate of increase in book stock exceeded that of the population, there was still only one book in the public libraries for every two persons in Canada.

Number of registered borrowers from public libraries in 1949 was 1,218,000 as compared with 1,169,000 in 1947, and 1,057,000 in 1941. The survey indicates that children constitute more than one-third of the borrowers from public libraries, and account for 40 per cent of the total loans. On the average, each borrower read 18 books in 1949 as compared with 19 in 1941. About one person in 10 of the population was a registered borrower in 1949 as compared with one in 12 in 1941.

Loans of library books in 1949 increased to 22,284,000 from 19,721,000 in 1947, and 20,294,000 in 1941. Loans have not increased as rapidly as stocks, nor as rapidly as the general population. Between 1941 and 1949 the loans increased by 14 per cent, number of volumes by 23.7 per cent, and population by 17.7 per cent. (20)

CLOTHING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA IN 1949 Gross factory value of production of the clothing industries of Canada in 1949 reached \$727,499,000, a gain of 2.5 per cent or \$17,810,000 over the \$709,689,000 reported in 1948. Number of employees increased by 2,647 from 115,105 in 1948 to 117,752 in 1949, and salaries and wages were up 7.6 per cent from \$191,866,000 to \$206,513,000. Cost of materials rose by \$9,912,000, from \$361,216,000 to \$371,129,000, and the value added by manufacture was \$352,741,000 in 1949 compared with \$345,029,000 in 1948.

Men's, women's and children's clothing accounted for \$460,137,000, or slightly more than 63 per cent of the total gross value of products, hosiery and other knitted goods for \$143,019,000, or 19.7 per cent, and miscellaneous clothing for the remaining \$124,343,000. (21)

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS INDUSTRY Gross selling value of products turned out by establishments engaged in the manufacture of asbestos goods in 1950 totalled \$13,819,000, an increase of 34 per cent over the preceding year's value of \$10,343,000. Fifteen plants were in operation during the year, one more than in 1949, giving employment to 1,656 persons who were paid \$3,890,000 in salaries and wages against 1,533 employees earning \$3,638,000.

Production of asbestos brake linings in the industry in 1950 were valued at \$2,287,044 compared with \$1,414,294 in 1949; asbestos boiler and pipe coverings, \$1,231,995 compared with \$1,127,273; asbestos clutch facings, \$556,570 compared with \$457,785; asbestos gaskets, \$40,904 compared with \$31,863; and asbestos packings of all kinds, \$315,594 compared with \$260,190. (22)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

### Reports and Bulletins

1. Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- February (20 cents).
2. Prices and Price Indexes, February (20 cents).
3. Estimates of Labour Income, December (10 cents).
4. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, January (25 cents).
5. Population by Sex: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, 1951 -- Bulletin: 1-3 (25 cents).
6. Population by Sex: Quebec, 1951 -- Bulletin: 1-4 (25 cents).
7. Population by Sex: Ontario, 1951 -- Bulletin: 1-5 (25 cents).
8. Population by Sex: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1951 -- Bulletin: 1-6 (25 cents).
9. Population by Sex: British Columbia, Yukon, and Northwest Territories, 1951 -- Bulletin: 1-7 (25 cents).  
Complete set of above \$1.00
10. New Residential Construction, January 1 - December 31, 1951 (25 cents).
11. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, January (10 cents).
12. Retail Consumer Credit, Fourth Quarter, 1951 (25 cents).
13. Wholesale Trade, January (10 cents).
14. Travel Between Canada and the United States, January (10 cents).
15. Sugar Situation, February (10 cents).
16. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, January (20 cents).
17. Motor Vehicle Shipments, January (10 cents).
18. Refined Petroleum Products, December (25 cents).
19. Steel Ingots, February (10 cents).
20. Survey of Libraries, 1948-1950 (50 cents).
21. General Review of the Clothing Industries, 1949 (25 cents).
22. Asbestos Products Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
23. Steel Ingots, January (10 cents).
24. Fish Processing Industries, 1949 (25 cents).
25. Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1951 (25 cents).
26. The Stone Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
27. Trade of Canada: Imports -- Detailed Bulletin -- January (50 cents).

### Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
2. Poultry Survey, December 1, 1951 (10 cents).
3. Poultry Estimates, February (10 cents).
4. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, February (10 cents).
5. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, December (10 cents).
6. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, January (10 cents).
7. Copper and Nickel Production, January (10 cents).
8. Products Made from Canadian Clays, December (10 cents).
9. Cement and Cement Products, January (10 cents).
10. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, January (10 cents).
11. Asphalt Roofing, February (10 cents).
12. Traffic Report of Railways, December (10 cents).
13. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
14. Preliminary Report of Hospitals, 1950 (25 cents).
15. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, January (10 cents).
16. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, January (10 cents).
17. Oils and Fats, February (10 cents).

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