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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CREDIT BALANCE ON FOREIGN TRADE in February was \$31,400,000, as compared with a debit balance of \$37,300,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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MERCHANDISE IMPORTS from all countries in February were valued at \$282,000,000 as compared with \$274,200,000 a year earlier.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for eight of the nine regional centres moved lower between February 1 and March 1, due mainly to substantial declines in food prices.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES paid to hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing industries rose to \$52.79 in the week ending February 1 as compared with \$47.36 a year earlier.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the first week of April totalled 73,793 cars, down 7.5 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 79,734 cars.

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RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES climbed to record levels in 1951. The year's receipts advanced 14 per cent to \$1,078,917,000 from \$948,534,000 in 1950, and expenditures were 18 per cent higher at \$969,514,000 compared with \$824,240,000.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated eight per cent during the week ending April 5 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION in 1951 reached an all-time peak total of \$1,228,005,000, up 17.5 per cent over the previous high of \$1,045,450,000 in 1950.

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CANADA'S URBAN POPULATION increased 32.7 per cent from 6,501,326 in 1941 to 8,628,253 in 1951, while the RURAL POPULATION rose only 7.5 per cent from 5,005,329 to 5,381,176.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN THREE PER CENT IN MARCH

Department store sales declined by an estimated three per cent in March as compared with the corresponding month last year. Sales in Saskatchewan rose seven per cent and British Columbia six per cent, and there was no change in Alberta. The decline in Manitoba was seven per cent, the Maritimes six per cent, Ontario five per cent, and Quebec four per cent.

CANADA'S EXPORTS CONTINUE
ABOVE IMPORTS IN FEBRUARY

Canada had another credit balance on her foreign trade account with all countries in February when total exports exceeded imports by a margin of \$31,400,000. This was the sixth month in a row that the balance was in Canada's favour, and compares with an import surplus of \$37,300,000 in February last year. Credit balance in January was \$21,000,000, bringing the total for the first two months of the year to \$52,400,000 as against a debit of \$75,700,000 a year earlier.

Feature of the month's foreign trade was an expansion of 25 per cent over a year earlier in the volume of Canada's domestic exports. Export prices advanced six per cent, the overall result being a rise of 32 per cent in the value of Canadian goods shipped abroad during the month. In comparison, the volume of imports was about six per cent higher, while prices were down nearly four per cent, the total value increasing only about three per cent. The average price of imports in February was less than in any month last year, a change which has been influenced by the appreciation in the Canadian dollar.

Trade with the United States resulted in an import surplus of \$40,200,000 in February as compared with \$44,100,000 in the corresponding month last year. With the United Kingdom there was an export surplus of \$22,600,000, sharply above last year's February total of \$5,900,000, and there were also sizeable credit balances with Latin America, and European countries as a group. A large export surplus with overseas countries is a feature of Canadian trade which has reappeared consistently during the past half year.

Total imports in February were valued at \$282,000,000 as compared with \$274,200,000 in February last year. Domestic exports rose to \$309,700,000 from \$233,900,000, while foreign exports increased to \$3,700,000 from \$2,900,000.

Imports from the United States were up in value in February to \$211,800,000 from \$199,000,000 a year ago, while domestic exports increased to \$168,700,000 from \$152,400,000. Foreign exports were worth \$2,900,000 as against \$2,500,000. Imports from the United Kingdom fell off to \$21,300,000 from \$27,800,000, while domestic exports to the United Kingdom increased to \$43,600,000 from \$33,600,000, and foreign exports to \$300,000 as against \$100,000.

Imports by Countries

Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom in February rose in value to \$16,593,000 from \$14,812,000 in the corresponding month last year, but the combined total for January and February was down to \$30,954,000 from \$36,819,000. There were increased imports in February from British Guiana, British East Africa, India, Ceylon, and New Zealand, but a marked drop from the Federation of Malaya.

Imports from Latin American countries were moderately higher in February, amounting in value to \$18,690,000 as against \$17,029,000 a year earlier. The two-month total was \$40,914,000 as against \$39,056,000. There were increased purchases from Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Imports from Europe were up slightly in value to \$9,857,000 from \$9,612,000, and in the two months rose to \$21,254,000 from \$19,106,000. Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland were among the larger increases while there was a drop in imports from Italy. Imports from all other countries declined in February to \$3,590,000 from \$5,538,000, and to \$9,278,000 from \$11,738,000 in the two months.

Main Commodity Groups

Increases were shown for five of the nine main commodity groups of imports in February as compared with the corresponding month last year, the iron and its products group rising most sharply. Fibres and textiles showed the largest reduction among the other four groups.

Mainly as a result of gains in rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery, mining, metallurgical and other non-farm machinery, total value for the iron and its products group rose to \$100,684,000 from \$88,288,000. Declines in raw cotton and cotton products, and in raw wool and wool products, were mainly responsible for a drop in the fibres and textiles group to \$29,837,000 from \$38,382,000. The agricultural and vegetable products group fell in overall value in February to \$34,909,000 from \$35,314,000. Among the major commodities there were increases in vegetables, sugar, coffee, tea, and declines in fruits, vegetable oils, and rubber.

With a slight rise in value of imports of crude petroleum and moderate declines in petroleum products and coal, imports of non-metallic minerals and products fell in total to \$40,879,000 from \$41,549,000. The non-ferrous metals group moved up to \$20,476,000 from \$19,250,000, a marked gain in electrical apparatus outweighing declines in aluminum, tin, and precious metals (except gold).

The chemicals and allied products group increased in value to \$14,200,000 from \$14,000,000, wood and paper to \$10,400,000 from \$9,900,000, and miscellaneous commodities to \$21,800,000 from \$16,400,000. Aircraft and parts accounted for most of the gain in the latter. The animal products group, smallest of the nine, fell in value to \$8,900,000 from \$11,100,000.

Large Individual Commodities

Trend among the major import commodities was mixed during the month. Among 16 individual items valued in excess of \$4,000,000 each, there were increases in eight and declines in an equal number. These 16 commodities are listed in the following table, together with their 1951 values (figures in thousands). (1 and 2)

	February		Two Months	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
Machinery, other than farm	\$20,770	\$24,585	\$46,440	\$52,001
Farm implements and machinery	13,461	16,315	25,613	29,690
Petroleum, crude	14,161	15,902	33,437	33,490
Automobile parts	16,578	15,259	35,776	30,998
Rolling-mill products	9,123	14,858	20,074	32,838
Electrical apparatus	7,806	10,306	17,268	20,967
Coal	11,901	10,150	24,314	22,307
Engines and boilers	5,560	6,592	11,877	17,788
Aircraft and parts	2,158	6,151	4,624	14,256
Cotton products	8,584	6,122	18,402	11,943
Cotton, raw and linters	7,155	5,992	17,848	16,230
Fruits	5,915	5,634	13,350	11,478
Coffee and chicory	4,801	4,827	8,837	10,073
Petroleum products	5,952	4,819	13,876	13,130
Rubber and products	7,301	4,497	19,152	10,275
Wool products	5,879	4,186	12,099	8,231

1951 CENSUS FIGURES SHOW MARKED
GROWTH IN URBAN POPULATION

Canada's urban and rural populations both grew in the decade between 1941 and 1951 but the rise in the urban population far exceeded that of the rural. According to a special compilation of final figures of the Ninth Decennial Census by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the nation's urban population increased 32.7 per cent from 6,501,326 to 8,628,253, while the rural population rose only 7.5 per cent from 5,005,329 to 5,381,176.

The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation in 1949 accounted for 206,621 of the rural gain and 154,795 of the urban increase. If the figures for Canada's new province are excluded, the urban gain is cut from 2,126,927 to 1,972,132, or to 30.3 per cent, while the rural increase is sliced from 375,847 to 169,226, or only 3.4 per cent.

Since the turn of the century there has been a steady decline in the relative proportion of the Canadian population living in rural areas. In 1901 there were about five rural to three urban dwellers. In 1941, 56.5 per cent of all Canadians resided in urban localities and 43.5 per cent in rural districts. The 1951 Census reveals that the proportion of urban dwellers has further increased to 61.6 per cent, while the proportion of rural dwellers has dropped to 38.4 per cent.

All provinces made gains in urban population during the decade. Prince Edward Island's increased 17.7 per cent from 20,969 to 24,685; Nova Scotia's 13 per cent from 287,609 to 344,831; New Brunswick's 22.8 per cent from 175,111 to 215,011; Quebec's 31.1 per cent from 2,056,947 to 2,697,318; Ontario's 25.4 per cent from 2,591,494 to 3,251,099; Manitoba's 22.2 per cent from 359,678 to 439,580; Saskatchewan's 31.3 per cent from 192,282 to 252,470; Alberta's 69.3 per cent from 265,529 to 449,675; and British Columbia's 44.4 per cent from 549,254 to 793,471. Since 1945, Newfoundland's urban population has risen 30 per cent from 118,999 to 154,795. Biggest numerical gain was made by Ontario with an increase of 659,605, followed by Quebec with a gain of 640,371. Percentagewise, the biggest gains among the 10 provinces were made by Alberta and British Columbia.

The rural populations of four of the provinces declined in the decade. Saskatchewan's dropped 17.7 per cent from 703,710 to 579,258; Manitoba's 8.9 per cent from 370,066 to 336,961; Alberta's 7.7 per cent from 530,640 to 489,826; and Prince Edward Island's 0.45 per cent from 74,078 to 73,744. On the other hand, Nova Scotia's rural population increased 2.5 per cent from 290,353 to 297,753; New Brunswick's 6.5 per cent from 282,290 to 300,686; Quebec's 6.5 per cent from 1,274,935 to 1,358,363; Ontario's 12.5 per cent from 1,196,161 to 1,346,443; and British Columbia's 38.4 per cent from 268,607 to 371,739. Since 1945, Newfoundland's rural population has increased 1.9 per cent from 202,820 to 206,621. Biggest numerical decrease was Saskatchewan's loss of 124,452 rural dwellers, while the biggest numerical increase was Ontario's gain of 150,282. British Columbia, with the second biggest numerical gain of 103,132, had the largest percentage increase of any of the provinces.

In five provinces and the two territories the rural population still outnumbered the urban population, but in each case the proportion of rural dwellers has decreased since 1941, while the proportion of urban residents has risen. In 1941, 78 per cent of all Prince Edward Islanders lived in rural districts, but by 1951 the proportion was down to 75 per cent. In the decade, New Brunswick's rural proportion dropped from 61.7 to 58.3 per cent. Similarly, Saskatchewan's rural proportion declined from 78.5 to 69.6 per cent; and Alberta's from 66.6 to 52.1 per cent.

The population shift from country to city and town is also noticeable in Canada's newest province. In 1945 -- date of the last official census of Newfoundland -- 63 per cent of all Newfoundlanders resided in rural areas. By 1951 Newfoundland's rural population had dropped to 57.2 per cent. Even in the thinly populated territories there were similar changes. In the decade the Yukon's rural proportion decreased from 78.8 to 71.5 per cent, and that of the Northwest Territories from 88.3 to 83 per cent.

Of the five provinces where urban dwellers outnumber rural residents, Nova Scotia's urban proportion increased from 49.8 to 53.7 per cent; Quebec's from 61.7 to 66.5 per cent; Ontario's from 68.4 to 70.7 per cent; Manitoba's from 49.3 to 56.6 per cent; and British Columbia's from 67.2 to 68.1 per cent. Nova Scotia and Manitoba had urban majorities for the first time in 1951.

In the 1951 Census the definition of urban and rural population was altered. In 1941 the population residing within the boundaries of all incorporated cities, towns and villages was classified as urban, and the remainder as rural. Thus some incorporated villages with populations of less than 100 were classed as urban centres, while some unincorporated cities and towns classed as rural. In 1951 the population residing in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated, as well as the population of all parts of census metropolitan areas were classified as urban. All comparisons given above are based on the 1951 definition.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR NINE REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for eight of the nine regional centres moved lower between February 1 and March 1 due mainly to substantial declines in food prices. The index for St. John's, Newfoundland, moved against the trend to register an advance of 0.3 points to 104.0 where a sharp rise in rents of 4.0 points to a level of 105.2 was responsible for the change.

Declines in foods, which occurred at all centres, reflected lower prices for meats, notably beef, fresh pork and bacon and further seasonal weakness in eggs. Sugar was down in all centres also. Clothing prices were lower at all cities due mainly to decreases in men's and women's topcoats and men's suits. Scattered increases in most sub-groups were responsible for generally higher city indexes for homefurnishings and services. In addition, telephone charges were advanced in Toronto and Montreal. Fuel and lighting indexes moved up in centres where domestic bituminous coal is used while regionally higher costs for newspapers, magazines, theatre admissions and personal care items accounted for small upward changes in miscellaneous items indexes. The quarterly survey of rents, in March, resulted in higher indexes for all centres except Saskatoon and Saint John which remained unchanged.

The indexes show changes in retail prices and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another. Composite city indexes for February 1 and March 1, and March 1 group index detail are shown in the table on page 6.

**Index Numbers of the Cost-of-Living for Nine Cities of Canada
at the Beginning of March, 1952
(Base: August 1939=100)**

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - March 1, 1952					
	Feb. 1 1952	Mar. 1 1952	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- laneous
St. John's (a) ...	103.7	104.0	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.1	103.0	101.5
Halifax	178.2	177.8	234.1	126.1	152.5	225.2	184.1	138.6
Saint John	187.5	187.0	237.8	126.1	146.9	232.5	194.0	152.8
Montreal	197.1	195.4	259.6	148.7	145.0	198.0	206.6	142.5
Toronto	186.0	184.4	229.6	152.4	172.5	211.1	195.3	144.9
Winnipeg	183.4	182.0	243.7	133.6	131.1	208.6	202.0	139.7
Saskatoon	187.1	185.6	244.2	132.3	158.6	220.1	207.1	134.6
Edmonton	183.2	181.2	248.2	124.2	121.8	220.8	192.8	140.4
Vancouver	192.5	192.2	252.5	134.0	176.9	224.8	195.6	147.9

(a) Index on the base June 1951=100

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS
AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY

Average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners were substantially higher in the week ending February 1 than in the corresponding week last year, in spite of a lowering in the hours of work in each of the major industries with the exception of buildings and structures.

Average weekly wages in mining at February 1 were up to \$60.60 from \$56.32 a year ago, hourly earnings to 140.6 cents from 127.7, while average hours worked were slightly lower at 43.1 as compared with 44.1. Hourly earnings in manufacturing increased 16.8 cents to 127.2, but average hours declined to 41.5 from 42.9. In non-durable goods, average hourly earnings advanced to 115.8 cents from 101.2. (3)

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

Industry	Average Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Wages	
	Feb. 1 1952	Feb. 1 1951	Feb. 1 1952	Feb. 1 1951	Feb. 1 1952	Feb. 1 1951
	no.	no.	¢	¢	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.5	42.9	127.2	110.4	52.79	47.36
Durable Goods	41.8	43.1	137.5	119.0	57.48	51.29
Non-Durable Goods	41.1	42.6	115.8	101.2	47.59	43.11
Mining	43.1	44.1	140.6	127.7	60.60	56.32
Electric and Motor Transportation	44.8	45.0	123.5	110.7	55.33	49.82
Buildings and Structures ...	40.6	39.2	138.7	121.2	56.31	47.51
Services ^x	42.6	42.9	71.7	67.7	30.54	29.04

^x Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
EIGHT PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated eight per cent during the week ending April 5 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were higher in all provinces, Saskatchewan leading with a percentage gain of 24 per cent, followed by the Maritimes with a gain of 16 per cent, Alberta 10 per cent, British Columbia seven per cent, Ontario six per cent, and Quebec and Manitoba each five per cent.

OPERATING RESULTS OF
RETAIL CLOTHING STORES

Gross profits of four main classes of unincorporated retail clothing stores -- men's, women's, family, and shoe -- were higher in 1950 than in 1948, while net profits declined, according to the Bureau's biennial survey. Among incorporated stores, gross profits of shoe stores were slightly lower, but otherwise the trend was similar to that for unincorporated outlets.

Gross profits of unincorporated shoe stores averaged 27.4 per cent of net sales in 1950 as compared with 26.6 in 1948, men's clothing 26.8 per cent compared with 25.9, women's clothing 26.8 per cent compared with 25.8, and family clothing stores 24.4 per cent compared with 23.4. Net profits for shoe stores averaged 10.6 per cent against 11.5, men's clothing 10.3 per cent against 11.9, family clothing 8.7 per cent against 10.0, and women's clothing 7.7 per cent against 10.4.

Gross profits of incorporated shoe stores averaged 32.0 per cent of net sales against 32.1, men's clothing 29.8 per cent against 28.6, family clothing 29.6 per cent against 28.8, and women's clothing 29.0 per cent against 28.5. Net profits for shoe stores averaged 4.8 per cent against 7.6, men's clothing 4.8 per cent against 6.4, family clothing 3.6 per cent against 6.0, and women's clothing 2.1 per cent against 5.1.

Among unincorporated stores, operating expenses, expressed as percentages of net sales, averaged 19.1 per cent for women's clothing stores, 16.8 per cent for shoe stores, 16.5 per cent for men's clothing stores, and 15.7 per cent for family clothing stores. Operating expenses for incorporated shoe stores averaged 27.2 per cent of net sales, 26.9 per cent for women's clothing, 26.1 per cent for family clothing, and 25.0 per cent for men's clothing.

In both unincorporated and incorporated stores, stocks were sold and replaced more rapidly in women's clothing stores, at 3.5 times and 4.0 times a year, respectively, than in the other clothing trades. The turnover rate was slowest in shoe stores. (4)

OPERATING RESULTS OF RETAIL HARDWARE,
FURNITURE, APPLIANCE AND RADIO STORES

Gross profits of retail hardware, furniture, household appliance and radio stores were larger in relation to net sales in 1950 than in 1948, while net profits were lower for hardware and furniture stores, but higher for household appliance and radio stores, according to the Bureau's biennial survey of operating results of a sample of establishments in these three fields.

Household appliance and radio stores had the largest gross profits of the three trades, averaging 27.8 per cent of net sales as compared with 27.4 per cent in 1948. Furniture stores were next in order with gross profits of 27.1 per cent as against 26.7, followed by hardware stores at 25.8 per cent against 24.7 per cent.

Net profits, also expressed as a percentage of net sales, were largest for hardware stores at 10.4 per cent as against 11.5 per cent in 1948, household appliances and radio being next at 10.0 per cent as against 9.5. Net profits of furniture stores averaged 8.7 per cent of net sales against 9.6 per cent in 1948.

Average operating expenses for unincorporated furniture stores represented 18.35 per cent of net sales, 17.82 per cent for appliance and radio stores, and 15.38 per cent for hardware stores. Among incorporated establishments, operating expenses for appliance and radio stores were largest at 26.53 per cent, furniture 24.52 per cent, and hardware 23.38 per cent.

Rate of stock turnover was largest for household appliance and radio stores at 4.4 times in the year as against 4.7 times in 1948. Furniture stores were next in order at 2.9 times against 3.2, and hardware stores next at 2.4 times against 3.0 times. (5)

STOCKS OF FISH ON APRIL 1 Overall stocks of fish were higher on April 1, amounting to 27,812,000 pounds as compared with 25,357,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cod rose to 3,866,000 pounds from 3,776,000 a year earlier, salmon to 6,652,000 pounds from 5,043,000, and inland fish to 2,546,000 pounds from 2,390,000, while stocks of haddock fell to 1,474,000 pounds from 1,499,000, sea herring to 7,378,000 pounds from 7,423,000, and other sea fish to 5,066,000 pounds from 5,226,000. (Mem. 1)

STOCKS OF MEAT ON APRIL 1 Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on April 1 increased to 79,977,000 pounds from 65,799,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of frozen meat rose to 48,943,000 pounds from 37,796,000, while fresh meat fell slightly to 13,468,000 pounds from 13,542,000. Cured meat stocks were up to 17,566,000 pounds from 14,461,000. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES ON APRIL 1 Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were higher on April 1, totalling 29,380,000 pounds as compared with 27,732,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, dropped to 10,881,000 pounds from 12,318,000.

Canadian apples held in cold or common storage fell to 683,000 bushels from 1,881,000 on April 1 last year. Stocks of potatoes declined to 6,001,000 bushels from 10,462,000, onions to 45,000 bushels from 392,000, and carrots to 97,000 bushels from 156,000. Holdings of cabbage were up to 36,000 bushels from 25,000, and celery to 18,000 crates from 12,000. (Mem. 3)

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS Carloadings of revenue freight during the first week of April totalled 73,793 cars, down 7.5 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 79,734 cars. The decline from a year earlier was due mainly to lighter movements of livestock, pulpwood, lumber, miscellaneous manufactures and l.c.l. merchandise. Receipts from connections were also lower at 33,861 cars against 37,893.

For the first 13 weeks of this year, 1,053,399 cars were loaded at Canadian stations compared with 1,041,682 in 1951, and foreign connections supplied 508,340 cars compared with 509,186. (Mem. 4)

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES
AT PEAK LEVELS IN YEAR 1951

Operating revenues and expenses of principal Canadian railways climbed to record levels in 1951. The year's receipts advanced 14 per cent to \$1,078,-916,911 from \$948,534,488 in 1950, and expenditures were 18 per cent higher at \$969,513,701 compared with \$824,239,730. The resulting operating income for 1951 was \$61,481,524, down 25 per cent from the preceding year's figure of \$81,497,049.

Revenue freight earnings for the year increased 14 per cent to \$867,874,824 from \$761,839,302, and passenger fares were up 13 per cent at \$88,392,630 compared with \$78,003,509. Express earnings rose to \$41,832,281 from \$35,871,761, while mail receipts fell nine per cent to \$12,901,251 from \$14,088,869, the decline being due to back pay credits in 1950.

Heavy increases were shown in expenditures during the year. Maintenance of way and structures rose \$39,285,600 from 1950 to \$200,497,541, and equipment maintenance was \$222,324,335 or \$34,299,918 above the preceding year. Traffic expenses totalled \$19,902,081 as compared with \$18,528,052, and transportation charges amounted to \$465,144,650 as against \$400,021,227. Expenditures on miscellaneous operations were \$15,691,029 compared with \$13,821,485, and general expenses \$45,-954,065 compared with \$42,632,608.

Freight carried in 1951 increased to 176,723,520 from 157,212,280 the year before, while revenue ton miles rose 16 per cent. Revenue passengers carried was slightly higher at 28,999,888 as against 28,819,527. Loaded freight car miles advanced eight per cent, and empty mileage was up 12 per cent.

Total pay roll for 192,440 employees amounted to \$597,420,811, including retroactive payments, as against 179,189 persons earning \$498,753,327. Pay roll chargeable to railway operating expenses totalled \$556,291,942 compared with \$467,-167,732. (6)

OUTPUT OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR IN JANUARY

Production of leather footwear declined in January this year, amounting to 2,516,-724 pairs as compared with 2,811,937 in the corresponding month of 1951. Output of all main groups of footwear declined from a year earlier except boys' which rose sharply to 162,566 pairs from 87,350. Production of men's footwear dropped to 608,351 pairs from 646,464, youths' to 20,990 from 22,834, women's and growing girls' to 1,090,253 from 1,392,113, misses' to 240,697 from 252,111, children's and little gents' to 194,941 from 198,220, and babies' and infants' to 198,926 from 212,845. (Mem. 5)

SHIPMENTS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, in January this year amounted to 266,425 tons as compared with 274,607 tons in the same month of 1951, while producers' interchange totalled 158,686 tons as against 136,010. Imports of primary iron and steel forms -- carbon, alloy and stainless -- rose to 179,229 tons from 108,591 in January, 1951, and there was a pronounced gain in exports to 60,506 tons against 31,406. (7)

PROVINCIAL SHARES IN 1951
IN CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

Value of mineral production was higher in six of Canada's mineral-producing provinces and in both the Yukon and Northwest Territories in 1951, when the total value for all Canada reached a new peak of \$1,228,005,000, up 17.5 per cent over the previous peak of \$1,045,450,000 in 1950, according to the Bureau's preliminary annual report. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba were the exceptions to the general upward trend.

Output in Ontario rose in value to \$437,085,000 from \$366,802,000 in 1950, accounting for 35.6 per cent of the all-Canada total as against 35.1 per cent. Quebec's production increased to \$249,554,000 from \$220,177,000, representing a reduced 20.3 per cent as compared to 21 per cent of the total. Output of Alberta was up sharply in value to \$173,231,000 from \$135,759,000, raising Alberta's share to 14.2 per cent against 13 and moving Alberta ahead of British Columbia into third place as a mineral-producing province. British Columbia had a gain in production value to \$168,293,000 from \$138,888,000, accounting for 13.7 as compared to 13.3 per cent of the total value.

Next in order, Nova Scotia's output decreased slightly in value to \$59,388,000 from \$59,482,000 and in proportion to the total to 4.8 from 5.7 per cent. Saskatchewan's output was up to \$50,908,000 from \$35,984,000 and in proportion to 4.1 from 3.4 per cent. Production in Newfoundland rose to \$32,829,000 from \$25,824,000 and to 2.7 from 2.5 per cent of the overall value, while Manitoba's declined to \$28,397,000 from \$32,691,000 and to 2.3 from 3.1 per cent, and New Brunswick's to \$10,282,000 from \$12,757,000, and to 0.9 from 1.2 per cent.

Output in the Yukon was up in value to \$9,809,000 from \$9,036,000, and in the Northwest Territories to \$8,230,000 from \$8,051,000, but the proportion of the former declined to 0.7 from 0.9 per cent and of the latter to 0.7 per cent from 0.8. (8)

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal were as follows at the end of 1951, totals for the same date in 1950 being in brackets: aluminum, 1,443,532 (1,243,654) pounds; brass and bronze, 7,128,694 (5,557,428); copper, 4,647,195 (3,249,611); magnesium, 41,244 (15,485); nickel, 247,506 (197,889); tin-lead, 8,550,060 (7,008,364); zinc, 723,421 (898,009); drosses, 3,219,413 (1,628,883). (Mem. 6)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS
LOWER IN JANUARY

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were lower in January this year, totalling \$1,310,636 as compared with \$1,685,450 a year ago. Sales were as follows, totals for January last year being in brackets: building brick, \$792,995 (\$1,079,982); structural tile, \$236,989 (\$232,086); drain tile, \$44,369 (\$47,402); sewer pipe, \$101,046 (\$163,599); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$42,105 (\$33,334); pottery, \$44,214 (\$33,426); other clay products, \$48,918 (\$95,621). (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER LOWER IN JANUARY Canadian production of lumber was lower in January this year than in the corresponding month of 1951, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia amounted to 248,374,000 feet as compared with 285,910,000 in January last year, while production in the other provinces -- excluding sawn ties -- totalled 176,313,000 feet as against 180,542,000. (9 and 10)

CANADA'S LUMBER INDUSTRY IN 1949 Gross factory value of products manufactured by Canada's lumber industry in 1949 -- including Newfoundland for the first time -- was \$396,415,000, a decrease of about three per cent from the all-time peak total of \$409,267,000 for the nine older provinces in 1948, according to the annual industry report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Excluding Newfoundland, which accounted for \$2,081,000 in 1949, there was a decline of about four per cent from 1948.

Production of sawn lumber in the industry rose in total to 5,915,000 M feet board measure from 5,909,000 M the year before, but the value fell to \$334,790,000 from \$340,851,000. The average value of sawn lumber of all kinds decreased from \$57.69 in 1948 to \$56.60. Excluding Newfoundland, lumber production in 1949 amounted to 5,881,000 M feet valued at \$333,203,000.

Production of shingles in 1949 totalled 2,825,000 squares as compared with 3,078,000 in 1948, a decrease of 8.2 per cent. With a drop in average value from \$7.95 to \$6.93 per square, total value decreased 20 per cent from \$24,471,000 to \$19,569,000. Excluding Newfoundland, the production of shingles in 1949 amounted to 2,824,000 squares valued at \$19,561,000.

There were 5,876,000 railway ties produced in 1949, a decrease of 23 per cent from the 1948 total of 7,651,000, and the value fell from \$11,256,000 to \$8,197,000. Excluding Newfoundland, the 1949 production of ties amounted to 5,625,000 valued at \$7,819,000. (11)

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN 1950 There was a small increase in 1950 over the preceding year in the number of juvenile delinquents brought before the courts of Canada for behaviour that was contrary to the law. In the last nine years there has been a gradual decrease in number of court cases, and the 1950 figures, though higher than that for 1949, was the second lowest in 25 years.

According to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 7,304 juveniles appeared in court during the calendar year 1950 as compared with 7,038 in the 12 months ending September, 1949. The peak year was in 1942 when 13,802 children appeared in court. Number of children adjudged delinquent was 6,418 as against 6,198 in 1949, and 11,758 in 1942 -- the peak year.

Theft and receiving stolen goods, and burglary, breaking and entering were the two main reasons for the appearance of juveniles in court in 1950. The number convicted for theft and receiving stolen goods in 1950 increased to 2,373 from 2,227 in 1949, while convictions for burglary, breaking and entering were slightly lower at 1,310 against 1,318. Convictions for wilful damage to property, next largest cause, increased to 618 from 536. (12)

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. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, February (10 cents).
2. Imports for Consumption -- Summary Bulletin -- February (20 cents).
3. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, February (20 cents).
4. Operating Results and Financial Structure of Retail Clothing Stores, 1950 (25 cents).
5. Operating Results and Financial Structure of Retail Hardware, Furniture, Appliance and Radio Stores, 1950 (25 cents).
6. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, For the 12 Months Ended December 31, 1951 (10 cents).
7. Primary Iron and Steel, January (25 cents).
8. Preliminary Report on Mineral Production, 1951 (35 cents).
9. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January (25 cents).
10. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January (25 cents).
11. The Lumber Industry, 1949 (50 cents).
12. Juvenile Delinquents, 1950 (25 cents).
13. Hardware, Tools and Cutlery Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
14. Annual Report on Benefit Years Established and Terminated Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Calendar Year 1949 (40 cents).

Memoranda

1. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, April 1 (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, April 1 (10 cents).
 3. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, April 1 (10 cents).
 4. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 5. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingots, Fourth Quarter, 1951 (10 cents).
 6. Products Made from Canadian Clays, January (10 cents).
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D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

A total of \$13,512,370 worth of building bricks were sold in Canada in 1951.

. . .

There are 102 hotels in Vancouver, more than in any other Canadian city.

. . .

Canada's 76 shipyards built \$63,677,000 worth of ships in 1950.

. . .

Canada's 292 leather footwear companies manufacture about 34,000,000 pairs of boots, shoes and slippers a year.

. . .

In 1951 Canadian farmers planted some 52,050 acres of tomatoes and harvested a total of 702,740,000 pounds of tomatoes, a yield of 13,500 pounds per acre.

. . .

In 1951 the value of production by Canada's mining industry reached an all-time high of \$1,288,000,000.

. . .

In 1951 the average price of Canadian gold was \$36.85 per troy ounce.

. . .

Latest figures show the average price of a Canadian telephone pole as \$6.77.

. . .

A total of \$155,324,874 worth of prepared stock and poultry feeds were manufactured by 568 Canadian firms in 1950.

. . .

Canada's water transportation industry had 1,906 vessels in operation in 1950, of which 720 were freighters, 467 tow barges and scows, and the rest smaller craft.

. . .

A total of 656,666 apple barrels valued at \$1,068,684, were manufactured in Canada in 1950.

. . .

Exports of Canadian agricultural and vegetable products to the United States increased almost 49 per cent in 1951 to a total of \$263,400,000.

. . .

Foreign investments in Canada totalled \$8,646,000,000 at the end of 1950, of which United States investments accounted for \$6,565,000,000 and United Kingdom investments for \$1,723,000,000.

. . .

In 1951 Canada's output of crude oil jumped to 48,096,800 barrels with a value of \$121,407,550, from 29,043,788 barrels worth \$84,619,937 in 1950.

. . .

Nearly \$79,000,000 worth of fertilizer is manufactured in Canada each year.

. . .

Quebec Province mills account for over 55 per cent of the gross value of Canada's total textile production.

. . .

With only 68 of the nation's 599 fish processing plants, British Columbia accounts for nearly 50 per cent of all the fish processed in Canada.

. . .

A total of 191,915 women's fur coats, valued at \$45,951,198, were manufactured in Canada in 1950.

. . .

Of the 168 Canadian firms in the cooperage industry, 101 are located in Newfoundland.

. . .

Canadian street cars, trolley coaches and motor buses transported a total of 1,186,571,000 passengers in 1950.

. . .

Canadian-made nail kegs cost an average of 47 cents apiece at the factory.

. . .

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