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

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 10 per cent in value in July to \$59,848,000 as compared with \$54,449,000 in the same month last year.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS continued at a high level in July, totalling \$371,000,000 in value compared with \$374,500,000 in the corresponding month last year.

. . .

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS in July totalled 285,332 net tons, up seven per cent over last year's corresponding total of 266,646 tons.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT index for June 1 rose to 182.2 from 180.3 a year earlier, PAYROLLS to 419.8 from 379.0, and WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES to \$54.09 from \$49.34.

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VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED in clearing centres rose 21 per cent in July, totalling \$10,944,793,000 as compared with \$9,031,986,000 in the same month last year.

. . .

VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of June was \$3,479,000,000, down slightly from the May figure of \$3,480,200,000, but up 5.6 per cent over last year's value of \$3,293,700,000.

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COMMERCIAL FAILURES in the first six months of this year increased to 848 from 723 a year earlier, while defaulted liabilities rose 16 per cent to \$14,552,000 from \$12,484,000.

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FOREIGN TRAVEL EXPENDITURES in Canada amounted to an estimated \$274,000,000 in 1951 as against a record \$280,000,000 spent by Canadian travellers in other countries.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the last ten days in August totalled 109,979 cars for a daily average of 10,998 cars compared with 12,066 cars in the preceding week,

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SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES in July totalled 38,510 units with a value of \$95,079,016 as compared with 29,260 vehicles sold for \$74,538,594 in July last year.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS CONTINUED  
AT A HIGH LEVEL IN JULY

Canada's domestic exports continued at a high level in July, totalling \$371,000,000 in value as compared with \$374,500,000 in the corresponding month last year. The lower value was due to lower export prices than prevailed in July, 1951, the volume showing a rise of almost two per cent over the previous year's mark.

Substantial gains in value as well as in volume in each of the six previous months raised the seven-month total to \$2,460,700,000 as compared with \$2,114,700,000 last year, an increase of almost 16 per cent. The gain in value was mainly due to an increase of about 15 per cent in the volume of exports.

Among the main commodities there were particularly large gains in July over the previous year in the exports of wheat and other grains, ships and vessels, and aircraft and parts, and moderate increases in fish, fresh beef and veal, nickel, copper, and non-farm machinery. There were declines in wheat flour, cattle, planks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint paper, farm implements and machinery, aluminum, precious metals (except gold), zinc, and asbestos.

Exports to the United States moved down in value in July to \$188,638,000 from \$201,927,000 in the corresponding month last year, while the seven-month total declined slightly to \$1,301,945,000 from \$1,311,773,000. Shipments to the United States accounted for 50.8 per cent of the grand total to all countries in July, down from 53.9 per cent a year earlier, and the seven-month proportion dropped to 52.9 per cent from 62.0.

There were increases in five and declines in four of the nine main commodity groups of exports to the United States in July, while seven-month totals show increases in seven and declines in two. Sharpest gains in July were in agricultural and vegetable products, and non-ferrous metals, while chief declines occurred among animals and products, wood and paper products.

July exports to the United Kingdom dropped to \$68,776,000 from \$82,732,000 in June and \$73,935,000 a year ago, but the cumulative total for the first seven months rose to \$462,752,000 from \$327,458,000. In the month there were declines in six of the nine main classes of exports but seven-month results show a drop in only one group. Main decreases in July were in the agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals sections, but exports in each of these categories were much higher in the seven months than in 1951.

Shipments to all other Commonwealth countries dropped in value in July to \$23,274,000 from \$26,718,000 in the same month last year, but the cumulative total for the seven months rose to \$170,690,000 from \$131,978,000. Shipments were sharply higher in July to India and Pakistan and lower to the Union of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

Exports to Latin American countries continued to climb in July, the month's total rising to \$21,439,000 from \$16,349,000, and that for the seven months to \$169,763,000 from \$96,099,000. There were large gains both in the month and cumulative period in the exports to Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

Exports to European countries also rose in value in July to \$49,997,000 from \$41,415,000 in the same month last year, while the cumulative total for the seven months climbed to \$241,958,000 from \$156,020,000. There were advances in July to Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Netherlands, but declines to France, Italy, and Switzerland. Gains in exports were general to principal markets in the seven months.

Mainly as a result of large shipments to Japan, exports to the remaining group of foreign countries climbed in July to \$17,808,000 from \$12,184,000, and to \$104,660,000 in the seven months from \$81,568,000.

(more)

Main Commodity Groups

Six of the nine main commodity groups of exports moved higher in value in July as compared with the corresponding month last year, while seven-month totals were larger for seven of the nine groups.

Due chiefly to large gains in exports of wheat and other grains, the value of the agricultural and vegetable products group rose in July to \$125,841,000 from \$95,050,000, and to \$615,757,000 in the seven months from \$450,987,000. Wood and paper as a class fell in value to \$101,200,000 in July from \$131,500,000, but the seven-month total rose to \$795,400,000 from \$774,600,000. There were decreases both in July and the seven months in exports of planks and boards, and wood pulp. July exports of newsprint were lower in value, but the cumulative total was higher.

Non-ferrous metals as a class moved down in value in July to \$56,486,000 from \$57,920,000, but the seven-month total climbed to \$414,271,000 from \$310,886,000. In July there were declines in aluminum and zinc, but increases in copper, lead and nickel. Gains were general in the seven months.

The iron and its products group was slightly lower in value in July at \$26,572,000 as against \$27,525,000 a year earlier, but the cumulative total for the seven months rose to \$254,898,000 from \$170,943,000. There was a mixed trend among the main commodities in July but gains were general in the seven-month period.

Value for the animals and animal products section fell in July to \$26,420,000 from \$30,068,000, and to \$137,918,000 in the seven months from \$204,942,000. Cattle exports were off sharply both in July and the seven months. Fresh beef and veal advanced in July but there was a sharp drop in the cumulative period, while fish exports advanced in both periods. The fibres and textiles section dropped in July to \$2,024,000 from \$3,415,000, and to \$19,647,000 from \$21,062,000.

With aircraft and parts and ships and vessels accounting for most of the rise, the miscellaneous commodities section rose to \$12,072,000 from \$5,909,000, and to \$65,761,000 in the seven months from \$35,595,000.

Chemicals fell in total in July to \$8,728,000 from \$11,582,000, but climbed in the seven months to \$73,331,000 from \$71,985,000. Non-metallics were slightly higher in value in July at \$11,712,000 as compared with \$11,525,000, while the seven-month total rose to \$83,682,000 from \$73,719,000. (1)

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES AT JUNE 1

Industrial employment and payrolls were higher at the beginning of June than a month earlier and a year earlier, while average weekly wages and salaries were down slightly from May 1 but still above the figure for June 1, 1951, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 182.2 as compared with 177.4 at May 1 and 180.3 at June 1 last year. The payrolls index was 419.8 as against 410.6 a month earlier and 379.0 a year earlier, and weekly wages and salaries averaged \$54.09 as compared with \$54.34 at May 1, and \$49.34 at June 1, 1951.

The employment indexes of all industrial groups were higher than at May 1, and only the forestry group and the non-durable goods section of the manufacturing group showed declines from a year earlier. (2)

VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES  
AT THE END OF JUNE ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of June was \$3,479,000,000, down slightly from the May figure of \$3,480,000,000, but up 5.6 per cent over last year's value of \$3,293,700,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In index terms, June inventories were 186.9 per cent of the average 1947 value as compared with 187.0 at the end of May, and 176.9 at the end of June last year. The index for total shipments was 186.9 against 188.8 a month earlier, and 183.6 a year ago.

A compilation of total outstanding orders at the end of May for approximately 900 plants in 65 industries show a level of unfilled orders equal to 4.7 times the May shipment values for reporting firms, a drop of 9.6 per cent from the preceding month. The preliminary outstanding orders index at the end of June was 94.0 per cent of the January, 1952 base value for these same establishments, a drop of about three per cent from May.

Value of inventories held by consumer's goods industries at the end of June was \$1,976,500,000, down from \$1,988,100,000 at the end of May, and \$2,076,000,000 a year ago. For the capital goods industry the total was \$516,600,000, off from \$533,500,000 a month ago, but substantially above last year's June value of \$383,800,000.

Producers' and construction goods inventories were higher in both comparisons. The former rose to \$672,000,000 from \$660,300,000 at the end of May, and \$565,200,000 a year ago, and the latter to \$313,900,000 from \$298,300,000 a month earlier, and \$268,700,000 on the same date last year. (3)

VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED HIGHER  
IN JULY AND SEVEN-MONTH PERIOD

Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres rose 21 per cent in July, totalling \$10,944,793,000 as compared with \$9,031,986,000 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative value for the first seven months of the year to \$70,619,391,000, 12 per cent above last year's corresponding total of \$62,847,978,000. Gains were recorded in all five economic areas both in the month and seven-month period.

Payments in Ontario in July advanced 23 per cent to \$4,604,860,000 from \$3,750,542,000 a year earlier, and in the seven months were up 12 per cent to \$29,772,355,000 from \$26,670,037,000. Transactions in Quebec in July totalled \$3,005,459,000 as compared with \$2,607,260,000, a gain of 15 per cent, and in the January-July period rose 10 per cent to \$20,166,339,000 from \$18,399,426,000. Cheques cashed in the Prairie Provinces in the month increased 29 per cent, standing at \$2,055,673,000 as against \$1,589,474,000 in July last year, and in the seven months were 19 per cent higher at \$12,472,806,000 compared with \$10,471,440,000.

Total for British Columbia in July stood at \$999,915,000, 21 per cent above the July, 1951 figure of \$824,095,000. In the seven months, payments were up 15 per cent to \$6,479,273,000 from \$5,655,657,000. Cheques cashed in the Atlantic Provinces in July rose seven per cent to \$278,887,000 from \$260,615,000, and five per cent in the seven months to \$1,728,618,000 from \$1,651,418,000. (4)

RISE IN NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN HALF YEAR

Continuing their post-war climb, commercial failures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts rose in number in the first half of this year to 848, an increase of 17 per cent over the 723 recorded in the same period of 1951. Estimated liabilities were \$14,552,000 as compared with \$12,484,000, an increase of 16 per cent.

During the half year there were 334 insolvencies of trading establishments as compared with 303 in the same period of 1951, while failures in construction declined slightly. Defaults of manufacturing enterprises totalled 167 compared with 137 last year. Failures of service businesses numbered 138 as against 149.

Bankruptcies in Quebec increased 21 per cent from 529 to 641, and in Ontario there was a rise of 14 per cent from 112 to 128. Insolvencies in the Atlantic Provinces increased from 23 in 1951 to 29. By contrast, bankruptcies in the Prairie Provinces declined from 24 to 16, while failures in British Columbia showed little change. (5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP 10 PER CENT IN JULY

Department store sales rose almost 10 per cent in value in July over the corresponding month last year, increases being recorded in all regions and all but one of the 30 departments. Inventories at the beginning of the month were down 18 per cent in value from a year earlier.

Total value of sales for the month was \$59,848,000 as compared with \$54,449,000, and the value of inventories was \$181,515,000 as compared with \$221,326,000.

As in May and June, the largest gain in sales over the corresponding month last year was reported by the major appliances department (79.9 per cent). Photographic equipment and supplies advanced 17.9 per cent; sporting goods and luggage, 15.1 per cent; men's furnishings, 13 per cent; radio and music, 12.5 per cent; ladies' apparel and accessories, 12.0 per cent; toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, 10.7 per cent; and hardware and housewares, 10 per cent.

July sales were as follows by provinces, totals for July last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Maritime Provinces, \$4,502 (\$3,868); Quebec, \$8,917 (\$8,092); Ontario, \$21,363 (\$19,006); Manitoba, \$9,061 (\$8,910); Saskatchewan, \$2,800 (\$2,641); Alberta, \$4,393 (\$3,994); British Columbia, \$8,812 (\$7,938). (6)

CHAIN STORE SALES IN JULY

Sales of six types of chain stores -- food, women's clothing, shoe, hardware, drug and variety -- were higher in July than in the same month of 1951, while inventories for food, women's clothing and hardware stores increased at the end of the month over the same time a year ago and declined for the other three.

A 20 per cent increase in chain food stores was the largest among the sales gains for the six trades, total for the month standing at \$58,190,000 as against \$48,451,000. Shoe store sales rose 12 per cent to \$3,287,000 from \$2,945,000, hardware stores 11 per cent to \$1,228,000 from \$1,103,000, women's clothing stores 10 per cent to \$3,739,000 from \$3,405,000, drug stores eight per cent to \$2,587,000 from \$2,391,000, and variety stores six per cent to \$13,732,000 from \$12,930,000.

Month-end inventories of food stores advanced to \$41,523,000 from \$40,565,000, women's clothing stores to \$9,354,000 from \$8,779,000, and hardware stores to \$4,974,000 from \$4,394,000. Variety store inventories were down to \$42,777,000 from \$45,826,000, shoe stores to \$16,893,000 from \$18,767,000, and drug stores to \$8,419,000 from \$8,770,000. (7)

FEWER DWELLING UNITS STARTED,  
COMPLETED IN FIRST HALF OF 1952

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units rose in June for the first time this year but were down eight per cent in the first six months as compared with last. Completions declined 27 per cent in the half year and were also down in June. The result was an overall decrease of 14 per cent in the number of dwellings in various stages of construction at the end of the month.

Number of dwelling units on which construction was started in the six months of this year was 35,291 as compared with 38,465 in the same period of 1951. Completions totalled 28,340 compared with 38,694, and the carryover of uncompleted dwellings was 50,285 units as compared with 58,615. Starts in June rose above a year earlier to a total of 11,095 as compared with 9,514, but completions dropped to 4,081 units from 6,609.

Starts in Ontario declined in the six-month period to 12,273 units from 16,200, Quebec to 11,584 units from 11,716, Manitoba to 1,530 from 1,547, Nova Scotia to 585 from 700, and Prince Edward Island to nine from 80. Total for British Columbia rose to 3,580 from 3,150, Alberta to 3,131 from 3,100, Saskatchewan to 1,503 from 1,130, Newfoundland to 564 from 392 and New Brunswick to 532 units from 450.

Half-year completions in Ontario fell to 11,688 from 16,962, Quebec to 8,351 from 11,486, British Columbia to 2,974 from 3,503, Alberta to 2,481 from 2,850, Manitoba to 905 from 1,217, Nova Scotia to 656 from 904, Saskatchewan to 448 from 565, Newfoundland to 412 from 469, New Brunswick to 409 from 515, Prince Edward Island to 16 from 223.

Number in various stages of construction at the end of June this year was as follows by provinces, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: Ontario, 17,265 (23,028); Quebec, 12,430 (15,133); British Columbia, 5,788 (5,426); Alberta, 5,256 (6,040); Saskatchewan, 2,254 (1,635); Newfoundland, 2,255 (1,780); Manitoba, 2,137 (2,412); Nova Scotia, 1,883 (2,243); New Brunswick, 930 (770); and Prince Edward Island, 87 (148). (8)

FARM PRICES AGAIN LOWER IN JULY

Farm prices of agricultural products, which moved up in June for the first time in almost a year, declined again in July. The index, on the base 1935-39, stood at 263.4 as compared with the revised June figure of 264.8, and the all-time high of 308.2 in July last year.

As compared with the preceding month, the decline was entirely due to a drop in potato prices which more than offset increases in the prices of live stock, poultry and eggs. Compared with a year earlier, current prices were lower for grains, live stock, dairy products, poultry and eggs and higher for potatoes.

Index for Ontario in July was up to 291.2 from 289.8 in the preceding month, Manitoba to 244.4 from 239.6, Saskatchewan to 215.4 from 211.4, Alberta to 237.3 from 235.6, and British Columbia to 305.8 from 301.0. Prince Edward Island's index fell to 348.7 from 493.8, Nova Scotia to 272.1 from 307.6, New Brunswick to 370.7 from 433.3, and Quebec to 291.1 from 291.6. (Mem. 1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on August 28 totalled 184,269,779 bushels as compared with 145,968,960 on the same date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces amounted to 14,893,230 bushels against 1,318,203 a year earlier, while the overseas export clearances aggregated 4,553,661 bushels compared with 4,157,888. (Mem. 2)

WHEAT FLOUR OUTPUT HIGHER IN  
JULY; LOWER IN CROP YEAR

Canadian production of wheat flour was 38 per cent larger in July than in the corresponding month last year, while cumulative output for the crop year 1951-52 declined three per cent from a year earlier.

Output in the month amounted to 1,936,945 barrels as compared with 1,400,975 in July last year. In the crop year, 22,844,099 barrels of wheat flour were produced as against 23,630,180 in 1950-51.

Wheat milled for flour in July totalled 8,838,775 bushels compared with 6,416,954 a year ago. This brought the aggregate for the full crop year to 104,521,881 bushels as against 106,748,343.

July exports of wheat flour amounted to 1,194,259 barrels compared with 925,214 in the same month last year. In spite of heavy export shipments in the last half of the current crop year, total exports of 11,407,676 barrels were lower than the 12,426,996 barrels exported in 1950-51. (Mem. 3)

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND  
WHEAT FLOUR, 1951-52

Canada's exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat amounted to 356,100,000 bushels during the crop year 1951-52, second only to the record 407,600,000 exported in 1928-29. Exports of wheat as grain, at 304,700,000 bushels, were 65 per cent above the 1950-51 total of 185,000,000 and were exceeded only once before in the country's history when 354,400,000 bushels were exported in 1928-29. Preliminary data on 1951-52 exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat indicate a total of 51,300,000 bushels, eight per cent below the 1950-51 level of 55,900,000.

Monthly exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat during 1951-52 ranged from a low of 19,400,000 bushels in January to a high of 44,300,000 in June. Movement during the May-July quarter of the crop year was particularly heavy, with exports during each of the three months exceeding the 40-million bushel level. Overseas clearances of wheat, the major part of total exports of wheat and flour, ranged from a low of 12,100,000 bushels in December to 35,600,000 in May.

The United Kingdom continued as Canada's chief market for wheat and flour exports, taking approximately 36 per cent of the 1951-52 combined total. Exports of Canadian wheat as grain to the United Kingdom in the twelve months ending July 31, 1952 amounted to 108,800,000 bushels, representing 36 per cent of total wheat exports, while exports of flour in terms of wheat equivalent totalled 18,800,000 bushels. Comparable figures for 1950-51 were 78,100,000 and 23,400,000 bushels, respectively.

In addition to the United Kingdom, seven other countries purchased wheat as grain in amounts exceeding 10,000,000 bushels. These countries were: the United States, 38,700,000 (of which 7,300,000 were for milling in bond); India, 18,100,000; Japan, 16,500,000; Germany, 15,800,000; Belgium, 15,500,000; the Netherlands, 11,900,000; and Italy, 11,000,000. Altogether, 40 countries and crown colonies purchased Canadian wheat as grain during the crop year.

Exports of Canadian wheat flour during 1951-52 were much more widely distributed than exports of wheat, with the former going to 73 countries, territories and crown colonies. In addition to the United Kingdom, flour exports equivalent to at least 1,000,000 bushels of wheat went to the following destinations (in order of size of export shipments): Philippine Islands, Venezuela, Italy, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Jamaica, Egypt, Hong Kong, and Lebanon. (9)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION HIGHER  
IN AUGUST AND EIGHT-MONTH PERIOD

Production of creamery butter was higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the same periods of 1951, while the output of

cheddar cheese declined in both comparisons. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter was lower in the month but advanced in the eight-month period.

Output of creamery butter in August amounted to 35,542,000 pounds as compared with 34,526,000 in August last year, and in the eight months totalled 194,772,000 pounds as against 181,045,000 a year earlier. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month aggregated 23,183,000 pounds compared with 24,773,000 in August, 1951, bringing the eight-month total to 172,509,000 pounds against 169,395,000.

Production of cheddar cheese in August amounted to 9,567,000 pounds compared with 13,376,000, and in the January-August period was 44,880,000 pounds against 59,136,000. Output of concentrated milk products in August totalled 54,919,000 pounds compared with 50,105,000, and in the eight months amounted to 344,963,000 pounds against 317,647,000. (10)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
AND CHEESE ON SEPTEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter on September 1 amounted to 71,279,000 pounds as compared with 58,920,000 on August 1, and 55,695,000 on the corresponding date last year. Hold-

ings of cheese totalled 47,472,000 pounds compared with 43,566,000 a month earlier, and 41,287,000 on September 1, 1951.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on September 1 were 93,481,000 pounds against 82,077,000 on August 1, and 60,635,000 a year ago, while holdings of skim milk powder amounted to 17,224,000 pounds compared with 12,869,000 on August 1, and 10,053,000 on September 1 last year. Stocks of poultry meat totalled 12,503,000 pounds compared with 14,386,000 at the beginning of August, and 11,895,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Production of margarine in August declined to 7,247,000 pounds from 7,798,000 in the corresponding

month last year, and the cumulative output for the first eight months of this year fell to 67,249,000 pounds from 68,943,000 in the similar period of 1951. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of September rose to 2,178,000 pounds from 1,835,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
OF PROCESS CHEESE

Production of process cheese in August amounted to 3,127,000 pounds, six per cent above the July output of 2,959,000 pounds, but four per cent under the 3,241,000 pounds produced in August,

1951. Cumulative output for the first eight months of this year aggregated 26,700,000 pounds, up five per cent from last year's corresponding total of 25,523,000. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of August totalled 1,034,000 pounds as compared with 1,388,000 on the same date last year.

STOCKS OF HONEY ON JULY 1

Stocks of honey were higher on July 1 this year, amounting to 3,744,919 pounds as compared with 2,521,939 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (11)



NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES  
CONTINUED TO CLIMB

Sales of new motor vehicles continued to climb in July with dealers in all provinces selling more than in the corresponding month last year. During the month, 38,510 new vehicles were sold for \$95,079,016, an increase of 32 per cent in number and 28 per cent in value over the 29,260 new vehicles sold for \$74,538,594 in July, 1951.

New passenger car sales accounted for much of the increase. During the month, 29,254 new cars were sold for \$71,014,642, a gain of 41 per cent in number and 34 per cent in retail value over the 20,709 new cars sold for \$53,060,311 in the same month a year earlier. Sales of commercial vehicles totalled 9,256 units with a retail value of \$24,064,374, up eight per cent in number and 12 per cent in value over the 8,551 commercial vehicles sold for \$21,478,283 in July, 1951.

During July, 18,262 sales of new motor vehicles were financed for \$31,874,569, an increase of 57 per cent in number and 85 per cent in amount of financing over the 11,646 new motor vehicles financed for \$17,215,667 in July last year. Used car financing rose to 47,406 units from 30,749 a year ago, and the financing advanced to \$38,126,129 from \$17,934,426. (12)

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS  
GAINED 10.5 PER CENT IN 1951

Registrations of motor vehicles of all kinds in the ten provinces totalled 2,872,343 in 1951, an increase of 272,074 or 10.5 per cent over the 1950 total of 2,600,269 and an all-time peak, according to a preliminary summary of provincial figures by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1951 increase followed gains over the preceding years of 13.5 per cent in 1950 and 12.6 per cent in 1949 and brought the total increase since 1945 to nearly 92 per cent.

Registrations of passenger automobiles (including taxicabs) rose to 2,097,517 from 1,906,927, and those of motor trucks to 692,745 from 616,071. Registrations of tractors advanced to 26,073 from 20,157, while motor cycles were slightly lower at 43,189.

In relation to population, the total number of motor vehicles registered in 1951 rose to one per 4.9 persons from one to 5.3 persons in 1950, and the number of passenger cars to one to 6.7 persons as against one to 7.2 persons.

Alberta had the largest number of motor vehicles of all kinds in relation to population in 1951 as in 1950, with one to every 3.6 persons, followed closely by Ontario with one to 3.8 persons, Saskatchewan with one to 3.9 and British Columbia with one to 4.0 persons. Ratios for the other provinces were: Manitoba, 4.5; Nova Scotia, 6.1; Prince Edward Island, 5.8; New Brunswick, 6.2; Quebec, 8.1; and Newfoundland, 18.0.

Ontario had the highest ratio for passenger cars only at one to 4.8 persons, British Columbia being next at 5.5, Alberta 5.6, and Saskatchewan 6.1 persons.

Registrations were as follows by provinces in 1951, totals for the preceding year being in brackets: Ontario, 1,205,098 (1,104,080); Quebec, 500,729 (433,701); British Columbia, 291,417 (270,312); Alberta, 259,841 (230,624); Saskatchewan, 215,450 (199,866); Manitoba, 171,188 (157,546); Nova Scotia, 105,262 (94,743); New Brunswick, 83,023 (74,415); Newfoundland, 20,058 (16,375); Prince Edward Island, 16,896 (15,383); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 3,381 (3,224). (13)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the last ten days of August totalled 109,979 cars for a daily average of 10,998 cars compared with 12,066 cars in the preceding week. The closing period included two week-ends which deflated volume somewhat. Receipts from connections totalled 50,471 for an improved daily average over previous weeks. (Mem. 6)

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION UP  
SEVEN PER CENT IN JULY

Canadian production of steel ingots was seven per cent higher in July than in the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative output for the first seven months of this year rose five per cent over a year earlier.

Output in the month amounted to 285,332 net tons as compared with 266,646 in July last year, and in the seven-month period totalled 2,131,136 net tons as against 2,029,915 a year earlier. Daily average output in July was 9,204 tons compared with 8,601, and in the seven months 10,005 tons against 9,575. (14)

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES  
RESULTED IN A SMALL DEBIT BALANCE IN 1951

Foreign travel expenditures in Canada amounted to an estimated \$274,000,000 in 1951 as against a record \$280,000,000 spent by Canadian travellers in other countries, leaving a small debit balance of \$6,000,000 in contrast with credit balances of \$49,000,000 in 1950, \$92,000,000 in 1949, and \$145,000,000 in 1948, according to the Bureau's annual review of travel between Canada and other countries.

The 1951 total of foreign travel expenditures in Canada was only \$1,000,000 below the 1950 level and \$11,000,000 under the 1949 record. Expenditures by United States visitors accounted for \$258,000,000, or 94 per cent of the total, and those by travellers from overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, for the remaining \$16,000,000.

During the year, Canadian travellers spent a total of \$246,000,000 in the United States and \$34,000,000 in overseas countries. The \$12,000,000 credit balance on travel between Canada and the United States was offset by the \$18,000,000 debit balance on travel between Canada and overseas countries.

Canadian immigration officials reported a total of 24,900,000 visits to Canada by non-residents in 1951, more than in each of the two preceding years and close to the record of 25,100,000 visits in 1948. The visits include those made by vacationists, summer residents, commuters, businessmen and all other persons entering the country except immigrants, and over 99 per cent of the total were from the United States. The visits ranged in length from an hour or less to as long as a year, with about 16 per cent of the total lasting longer than 48 hours.

Visits of two days length and less brought 21,000,000 persons, or 84 per cent of all visitors, and accounted for \$49,000,000, or 19 per cent of the total expenditures. Visits of more than two days length brought 4,000,000 persons, or 16 per cent of all visitors, but accounted for \$209,000,000, or 81 per cent of the total expenditures by foreign travellers in this country.

The 1951 total of expenditures by United States residents in Canada was \$2,000,000 below the 1950 total of \$260,000,000, despite an increase of six per cent in the number of visits from that country in the year. The average length of visit dropped from 4.8 days in 1950 to 4.5 days in 1951, and the average declared expenditure per car of non-resident motorists travelling in Canada on customs permits, other than commuters, summer residents and locals, declined from \$60.29 to \$57.25. (15)

FARM EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY  
SALES AT NEW PEAK VALUE IN 1951

Sales of new farm implements and equipment -- mainly at wholesale prices -- rose to an all-time peak value of \$235,620,000 in 1951, eight per cent above the previous high of \$218,187,000 in 1950, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of repair parts totalled \$28,773,000 against \$29,862,000, a drop of four per cent.

Based on an average mark-up of 21.7 per cent, estimated sales of new equipment were valued at about \$287,000,000, up from \$263,000,000 estimate for 1950 when the mark-up averaged 20.4 per cent. Retail sales of parts fell to \$38,000,000 from \$39,000,000, and the mark-up averaged 33 per cent in 1951 as compared with 31.4 in 1950.

Sales of tractors and engines -- largest among the individual items -- dropped in value to \$92,662,000 from \$98,001,000 the year before, but harvesting machinery -- next largest class -- climbed 32.5 per cent to \$58,641,000 from \$44,243,000. Ploughs were valued at \$15,454,000, up slightly from \$15,228,000, while sales of haying machinery advanced nearly 40 per cent to \$14,844,000 from \$10,610,000.

Sales of tilling, cultivating, and weeding machinery were down in value to \$12,508,000 from \$13,202,000, while sales of machines for preparing crops for market or use rose to \$11,382,000 from \$8,487,000, and planting, seeding, and fertilizing machinery to \$9,516,000 from \$8,806,000.

Sales of new equipment were as follows by provinces in 1951, figures for 1950 being in brackets: Saskatchewan, \$61,147,757 (\$62,629,271); Ontario, \$58,736,885 (\$51,922,436); Alberta, \$48,267,092 (\$45,117,409); Manitoba, \$31,698,984 (\$29,308,664); Quebec, \$23,816,008 (\$19,137,999); Maritimes, \$6,769,116 (\$5,850,741); British Columbia, \$5,064,558 (\$4,125,132); Newfoundland, \$119,945 (\$95,468). (16)

LARGER CATCH OF SEA-  
FISH IN JULY

Canada's sea-fisheries yielded 159,721,000 pounds of fish in July -- 30 per cent larger than in the corresponding month last year. The initial value was \$13,015,000, up 18 per cent from last year. In the first seven months of this year the catch amounted to 761,804,000 pounds valued at \$40,318,000 as compared with 651,389,000 pounds at \$35,914,000 in the similar period of 1951.

The Atlantic coast catch in July of 106,132,000 pounds valued at \$3,735,000 was 27.2 per cent greater and 18.3 per cent more valuable than in July last year. Cumulative catch for the first seven months of the year increased to 479,508,000 from 421,318,000, and the value rose to \$21,765,000 from \$19,797,000.

Catch in July on the Pacific coast rose 37.2 per cent from 39,073,000 pounds to 53,589,000, and the value advanced 18.1 per cent from \$7,856,000 to \$9,280,000. In the seven months landings were up from 233,071,000 pounds to 282,296,000, and the value from \$16,117,000 to \$18,553,000. (17)

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER LOWER  
IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR

Canadian production of lumber declined in June and the first six months of this year from the corresponding periods of 1951. Output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 226,157,000 feet as compared with 339,809,000 a year ago, bringing the half-year total to 1,607,261,000 feet as against 1,770,868,000 in the like period of 1951. Production in other provinces -- excluding sawn ties -- in June amounted to 429,164,000 feet as compared with 480,835,000, and in the six months 1,524,574,000 feet as against 1,647,745,000. (18 and 19)

1951 POPULATION OF CANADA BY  
FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

While Canada still has more males than females, there are now more females than males of 20 to 34 years as well as of 70 years and over, according to final 1951

Census figures of population by five-year age groups and sex, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1941 females outnumbered males only in the 70-plus age group.

The report, which provides age group by sex figures for provinces and their rural farm areas, rural non-farm areas, urban areas by size groups, counties, census divisions, and incorporated cities, towns and villages of 10,000 population and over, shows that in the decade between censuses females made the largest numerical gains in the most age groups and the largest percentage increases in all ages from 20 years up.

In 1951, besides the 70-plus age group, females were also in the majority in the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years groups. In the 20-24 group, the number of males increased by 19,579 or 3.8 per cent in the ten-year period from 517,956 to 537,535, while the number of females increased by 36,636 or 7.1 per cent from 514,470 to 551,106. In the 25-29 group, the number of males advanced by 64,472 or 13.2 per cent from 488,340 to 552,812, while the number of females advanced by 99,753 or 20.8 per cent from 478,650 to 578,403. In the 30-34 group, the number of males increased by 80,966 or 18.8 per cent from 431,591 to 512,557, while the number of females increased by 117,922 or 28.6 per cent from 412,255 to 530,177. In the three groups between 20 and 34 years there were 1,437,887 males and 1,405,375 females in 1941, or 32,512 more males than females, while in 1951 there were 1,659,686 females and 1,602,904 males, or 51,782 more females than males.

There were increases in the ten years in the numbers of both males and females in all age groups except 15-19 years, which declined from the largest group in 1941 to the fifth largest in 1951. The number of males in this group fell by 33,032 or 5.8 per cent from 565,212 to 532,180, and the number of females by 29,031 or 5.2 per cent from 554,823 to 525,792. In 1951 this age group accounted for only 7.6 per cent of the nation's total population as against 9.7 per cent in 1941.

Biggest numerical and percentage increases were made by males in the 0-4 years group, their numbers increasing by 345,160 or 64.6 per cent from 533,903 to 879,063. At the same time, the number of females in this age group increased by 325,095 or 62.8 per cent from 517,951 to 843,046. The increases raised the 0-4 group from third largest in 1941, when it represented 9.1 per cent of the total population, to the largest group in 1951, when it accounted for 12.3 per cent of the total population.

In the decade, females made the largest numerical gains in eight age groups (20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, and 70-plus), and males in six (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 40-44, 45-49 and 65-69). However, percentagewise males made the largest gains only in the 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years groups. Excepting the 0-4 group, the largest percentage gain in the number of females was in the 35-39 group. The number of females in this group advanced by 132,461 or 36.5 per cent from 363,101 to 495,562, while the number of males increased by 107,118 or 27 per cent from 396,453 to 503,571.

The national changes were reflected in the provincial figures. In 1941 males were in the majority in all age groups in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in all age groups except 70-plus in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories. In 1951 males were in the majority in all age groups only in Newfoundland (for which comparative 1941 figures are not available), the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

(more)

From Manitoba west there were more males than females of 70 years and over in 1951, and from Ontario east (except Newfoundland) more females than males in the 70-plus group. Of the age groups under 70, females were in the majority only in the 25-29 group in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Nova Scotia females were in the majority in the groups between 20 and 34; in New Brunswick in the groups between 15 and 34; in Quebec in the groups between 15 and 44; in Ontario in the groups between 25 and 34; in Manitoba in the groups between 15 and 29; and in British Columbia in the groups between 20 and 39.

Quebec had the most age groups with female majorities in 1951 (seven as against four in 1941), followed by New Brunswick (five as against one), Nova Scotia (four as against one), Ontario (four as against two), Manitoba (four as against two), British Columbia (four as against two), Prince Edward Island (two as against one), Saskatchewan and Alberta (one apiece as against none), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (none as against one apiece in 1941). (20)

MORE FEMALES THAN MALES OF 15 YEARS  
AND OVER IN URBAN CENTRES OF CANADA

Canada has more males than females of all ages below 85 in rural areas and more females than males of 15 years of age and over in urban localities, according to final 1951 Census figures on population by five-year age groups and sex, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In both the total rural population and the rural non-farm population males are in the majority in all age groups except 85 years and over, while in the population on farms they are in the majority in all age groups except 90 years and over. However, in urban areas males are in the majority only in the 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 45-49 years groups, and females in the remaining age groups.

The 1951 Census figures show that the larger the centre the more age groups with female majorities. In urban localities of 100,000 population and over, females are in the majority in all age groups from 15 years up. In localities with populations from 30,000 to 99,999, females are more numerous than males in all age groups above 15 years except the 45-49 group.

In urban centres with populations from 10,000 to 29,999, females are in the majority in all age groups above 15 years except the 45-49 and 60-64 years groups. In localities of less than 10,000 population, females are more numerous than males only in the four age groups between 15 and 34 years and the 55-59 and 70-plus groups. (20)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF  
POPULATION BY AGES AND SEX

In 1951, 67.8 per cent of Canada's 7,088,873 male citizens and 69 per cent of its 6,920,556 female citizens were under 40 years of age, according to final 1951 Census figures on population by five-year age groups and sex, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1941, 68.1 per cent of the nation's 5,900,536 males and 69.6 per cent of its 5,606,119 females were under 40.

The 0-4 group, largest of the five-year age groups in 1951, accounted for 12.4 per cent of the male population and 12.2 per cent of the female population. In 1941 this group was third largest in size and represented nine per cent of the male population and 9.2 per cent of the female population. Second largest group in 1951 was 5-9 years, accounting for 10.1 per cent of the male population and 9.9 per cent of the female total. The 10-14 group accounted for the third largest proportion (8.1 per cent) of males in 1951, and the 25-29 group the third largest proportion (8.4 per cent) of females. (20)

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, July (20 cents).
2. Employment and Payrolls, June (25 cents).
3. Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, June (20 cents).
4. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, July (10 cents).
5. Commercial Failures Under the Provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, Second Quarter, 1952 (25 cents).
6. Department Store Sales and Stocks, July (10 cents).
7. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, July (10 cents).
8. New Residential Construction, January 1 to June 30, 1952 (25 cents).
9. The Wheat Review, August (25 cents).
10. Dairy Factory Production, August (10 cents).
11. Quarterly Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, July (25 cents).
12. New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, July (10 cents).
13. Preliminary Report on Registrations of Motor Vehicles, 1951 (10 cents).
14. Steel Ingots, July (10 cents).
15. Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1951 (40 cents).
16. Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, 1951 (25 cents).
17. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July (30 cents).
18. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June (25 cents).
19. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June (25 cents).
20. Population by Age Groups and Sex -- Bulletin 1-11 -- 1951 Census (25 cents).
21. Travel Between Canada and the United States, June (10 cents).
22. Civil Aviation, January (15 cents).
23. The Gypsum Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
24. Trade of Canada: Imports -- Detailed Bulletin -- June (50 cents).
25. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, June -- (Preliminary Statement Published in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 34, dated August 23, 1952) -- (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, July (10 cents).
  2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
  3. Grain Milling Statistics, July (10 cents).
  4. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, September 1 (10 cents).
  5. Margarine Statistics, August (10 cents).
  6. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  7. Copper and Nickel Production, July (10 cents).
  8. Mineral Wool, June (10 cents).
  9. Mineral Wool, July (10 cents).
  10. Salt, July (10 cents).
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On August 1 there were an estimated 3,300,000 turkeys on Canadian farms.

. . .

Of the 4,115,584 Canadians who spoke only English in 1951, 43.8 per cent resided in Ontario.

. . .

Fifty per cent of the female pulmonary tuberculosis admissions to Canadian sanatoria in 1950 were under 30 years of age, and 80 per cent were under 40.

. . .

Average declared expenditure of non-resident motorists travelling in Canada on customs permits, exclusive of summer residents, commuters and locals, was \$57.25 per car in 1951.

. . .

Of the 1,144 juvenile delinquents who were arraigned before Canadian courts in 1950, 17.8 per cent were sent to special schools for treatment and training.

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A total of 9,241,000 dozen pairs of hosiery valued at \$61,841,000 were manufactured in Canada in 1950.

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The 1952-53 season output of standard silver and new-type fox pelts is estimated at 23,700, 43.4 per cent below the 1951-52 season estimate of 40,800.

. . .

For every 49 Canadians there were 10 motor vehicles registered in 1951.

. . .

Of the 1951 tobacco crop, Ontario dark air-cured tobacco had the highest average yield per acre at 1,392 pounds, and Quebec small pipe tobacco the lowest at 604 pounds.

. . .

Canada's 83 advertising agencies employed 2,552 persons in 1951.

. . .

Commercial failures under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts rose to 848 in the first half of 1952, an increase of 17 per cent over the 723 recorded in the same period of 1951.

. . .

Canadian motor vehicle registrations reached an all-time peak of 2,872,343 in 1951, 10.5 per cent more than in 1950.

. . .

Of the 36,477 adults charged with 49,846 indictable crimes in Canadian courts in 1950, 31,385 were found guilty of 42,624 offences.

. . .

There were 53,172 dozen baseballs and softballs, worth \$616,906, manufactured in Canada in 1950.

. . .

In the first half of 1952 the value of Canada's retail trade amounted to \$5,265,871,000, six per cent above the \$4,980,180,000 total for the first six months of last year.

. . .

There were 267,000 babies born in Canadian hospitals in 1950.

. . .

Some 22,459 television sets were sold in Canada in the first five months of this year.

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In Canada's manufacturing industry, the proportion of individually owned establishments is lowest in the rubber products group (eight per cent) and the paper products group (nine per cent).

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