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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX registered a further fractional decrease from 115.7 to 115.5 between January 2 and February 2, with foods continuing to account for most of the change. (page 2)

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CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS to all countries were down two per cent in value to \$317,300,000 in January from last year's record January value of \$324,100,000. The decline was due to lower prices which averaged about five per cent below last January, the volume of domestic exports being about three per cent greater this year. (page 3)

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX stood at 187.1 at January 1 as compared with 192.2 at December 1 and 181.0 a year earlier, and the PAYROLLS INDEX at 430.1 as against 459.5 at the start of December and 388.8 at January 1, 1952. On the same date WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES averaged \$53.96 compared with \$56.12 a month previous and \$50.42 a year earlier. (page 6)

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WAGES OF MALE HELP ON CANADIAN FARMS averaged higher at January 15 than on the same date last year. Average per diem rates with and without board were each up by 10 cents, while average monthly wages with and without board were each \$1.00 higher. (page 5)

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COMBINED SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM rose three per cent in 1952 to 4,344,972,000 pounds, with gains in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia. (page 14)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 3.6 per cent during the week ending February 21 as compared with the corresponding week last year, with increases in all regions except Saskatchewan. (page 9)

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS declined slightly to 70,649 cars during the week ended February 21 from 71,108 in the preceding week and 71,399 in the corresponding week last year. (page 10)

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CANADA'S POPULATION was an estimated 14,624,000 at December 1 last year, up 90,000 from September 1 and 194,000 from June 1, and indicates a population gain of 615,000 in the 18 months since the Decennial Census of June 1, 1951. (page 15)

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P R I C E S

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Consumer Price Index The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' consumer price index registered a further fractional decrease from 115.7 to 115.5 between January 2 and February 2, 1953. Foods continued to account for most of the change, as the index for this series declined from 113.5 to 112.7. Among food items showing decreases were sugar, tea, eggs, oranges, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce and celery. Margarine, and most meats, particularly fresh pork, were higher in price.

Price changes in index items other than food were confined to narrow limits. The clothing index moved from 109.7 to 109.6, while the household operations group advanced from 116.5 to 116.6. No change was recorded by the index of other commodities and services which remained at 116.7. An increase in the rent index of 0.2 per cent from 123.5 to 123.8, advanced the shelter component from 122.3 to 122.5. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Cloth- ing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
February 2, 1953	115.5	112.7	122.5	109.6	116.6	116.7
January 2, 1953	115.7	113.5	122.3	109.7	116.5	116.7
February 1, 1952	117.6	120.8	118.3	113.5	116.3	115.8

Cost-of-Living Index The cost-of-living index for February 2, 1953 was 184.9 as compared with 184.4 at January 2, 1953. As announced earlier, the cost-of-living index will be published through September, 1953, thus allowing an additional six months for the conversion to the use of the new index. (1)

Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-1939=100)

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- laneous
February 2, 1953	184.9	227.4	150.5	154.3	205.2	196.1	149.0
January 2, 1953	184.4	226.2	150.2	153.9	205.3	196.0	148.9
February 1, 1952	190.8	248.1	144.8	151.3	213.0	200.1	146.5

Wholesale Price Indexes Industrial material prices at wholesale changed narrowly in February as indicated by the composite index for 30 commodities which declined from 238.7 for the week of January 30 to 238.4 for the week of February 20. Price decreases, which were scattered, included fir timber, white lead, raw rubber, lead, zinc, oats and steers. These outweighed firmer quotations for beef hides, raw cotton, tin ingots, wheat and hogs.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets moved down again in February. The composite index stood at 215.6 on February 20 against 217.0 on January 30. The decrease was due to field products which receded from 171.8 to 168.3, as lower quotations occurred for eastern potatoes and eastern grains. Animal products advanced slightly, from 262.2 to 262.8, reflecting higher prices for hogs, eggs and fowl which outweighed a decline in steers. (1)

(concluded on page 3)

P R I C E S
*** concluded ***

Security Price Indexes The investors' index of common stock prices on Canadian exchanges weakened slowly through the first three weeks of February but registered a moderate recovery in the final week. From a level of 171.8 for the week of January 29 the composite index for 103 common stocks declined to 167.2 by the week of February 19, but thereafter moved back to 170.1 by the 26th, for a net loss over the month of 1.7 points.

The group index for 81 industrials closed at 170.9 as compared with 168.1 for February 19 and 173.9 for January 29. Utilities and banks, on the other hand, registered net gains, the index for the former closing at 168.5 as against 166.7 for January 29, and that for the latter of 165.7 as compared with 162.6. Mining stocks presented a similar pattern to the investors' index, the composite index for 27 issues moving down from 104.9 for January 29 to 102.6 for February 12 but subsequently recovering to 103.5 by the 26th. Base metal stocks were responsible for the decrease, the index for this series declining from 179.1 to 173.8 between January 29 and February 26. Golds were slightly firmer at 72.8 as compared with 72.5 on January 29. (1)

F O R E I G N T R A D E

Domestic Exports Slightly Lower In Value In January But Volume Larger Canada's total domestic exports to all countries in January were down moderately in value from last year's record January value, declining about two per cent to \$317,300,000 from \$324,100,000. This decline in total value was due to lower prices, which averaged about five per cent below January last year, the volume of domestic exports in the month being about three per cent greater.

Geographically, increases and decreases were about equally divided in the month. Shipments were higher in value than a year earlier to the United Kingdom, United States, and "other" foreign countries, and lower to "other" Commonwealth countries as a whole, and to the Latin American and European groups of countries. Among major commodities, wheat, newsprint paper, aluminum and products, copper and products, and nickel showed marked gains, while fish and fishery products, wood pulp, farm machinery, and motor vehicles were substantially lower.

Exports to the United States rose slightly in value to \$188,590,000 as compared to \$187,781,000, accounting for about 59 per cent of the month's total exports as compared to 58 per cent a year earlier. There were increases in exports of the wood and paper, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, chemicals, and miscellaneous commodities groups, and substantial decreases in the iron and animals and products groups.

Shipments to the United Kingdom increased to \$49,235,000 from the comparatively low value of \$43,655,000 for January last year, increases being recorded chiefly for the non-ferrous metals and agricultural and vegetable products groups and a sharp decrease for the wood and paper group. Total domestic exports to other Commonwealth countries, however, fell off to \$16,974,000 as compared to \$21,997,000. Shipments to India increased to \$5,475,000 as against \$4,052,000, and to Pakistan to \$1,880,000 compared to \$542,000, but to Australia fell to \$1,534,000 from \$5,777,000, to the

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FOREIGN TRADE

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Union of South Africa to \$2,513,000 from \$4,331,000, and were generally lower to the West Indies group and the other remaining countries. Due mainly to large decreases in exports to Brazil and Mexico, total exports to Latin American countries declined in value to \$18,225,000 as against \$28,764,000 a year earlier. Value of shipments to Brazil was down to \$4,604,000 compared to \$12,324,000 and to Mexico to \$2,355,000 from \$4,520,000, and other decreases were recorded in exports to Cuba, Panama, and Peru among the larger markets, while shipments to Venezuela and Colombia increased.

Shipments to European countries declined similarly in value to \$21,521,000 as compared to \$27,295,000 in January, 1952. Except for a distinct increase to Norway and practically no change for the Federal Republic of Germany, there were decreases to all major European markets. In contrast with these declines, total exports to the remaining foreign countries rose sharply in value to \$21,096,000 from \$13,591,000 in January last year. Most of this increase was due to a large gain to Japan to \$11,188,000 as against \$4,247,000. Gains were recorded for five of the nine main commodity groups -- agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, chemicals and allied products, and miscellaneous commodities. The iron and products group had the largest decrease among the other four.

Newsprint paper increased in the month to \$52,382,000 as compared to \$47,242,000 in January last year; wheat to \$38,381,000 against \$28,084,000; nickel to \$14,411,000 from \$10,839,000; aluminum and products to \$12,632,000 from \$7,484,000; copper and products to \$10,783,000 from \$8,679,000; zinc and products to \$8,404,000 from \$7,619,000. Leading commodities showing decreases were: wood pulp, \$20,019,000 (\$33,468,000); planks and boards, \$19,823,000 (\$20,220,000); farm machinery, \$9,410,000 (\$13,140,000); fish and fishery products, \$8,257,000 (\$9,856,000); freight and passenger automobiles, \$5,180,000 (\$16,007,000). (2)

Change In Export
Trade Summary

Starting with the January summary of Canada's domestic exports, released this week, the Bureau has made a number of changes in its contents. Comparative figures for the pre-war year 1938 are no longer presented; instead the comparative figures for the two immediately preceding months are shown, as well as those for the corresponding month of the previous year, while the cumulative figures appearing in all months other than January will be for the current and previous year only. In addition, each issue will contain price and physical volume indexes by months for the current year and the two preceding years.

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AGRICULTURE

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Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on February 12 amounted to 266,449,000 bushels, 21 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 220,003,000 bushels. Farmers' marketings of wheat advanced to 8,426,000 bushels from 5,228,000 a year earlier, raising the aggregate for the crop year to date to 301,680,000 bushels from 259,213,000 in the similar period of 1951-52. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week climbed to 4,573,000 bushels from 3,116,000, and in the cumulative period to 151,833,000 bushels from 120,323,000.

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A G R I C U L T U R E

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Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on February 19 increased to 266,714,521 bushels as compared with 218,079,902 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers' marketings during the week were up to 6,205,872 bushels as compared with 5,546,923, raising the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 307,886,213 bushels as compared with 264,760,206. Overseas export clearances were down to 3,438,439 bushels compared with 4,386,203, but the cumulative clearances increased to 155,271,467 bushels as compared with 124,708,841 a year earlier. (3 & 4)

Wheat Flour Canadian production of wheat flour in the first half of the current crop year rose almost 11 per cent to 12,156,297 barrels from 10,969,292 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Showing the first decline so far this year, production in January fell to 1,771,786 barrels from 1,835,957 in the same month of 1952. Half-year exports of wheat flour were sharply higher than a year ago, rising 40 per cent to 6,458,584 barrels as compared with 4,601,386 in the same period of 1951-52. In January exports totalled 826,724 barrels as compared with 898,711 in January, 1952.

August-January production of rolled oats declined to 53,139,005 pounds from 64,327,380 in the same period of the preceding crop year, oatmeal to 1,750,249 pounds from 2,136,294, and corn flour and meal to 5,644,768 pounds from 7,725,216. Production of millfeeds rose to 418,434 pounds from 404,758. (5)

More Cattle, Sheep And Lambs But Fewer Horses On Canadian Farms On December 1 There were more cattle, sheep and lambs but fewer horses on Canadian farms on December 1 1952, than on the corresponding date in 1951, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These estimates are based on farmers' replies to the annual December survey taken in co-operation with Provincial Government Departments.

The estimated total number of cattle and calves, including milk cows, was 12 per cent higher at 8,916,300 as compared with 7,936,500 on the same date in 1951. The milk cow population (cows and heifers two years old and over kept mainly for milk purposes) is estimated at 3,019,000, up six per cent from the 2,852,600 on farms a year earlier. The total number of sheep and lambs on Canadian farms rose nine per cent to 1,105,000 from 1,016,400 at the same time in 1951, while the estimated number of horses kept on farms declined to 1,135,800 from 1,235,300 or eight per cent. (6)

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L A B O U R

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Average Wages of Canadian Male Farm Help Higher At January 15 Wages of male help on Canadian farms averaged higher at January 15 than a year earlier, according to reports made by farm correspondents in each of the nine older provinces. Average per diem rates with and without board were each up by 10 cents, while average monthly wages with and without board were each \$1.00 higher.

Average daily wage with board was \$4.70 as against \$4.60 a year earlier, and was 60 cents above the \$4.10 average of January 15, 1951. Without board the average daily

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L A B O U R

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wage was \$5.80 as against \$5.70 on January 15 last year, and was up 70 cents from \$5.10 two years earlier. Average monthly wage with board was \$87.00 as against \$86.00 on the previous January 15, and was \$12.00 higher than the corresponding 1951 average of \$75.00. Without board the average monthly was \$122.00 as against \$121.00 a year earlier, and was up \$12.00 from \$110.00 two years before.

Regionally, average daily wages with board were unchanged in Quebec at \$4.70 and the Maritimes at \$4.30 from the previous January 15, but were higher in each of the other provinces, the Alberta figure advancing 70 cents to \$5.20, the Saskatchewan figure by 60 cents to \$4.70, the British Columbia and Ontario figures by 20 cents each to \$6.80 and \$4.90, respectively, and the Manitoba figure by 10 cents to \$4.50. The 1953 averages were above the 1951 figures in all regions, the increases amounting to \$1.50 in Alberta, 80 cents in Saskatchewan, 70 cents in Quebec, 60 cents in Ontario and Manitoba, and 50 cents in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

Regionally, average monthly wages with board were down from a year earlier by \$6.00 to \$90.00 in Quebec, by \$4.00 to \$83.00 in Ontario and \$76.00 in Manitoba, and by \$3.00 to \$86.00 in the Maritimes, but were up by \$18.00 to \$110.00 in British Columbia, by \$6.00 to \$81.00 in Saskatchewan, and by \$5.00 to \$96.00 in Alberta. All regions reported higher averages than two years earlier, the increases amounting to \$20.00 in British Columbia and Alberta, \$12.00 in the Maritimes, \$11.00 in Quebec and Saskatchewan, \$7.00 in Manitoba and \$6.00 in Ontario. (7)

Employment & Payrolls Employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries in Canada's major non-agricultural industries were seasonally lower at the beginning of January than a month earlier, but were higher than at the same time last year. The advance index of employment at January 1 stood at 187.1 as compared with 192.2 at the first of December and 181.0 a year ago. The payrolls index was 430.1 against 459.5 at December 1 and 388.8 at January 1 last year, and weekly wages and salaries averaged \$53.96 compared with \$56.12 in the preceding month and \$50.42 at January 1, 1952. The trend of employment was downward as compared with December in all major industrial groups, except trade, the largest declines occurring in construction, manufacturing and transportation. Geographically, declines in employment ranged from 1.4 per cent in New Brunswick and Ontario, to 3.9 per cent in Quebec, 4.4 per cent in British Columbia and 7.6 per cent in Prince Edward Island. As compared with January last year, gains were recorded in all regions except Nova Scotia. Index of employment in manufacturing was 196.1 as compared with 199.6 at December 1 and 183.6 at January 1 last year. The payrolls index for manufacturing stood at 474.0 against 512.2 a month earlier and 417.8 a year ago, while weekly wages and salaries averaged \$55.05 compared with \$58.46 at December 1 and \$51.82 at January 1, 1952. (8)

Despite Rise In Number Percentage Of Labour Force
65 Years Of Age And Over Dropped Between Censuses

Canada's labour force had 212,396 men and 27,186 women of 65 years of age and over in its ranks in 1951, according to a Census bulletin which classifies the workers of each industry by sex, age, marital status, years of schooling and class of worker. This represents 5.1 per cent of the 4,121,832 males and 2.3 per cent of the 1,164,321 females in the labour force at the time of the Census, and compares with 184,343 or 5.5 per cent of the male labour force of 3,363,111 and 20,745 or 2.5 per cent of the female labour force of 832,840 in 1941.

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L A B O U R
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Due to changes in definition the 1951 industry figures are not strictly comparable with those from the 1941 Census. However, in most cases comparisons between the figures reflects the approximate changes during the decade. Agriculture remained the industry group with the highest proportion of both males and females of 65 years of age and over, but the 1951 totals were down in both numbers and proportions from a decade earlier. Men of 65 years or more numbered 65,075 or 8.22 per cent of all males employed in agriculture in 1951 as compared with 87,548 or 8.24 per cent of the total in 1941. Women of 65 years or more numbered 2,042 or 5.3 per cent of all females employed in agriculture in 1951 as against 3,227 or 16.8 per cent of the total in 1941.

Among males, the finance, insurance and real estate industry group had the second highest proportion of those 65 years or over in 1951, the 5,694 in this age group representing 7.1 per cent of the total. In 1941 the finance and insurance industry group had 3,782 men in this age group and they accounted for 6.2 per cent of the total, the third largest proportion among the industry groups. The service industry group had the third largest proportion in the 65 plus age group in 1951 with 35,698 or 6.2 per cent of the total number of males as compared with 20,458 or 6.1 per cent in 1941. Manufacturing, with the second greatest number of males in this age group in both censuses, had 41,732 as against 25,083 and they represented 3.8 per cent of the total in 1951 as compared with 3.2 per cent a decade earlier.

Construction, with the second largest proportion of males of 65 years and over in 1941, had only the fifth highest proportion in 1951, the percentage of the total dropping to 5.4 from 6.5 while the number increased to 18,729 from 14,260. In government the percentage of males in this age group dropped from 5.8 per cent in 1941 to 3.7 per cent in 1951, with declines from 4.2 per cent to 2.1 per cent in federal government and from 17.3 per cent to 7.2 per cent in provincial government outweighing an increase in municipal government from 3.0 per cent to 7.8 per cent.

The transportation, storage and communication industry group had the lowest proportion of men of 65 years of age and over at both censuses. In 1951 they numbered 6,404 and represented 1.8 per cent of the male workers in the group as compared with 5,244 or 2.1 per cent of the total in 1941.

Among females, the service industry group accounted for the second largest number of workers of 65 years of age and over in both censuses, the number increasing in the decade from 14,381 to 17,941 and the proportion of the total from 3.1 per cent to 3.4 per cent. The percentage of females in this age group in government rose slightly in the decade from 1.8 to 1.9 per cent, with increases from 1.7 to 1.9 per cent in municipal government and from 1.1 to 1.4 per cent in provincial government outweighing a decline from 2.1 to 2.0 per cent in federal government. In manufacturing the percentage in this age group rose from 0.8 to 1.1 per cent, while the number increased from 1,409 to 3,021.

As was the case with males above the normal retiring age, the proportion of males of 14 to 19 years of age in the labour force cropped during the decade while their number increased. In 1951 there were 310,964 in this starting age group and they represented 7.5 per cent of the males in all industries as compared with 297,731 or 8.8 per cent in 1941. The proportion was highest in 1951 in forestry and logging

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L A B O U R

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at 11.8 per cent as against 9.1 per cent in 1941, the number increasing to 15,004 from 8,457. Agriculture followed with 87,968 or 11.1 per cent of its males in this age group as compared with 145,238 or 13.7 per cent ten years earlier; fishing and trapping with 4,658 or 9.3 per cent as against 4,862 or 9.6 per cent; trade with 39,085 or 7.8 per cent as against 28,173 or eight per cent; and manufacturing with 78,499 or 7.2 per cent as against 71,886 or 9.1 per cent.

The proportion was lowest in 1951 in mining with 4,499 or 4.4 per cent of the males in this industry group in the 14-19 age group as compared with 3,589 or 3.9 per cent a decade earlier. The service industry group had the next lowest proportion with 27,358 or 4.7 per cent as against 10,631 or 3.2 per cent in 1941, followed by transportation, storage and communication with 17,909 or 5.1 per cent as against 10,551 or 4.3 per cent and construction with 21,452 or 6.2 per cent as against 8,291 or 3.8 per cent ten years before.

In 1951 forestry and logging had the highest proportion of single males of any industry group with 58,644 or 46 per cent of its males in this category, and fishing and trapping came next with 16,437 or 32.8 per cent of its males single. In 1941 the combined forestry, fishing and trapping group led with 64,835 or 45.1 per cent of its males classified as single. The three industry groups with the largest numbers of single men in both censuses had smaller proportions in 1951. Single males accounted for 287,027 or 36.2 per cent of the agriculture total in 1951 as against 449,294 or 42.3 per cent in 1941; 284,397 or 26.2 per cent of the manufacturing total in 1951 as against 259,133 or 32.9 per cent; and 161,630 or 28 per cent of the service total in 1951 as against 95,307 or 28.6 per cent.

Among females, the electricity, gas and water industry group had the highest proportion of single women in both 1941 and 1951 with 3,982 or 74.5 per cent of the 1951 total and 1,820 or 90.5 per cent of the 1941 total in this category. The two groups with the largest numbers of single women in both censuses also had smaller percentages of single females in 1951. Single women accounted for 324,153 or 64.7 per cent of the service total in 1951 as against 368,319 or 79.9 per cent in 1941, and 168,019 or 61.1 per cent of the manufacturing total in 1951 as against 149,323 or 82 per cent a decade earlier.

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B A N K I N G

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Value of Cheques Cashed
At New Peak For January

Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres rose 20 per cent in January this year to reach \$11,722,340,000 -- a new peak for the month -- as compared with the previous high of \$9,734,354,000 in the same month of 1952. Increases were shown in all five economic areas, while totals for 30 of the 35 centres were higher than a year earlier.

Cheques cashed in Ontario in January were up 27 per cent at \$5,334,720,000 as compared with \$4,186,707,000 in January last year, while payments in Quebec advanced 19 per cent to \$3,217,901,000 against \$2,695,958,000. Transactions in the Prairie Provinces climbed to \$1,920,500,000 from \$1,677,928,000 or by 15 per cent, while the total for British Columbia increased eight per cent to \$962,418,000 from \$890,853,000. Cheques cashed in the Atlantic Provinces were one per cent higher at \$286,801,000 as against \$282,907,000. (9)

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MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

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Department Store Sales Department store sales rose 3.6 per cent during the week ending February 21 as compared with the corresponding week last year, gains being recorded in all regions except Saskatchewan where a decline of 5.1 per cent occurred. The rise in sales in the Maritimes was 13.5 per cent, Quebec 3.7 per cent, Ontario 2.2 per cent, Manitoba 8.4 per cent, Alberta 6.4 per cent, and British Columbia one per cent.

Retail Chain Stores In 1951 The proportion of the total retail trade in Canada transacted by chain store organizations varied only slightly during the decade between 1941 and 1951. In 1951 there were 479 chain store companies in Canada operating 7,823 stores with sales amounting to \$1,726,354,400 or 16.4 per cent of total sales of all retail stores. In 1941 there were 529 chain companies with 7,969 stores, and chain store sales in that year amounted to \$639,210,400 or 18.6 per cent of total sales.

Salaries and wages paid to chain store employees in 1951 amounted to \$144,791,700 as compared with \$57,777,200 in 1941. Accounts outstanding at the end of 1951 equalled \$53,169,000 compared with \$38,376,100 ten years earlier, and the stocks on hand at the year-end in stores and warehouses totalled \$238,203,700 compared with \$89,594,800.

Of the 7,823 chain store units operating in Canada during 1951, 3,359 or 42.9 per cent were located in Ontario and 1,455 or 18.6 per cent in Quebec. Of the total sales volume, Ontario accounted for \$798,860,400 (\$293,671,300 in 1941), and Quebec for \$349,466,600 (\$131,225,900). British Columbia followed with total sales of \$170,384,000 in 1951 (\$63,925,100 in 1941).

Sales in the other provinces in 1951 were as follows, totals for 1941 being in brackets: Alberta, \$117,240,700 (\$36,071,200); Saskatchewan, \$79,253,200 (\$32,458,600); Manitoba, \$76,624,000 (\$27,377,400); Nova Scotia, \$63,376,000 (\$32,214,400); New Brunswick, \$51,722,400 (\$19,762,100); Prince Edward Island, \$4,161,900 (\$1,010,800) and Newfoundland, \$9,675,000 (not available for 1941).

Although the sales of all retail chains increased between 1941 and 1951, the magnitude of the gains for individual kinds of business varied considerably. Sales by grocery and combination stores in 1951 were valued at \$609,907,400, up from \$172,317,400; variety stores, \$164,474,900 (\$74,179,100); lumber and building material dealers, \$74,733,900 (\$19,979,000); household appliance, radio and music stores, \$41,747,200 (\$18,655,600); women's apparel and accessories stores, \$40,701,200 (\$12,899,400); family clothing stores, \$40,038,200 (\$13,943,500); shoe stores, \$38,030,300 (\$16,397,900); furniture stores, \$37,049,700 (\$15,484,200); drug stores, \$31,019,400 (\$18,944,500); restaurants, \$29,166,200 (\$11,918,800); men's and boys' clothing and furnishing stores, including custom tailors, \$25,059,000 (\$9,498,700); tobacco stores and stands, \$16,864,000 (\$7,185,800); and meat stores, \$6,594,400 (\$5,088,500).

There has been a change in the relative positions of local versus sectional and national chains between 1941 and 1951. In the latter year, 137 firms operating 851 stores restricted their activities to local areas and accounted for five per cent of total chain store sales; in 1941 sales by local chains formed 9.4 per cent of the total. The proportion of total business handled by provincial chains has changed only slightly

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M E R C H A N D I S I N G & S E R V I C E S

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since 1941. Sectional and national chains (115) had 3,654 stores with sales of \$850,-483,400 in 1951, constituting 49.3 per cent of total chain sales (45.6 per cent in 1941). Grouped according to the total volume of business, 52 chains each made sales of \$5,000,-000 or more during 1951; their combined sales amounted to \$1,312,000,000 or 76 per cent of the total; in 1941 sales by the 23 chains in this category formed 54.8 per cent of the total. (10)

Number Of Telephones In Service In
Canada At Record 3,113,766 In 1951

Telephone service was extended to many thousands of new customers in 1951 with installations totalling 196,674. This raised the total number of telephones in service at the end of 1951 to a new high total of 3,113,766, an increase of seven per cent over 1950's year-end total of 2,917,092.

Residential telephones advanced 123,596 from 1,611,759 in 1950 to 1,735,355 or by eight per cent, while business telephones rose from 813,352 to 864,015 or six per cent. Rural and public pay telephones also showed appreciable increases over 1950. The proportion of dial telephones rose to 64 per cent as against 62 per cent one year earlier and totalled 2,004,665 while those remaining on manual switchboards numbered 1,109,101 at the end of 1951, representing 36 per cent of the grand total. The percentage on manual boards has been declining steadily over the past quarter century. In 1929 only 26 per cent of the telephones were on automatic switchboards and this proportion is currently over 64 per cent. Of new installations during 1951 some 193,471 or 98 per cent were dial.

The estimated number of completed calls for all systems in Canada rose from 5,012,-610,978 in 1950 to 5,273,644,419 during 1951, and increase of five per cent. This represents an average of 1,694 calls per telephone or 376 calls per head of population. The number of long distance calls during the year attained a new record at 127,406,419, an increase of 9,514,441 or eight per cent over 1950, and compares with only 39,747,054 in 1941. Calls from Canada to the United States and Alaska rose from 3,962,714 in 1950 to 4,392,474, while conversations with the United Kingdom and Eire also increased from the preceding year. Calls to most other countries showed gains. Total telephones per hundred of population increased from 21.07 in 1950 to 22.23 including Newfoundland, with all provinces registering improvement. The largest relative gains were in Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan. Residential telephones rose from 14.6 per hundred of population in 1950 to 15.4. (11)

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T R A N S P O R T

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Carloadings On Canadian Railways

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended February 21 declined slightly to 70,649 cars from 71,108 in the preceding week and 71,399 cars in the corresponding week last year. Loadings on the eastern division were down 643 cars to 46,053, while the total for the western region fell 107 cars to 24,596. Receipts from connections, reflecting imports and freight intransit on United States lines, dropped to 29,307 cars from 36,776. For the first seven weeks of this year, loadings declined 5.5 per cent to 525,288 cars from 555,646 in the similar period of 1952. Receipts from connections fell to 226,674 cars from 262,844. (12)

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P E T R O L E U M

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Pipe-Line Deliveries Of Oil Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines in November totalled 10,039,263 barrels, down 7.5 per cent from the revised October total of 10,847,742 barrels, but up 24.7 per cent over the November, 1951 movement of 8,048,232 barrels. This brought the cumulative total for the first 11 months of 1952 to 96,946,747 barrels, an increase of 19.4 per cent over the January-November, 1951 deliveries of 81,190,531 barrels.

Pipe-line deliveries were higher in November than a year earlier in all provinces. Alberta's total rose to 1,344,429 barrels from 1,245,796, Saskatchewan to 972,746 barrels from 699,124, Manitoba to 2,837,997 barrels from 2,007,857, Ontario to 545,473 barrels from nil, and Quebec to 4,338,618 barrels from 4,095,455.

Eleven-month deliveries were as follows, totals for the same period of 1951 being in brackets: Alberta, 14,440,139 (12,912,130) barrels; Saskatchewan, 10,206,449 (8,961,984); Manitoba, 25,526,122 (17,635,936); Ontario, 1,786,123 (nil); and Quebec, 45,167,914 (41,680,481). (13)

Refined Petroleum Products Supplies of crude petroleum received by Canadian refineries rose 14 per cent in November over the same month of 1951, while output of refined petroleum products advanced nine per cent. Inventories of refined products were eight per cent higher at the beginning of December than a year earlier.

Receipts of crude petroleum in November totalled 12,654,317 barrels as compared with 11,106,141 a year earlier. Domestic receipts amounted to 6,127,581 as against 4,615,983 barrels, accounting for 48.4 per cent of the total as compared with 41.6 per cent. Imports of crude oil were 6,526,736 barrels or 51.6 per cent of the total from all sources against 6,490,158 or 58.4 per cent. Output of refined products in the month amounted to 11,639,497 barrels as compared with 10,647,649 in November 1951, while inventories at December 1 aggregated 16,513,852 barrels against 15,232,794. Venezuela accounted for 4,770,535 barrels of the total crude imports in November as compared with 4,139,503 in the corresponding month of 1951. Supplies from the United States totalled 1,003,200 barrels against 1,403,105, and Arabia 753,001 barrels as against 725,931.

Inventories of refined petroleum products in the Maritimes and Quebec at the first of December amounted to 7,243,656 barrels as compared with 5,962,060 a year earlier, Ontario 4,983,125 compared with 4,784,005, Manitoba 840,949 compared with 592,060, Saskatchewan 1,007,030 compared with 920,166, Alberta and the Northwest Territories 1,414,763 compared with 1,866,821, and British Columbia 1,024,329 against 828,992. (14)

Sharp Rise In Number Of Domestic-Type Oil Burning Furnaces & Boilers In Use Continuing the rapid climb shown in recent years and particularly since the end of the war in 1945, the number of domestic-type oil-burning furnaces and boilers in use in Canada in 1951 rose to 424,000, an increase of 17 per cent over the 1950 total of 361,000, and a nine-fold increase over 1945's total of 46,000.

In line with the increase in number of oil-burning furnaces and boilers was a sharp rise in total deliveries of fuel oils, furnace oils, stove oils, kerosene, etc. for heating residences and buildings (other than industrial plants), and for cooking and lighting. These amounted in 1951 to 1,042,500,000 gallons as compared with 863,400,000 in 1950, and 164,900,000 in 1945. (14)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION & SALES

Coal Production and imports of coal declined in January. The former dropped 10.3 per cent to 1,777,000 tons from 1,980,838 in the corresponding month last year, and the latter decreased 22 per cent to 787,198 tons from 1,009,515. Exports, which are small by comparison, fell to 28,836 tons from 52,046. In Alberta production declined in January to 696,000 tons from 879,279, Nova Scotia to 454,000 from 559,529, Manitoba to 332,000 from 336,884, and British Columbia and Yukon to 134,000 from 145,847. New Brunswick's output rose to 70,000 tons from 59,299. (15)

Coke Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada in the year 1952 amounted to 4,265,279 tons, moderately below the preceding year's total of 4,341,824 tons. Domestic production during the year rose to 4,047,262 tons from 3,905,083, exports to 302,963 tons from 161,702, while imports dropped to 520,980 tons from 598,443. (16)

Steel Ingots Canadian production of steel ingots rose to an all-time monthly peak total of 339,215 net tons in January, as compared with 312,018 in the preceding month and 305,721 in the corresponding month last year. The daily average output for the month advanced to 10,942 net tons compared with 10,065 in December and 9,862 a year earlier. The annual rated ingot capacity of Canada's steel furnaces at the beginning of this year was 4,303,000 net tons, an increase of 625,000 net tons over last year's corresponding capacity of 3,678,000 net tons. (17)

Lumber Canadian production of sawn lumber was slightly lower in 1952 than in the preceding year, while December's output was substantially higher than a year earlier. The year's production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia amounted to 3,336,813,000 feet board measure as compared with 3,456,476,000 in 1951, a decline of 3.5 per cent. In the rest of Canada production -- excluding ties -- totalled 3,112,807,000 feet board measure as compared with 3,154,170,000 in 1951, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. December's output in British Columbia rose to 262,027,000 feet board measure from 220,192,000 in the corresponding month of 1951, while the total for the other provinces increased to 139,005,000 feet board measure from 103,157,000. (18 & 19)

Asphalt Roofing Materials Production of asphalt shingles in January this year increased to 141,027 squares from 109,602 in the corresponding month of 1952. Output of mineral-surfaced roofing in rolls advanced to 26,317 squares from 22,922 a year earlier, roll type sidings to 9,210 squares from 6,981, tar and asphalt felts to 3,064 tons from 2,173, and tar and asphalt sheathings to 1,086 tons from 907. Production of smooth-surfaced roofing in rolls declined to 54,532 squares from 86,010. (20)

Gypsum Products Production of gypsum wallboard in January this year amounted to 19,106,911 square feet as compared with 17,209,684 in the same month of 1952, lath 18,812,619 square feet compared with 14,450,381, sheathing 356,440 square feet compared with nil. Output of gypsum plasters totalled 16,452 tons as against 12,182.

Production of gypsum wallboard in the calendar year 1952 advanced to 231,755,538 square feet from 230,211,465 in the preceding year, while the output of gypsum lath was down to 209,318,892 square feet from 223,076,165, and gypsum sheathing to 4,950,353 square feet from 5,722,536. In December, production of wallboard increased to 23,443,453 square feet from 16,348,735 a year earlier, lath to 18,754,635 square feet from 12,328,492, while the output of sheathing declined sharply to 57,513 square feet from 319,660. (21 & 22)

(concluded on page 13)

 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION & SALES
 ----- concluded -----

Portland Cement Both production and shipments of Portland cement rose to new high levels in the full year 1952. The year's output amounted to 18,424,-698 barrels, an increase of 8.5 per cent over the 17,136,283 barrels for 1951, while shipments to customers totalled 18,462,933 barrels, an increase of 9.1 per cent over 1951 shipments of 16,916,557 barrels. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the year-end were 756,929 barrels compared with 873,593 a year earlier. (23)

Paints Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian output rose in value in the year 1952 to \$103,387,046 as compared with \$96,998,397 in the preceding year. December's sales increased to \$6,462,175 from \$5,258,235 a year earlier. Trade sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers (except water paints), rose in value in 1952 to \$52,471,-423 from \$49,773,253 in 1951; industrial sales (except water paints) to \$37,902,963 from \$37,783,697; water paints of own manufacture to \$7,696,576 from \$4,851,381; and unclassified sales to \$5,316,084 from \$4,590,066. (24)

Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers rose four per cent in value in 1952 to \$21,580,551 as compared with the preceding year's figure of \$20,579,672. In December, sales were slightly higher at \$1,866,552 as against \$1,849,137 a year earlier. Sales for the full year included 1,666,101 batteries at \$17,158,916 for the ignition of internal combustion engines for passenger cars and light trucks as compared with 1,534,658 at \$16,044,818 in 1951; 23,255 cells at \$250,628 for farm lighting plants compared with 26,332 at \$284,170; 16,555 cells worth \$661,567 for railway service compared with 18,828 at \$835,237; batteries valued at \$2,787,920 for all other purposes, including telephone switchboards, direct motive power and ignition of internal combustion engines other than passenger cars and light trucks, compared with \$2,556,828; and miscellaneous parts and supplies at \$721,520 as compared with \$758,619. (25)

Cigarette Releases From Bond Climbed To New Crest In 1952 Releases from bond of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, climbed to a new crest of 17,848,325,000 in 1952, well above the 1951 figure of 15,667,266,000 and topping the previous record of 17,167,729,-000 set in 1950 by 680,596,000.

Tax-paid withdrawals of cigars rose to 200,263,000 in 1952 from 169,126,000 in 1951, but were still below the 1946 peak of 220,994,000. Releases from bond of cut tobacco advanced for the third successive year in 1952 to reach a record 30,962,000 pounds, 3,665,000 above the previous high of 27,297,000 pounds chalked up in 1951. Releases of raw leaf tobacco were up slightly to 1,173,000 pounds from 1,162,000 in 1951, but were well below the 1941 top of 3,419,000. Tax-paid withdrawals of both plug tobacco and snuff were lower in 1952, releases of the former dropping to 1,809,000 pounds from 2,011,000 in 1951, and of the latter to 866,000 pounds from 869,000.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco totalled 167,467,559 pounds on December 31, up from 164,949,873 on the same date in 1951. Holdings of flue-cured tobacco were up to 132,891,859 pounds from 126,868,200 a year earlier; of dark tobacco to 2,411,300 pounds from 2,359,275; and of cigar tobacco to 12,718,534 pounds from 12,007,191. Stocks of burley were down to 15,883,140 pounds from 19,585,072; of pipe tobacco to 2,419,129 pounds from 2,776,489; and of other tobacco to 1,143,597 pounds from 1,353,646. (26)

F O O D

Creamery Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 1 amounted to 23,121,000 pounds as compared with the revised total of 30,000,000 at the beginning of February and 17,300,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 13,186,000 pounds against 15,305,000 on February 1 and 15,130,000 on March 1 last year.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on March 1, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Quebec, 1,706,000 (1,722,000) pounds; Montreal, 9,893,000 (7,907,000); Toronto, 5,229,000 (2,189,000); Winnipeg, 3,470,000 (1,704,000); Regina, 657,000 (70,000); Saskatoon, 112,000 (403,000); Edmonton, 770,000 (788,000); Calgary, 256,000 (199,000); Vancouver, 1,028,000 (2,348,000). (27)

Fluid Milk Sales of fluid milk and cream rose three per cent in the full year 1952 as compared with the preceding year, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 178 markets. The year's combined sales amounted to 4,344,972,000 pounds. Fluid milk sales were up three per cent to 1,411,139,000 quarts, and cream sales, expressed as butter-fat, increased four per cent to 25,750,000 pounds.

Combined sales were higher in 1952 than in the preceding year in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia. Sales in Prince Edward Island rose two per cent to 23,194,000 pounds; Nova Scotia, five per cent to 145,772,000 pounds; New Brunswick, two per cent to 83,516,000 pounds; Quebec, seven per cent to 1,455,277,000 pounds; Manitoba, two per cent to 193,349,000 pounds; Saskatchewan, three per cent to 191,171,000 pounds; Alberta, six per cent to 332,957,000 pounds. Sales in Ontario were unchanged at 1,596,931,000 pounds, and declined one per cent in British Columbia to 322,805,000 pounds.

Fluid milk sales in the larger markets in the full year were: Montreal, 163,176,000 quarts up five per cent from 1951; Toronto, 127,092,000 quarts, down one per cent; Vancouver, 58,111,000 quarts, unchanged from 1951; Winnipeg, 41,161,000 quarts up two per cent; Ottawa-Hull, 31,607,000 quarts, down five per cent; Hamilton, 30,642,000 quarts, up three per cent; Quebec-Levis, 29,855,000 quarts, up five per cent; Windsor, 22,192,000 quarts, up four per cent; Edmonton, 21,216,000 quarts, up seven per cent; Calgary, 16,582,000 quarts, up four per cent; and Victoria, 10,683,000 quarts, down two per cent. (28)

Sea-Fish The strike of British Columbia's main herring fleet was the principal factor in reducing total landings of sea-fish in January this year to 32,561,000 pounds as compared with 117,127,000 in the same month of 1952. The value of the catch dropped 25 per cent to \$2,374,000 as against \$3,179,000. Atlantic coast catch of all species in the month rose to 25,600,000 pounds from 23,458,000 in January last year, and the value to \$2,196,000 from \$1,551,000. The most substantial increase was in the lobster fishery in Nova Scotia.

Due mainly to a sharp fall in the catch of sea herring, total landings on the Pacific coast declined to 6,961,000 pounds from 93,669,000 in January, 1952. The value of the catch also dropped steeply to \$178,000 from \$1,628,000. Landings of herring fell to 5,107,000 pounds from 91,847,000. (29)

(concluded on page 15)

 F O O D
 = concluded =

Canned Fruits & Vegetables Overall stocks of canned fruits held by canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses on January 1 this year declined eight per cent to 7,632,006 dozen cans as compared with 8,252,316 on the corresponding date in 1952, while holdings of canned vegetables advanced 28 per cent to 22,381,777 dozen against 17,461,212.

Stocks of canned fruits in Ontario on January 1 fell to 4,797,694 dozen cans from 5,412,683 a year ago, Quebec to 443,472 from 482,801, and the Maritimes to 420,273 from 424,895. Total for British Columbia was up to 1,569,946 dozen cans from 1,540,651, and for the Prairie Provinces to 400,621 from 391,286. Holdings of canned vegetables were higher in all provinces, total for Ontario climbing to 11,744,478 dozen cans from 9,792,389 on January 1 last year, Quebec to 3,536,970 from 2,854,268, British Columbia to 3,346,989 from 2,181,985, the Prairies to 2,872,737 from 2,016,559, and the Maritimes to 880,603 from 616,011. Among canned fruits there were increases in the holdings of apricots, fruit cocktail for salad, pineapple, and strawberries, but decreases in applesauce, cherries, peaches, plums and gages and raspberries. Among canned vegetables, gains were shown in the stocks of green or wax beans, baked beans, corn peas, pumpkin and squash and tomatoes, while asparagus, beets, carrots, carrots and peas combined, mixed vegetables, sauerkraut and spinach were lower.

Stocks of canned fruits were as follows on January 1, figures for a year earlier being in brackets: applesauce, 337,459 (388,669) dozen containers; apricots, 316,760 (293,117); cherries, 404,245 (451,755); fruit cocktail for salad, 467,711 (268,886); peaches, 3,035,274 (3,148,507); pineapple, 312,947 (300,880); plums, gages, etc., 533,638 (671,846); raspberries, 132,801 (201,457); strawberries, 204,224 (170,483). Holdings of vegetables were: asparagus, 188,216 (238,115) dozen cans; green or wax beans, 2,688,259 (1,854,545); baked beans, 1,812,848 (1,456,856); beets, 865,650 (1,218,241); carrots, 242,952 (402,528); carrots and peas combined, 290,652 (462,941); corn, 6,331,025 (4,803,674); mixed vegetables, 439,704 (479,334); peas, 4,599,800 (4,530,874); pumpkin and squash, 457,105 (174,115); sauerkraut, 97,216 (188,798); spinach, 181,221 (324,532); tomatoes, 4,016,085 (1,120,898). Stocks of other canned products: apple juice, 775,245 (1,163,807) dozen containers; other fruit juices, 551,524 (596,116); infant and junior foods -- fruits and vegetables, 3,852,920 (4,002,806); jams, 356,459 (405,167); jellies, 76,745 (77,743); marmalades, 140,974 (132,774); pickles, 378,612 (353,425); ready dinners, 331,200 (439,597); soups, 7,870,625 (7,253,634); spaghetti, 637,972 (368,433); tomato juice, 7,091,934 (3,551,942); tomato catsup, 2,832,868 (2,438,777); tomato pulp, paste and puree, 318,215 (268,900). (30)

 P O P U L A T I O N & H O U S I N G

Canada's Population 14,624,000
At Beginning Of December, 1952

Canada's population at December 1 last year had risen to 14,624,000, according to the Bureau's quarterly estimate. This was an increase of 90,000 from

September 1, date of the previous quarterly estimate, and of 194,000 over the estimate of 14,430,000 for June 1 last year. According to the last Decennial Census, Canada's population totalled 14,009,000 on June 1, 1951. The Bureau's present estimate thus indicates a population gain of 615,000 in 18 months from the Census date.

(concluded on page 16)

POPULATION & HOUSING

concluded

Population, Housing Data by Census Tracts
For Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton & Calgary

Population and housing characteristics of four western cities are detailed in two census tract bulletins released by

the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. One treats with the leading Saskatchewan cities of Regina and Saskatoon, and the other with the Alberta metropolitan areas of Edmonton and Calgary. This brings to five the number of census tract bulletins published to date. Earlier ones dealt with Halifax, Saint John, and Winnipeg. Others in the series will provide similar data for Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Vancouver and Victoria. (31 and 32)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Price</u>
1- Price Movements, Feb. 3, 1953	10¢
2- Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, Summary Bulletin, Jan.	20¢
3- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, Feb. 21	10¢
4- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, Feb. 19	10¢
5- M: Grain Milling Statistics, Jan.	10¢
6- M: Dec. 1 Live Stock Survey: Cattle, Sheep, Horses	10¢
7- M: Farm Wages in Canada, Jan.	10¢
8- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Payrolls, Jan.	10¢
9- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, Jan.	10¢
10- Retail Chain Stores, 1951	25¢
11- Telephone Statistics, 1951	25¢
12- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways	10¢
13- M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, Nov.	10¢
14- Refined Petroleum Products, Nov.	25¢
15- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, Jan.	10¢
16- Coal & Coke Statistics, Dec.	20¢
17- Steel Ingots, Jan.	10¢
18- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, Dec.	25¢
19- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, Dec.	25¢
20- M: Asphalt Roofing, Jan.	10¢
21- M: Gypsum Products, Jan.	10¢
22- M: Gypsum Products, Dec.	10¢
23- M: Cement & Cement Products, Dec.	10¢
24- M: Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, Dec.	10¢
25- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Dec.	10¢
26- Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, Dec.	25¢
27- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Advance Statement, Mar. 1	10¢
28- M: Fluid Milk Sales, Dec.	10¢
29- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, Jan.	30¢
30- Quarterly Stocks of Canned Fruits & Vegetables on Hand, Jan. 1	25¢
31- 1951 Census Bulletin CT-9: Population & Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts, Regina & Saskatoon	25¢
32- 1951 Census Bulletin CT-10: Population & Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts, Edmonton & Calgary	25¢
--- The Labour Force, Monthly Survey, Week Ended Jan. 24, 1953 (Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 9 dated Feb. 28, 1953)	25¢

M Memorandum

In the year between June 1, 1951, and June 1, 1952, an estimated 300 Canadian women and 200 Canadian men reached their ninetieth birthdays.

...

At the beginning of 1952 the rated ingot capacity of Canada's steel furnaces was 4,303,000 net tons per annum, a gain of 625,000 net tons from the rated capacity of 3,678,000 net tons at the start of 1952.

...

Passengers on vessels locked through Canadian canals during the 1952 season numbered 104,135 as against 93,512 during the 1951 season.

...

In 1951 the average Canadian ate only 2.6 pounds of mutton and lamb as against a record six pounds in 1935. Average per capita consumption between 1947 and 1951 was 3.3 pounds a year, 2.3 pounds below the 1935-39 average of 5.6 pounds.

...

At the start of 1953 weekly wages and salaries in Canada's major non-agricultural industries averaged \$53.26, up \$3.54 from \$50.42 at the beginning of 1952. In manufacturing alone the average was \$55.05, up \$3.23 from \$51.82 a year earlier.

...

The world had 3.3 telephones per 100 population at the start of 1952. The United States led all nations with 29 per 100 population, while Sweden was second with 25 and Canada third with 22. However, in the use made of the telephone as measured by number of conversations, Canada was tied for first place with the United States with 376 calls per capita per year.

...

In 1952 Canada exported \$117,175,000 worth of fish and fish products, a drop of \$7,407,000 or 6% from 1951.

...

Canadians are currently within telephone reach of some 87 countries and connections are possible with 96% of all the telephones in the world or 76 million of the estimated 79,400,000 telephones in use at January 1, 1952.

...

From 1858 to the end of 1951 Canada's gold production amounted to 117,384,360 fine ounces worth \$3,602,610,553.

...

Between 1939 and 1951 the average annual wage of news agents on Canada's steam railways jumped 229% from \$688 to \$2,262.

...

A total of 27,279,799 tons of freight were loaded for foreign countries in Canadian ports in 1951, an increase of 6,051,869 tons or 28.5% over the 1950 tonnage of 21,227,930.

...

During 1952 Canadian factories sold 1,666,101 automotive type electric storage batteries for passenger cars and light trucks for \$17,158,916, as compared with 1,534,658 sold for \$16,044,818 during the previous year.

...

The value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres in January reached the all-time peak of \$11,722,340,000 in 1953, an increase of 451% from the 1924 value of \$2,126,913,000. This was 186% above 1929's inter-war January peak value of \$4,095,330,000, and 380% more than the 1938 value of \$2,444,600,000.

...

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