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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE in outstanding securities in 1952 resulted in a record purchase balance of about \$86,000,000 in contrast with a sales balance in 1951 of \$53,000,000. (page 2)

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME climbed to an all-time peak of \$10,868,000,000 in 1952, exceeding by nearly 12 per cent the preceding year's high total of \$9,732,000,000. (page 5)

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INDEX OF FARM PRICES of agricultural products is estimated at 252.9 for January, fractionally above the revised 252.1 for December and at the same level as the revised index for November. (page 3)

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AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND in Canada in 1952 was \$48 per acre, up one dollar from the 1951 average value of \$47 and double the 1935-39 average of \$24. (page 4)

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on March 13 amounted to 20,722,000 pounds as against 14,471,000 on the corresponding date last year. (page 7)

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended March 7 totalled 73,761 cars, down three per cent from last year's corresponding total of 75,696 cars. (page 7)

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CANADIAN RETAIL SALES rose 12.3 per cent in January to \$813,845,000 from \$724,917,000 in the same month of last year to chalk up the largest sales increase since May 1952. (page 6)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 11 per cent during the week ending March 7 as compared with the corresponding week last year, with higher sales in all regions. February sales were up 2.4 per cent over the same month last year, with gains in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES into Canada on traveller's vehicle permits totalled 57,599 in February, a new peak for the month and 10 per cent above last year's February total of 52,439. (page 4)

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Trade In Outstanding Securities Between  
Canada And Other Countries In Year 1952

Canada's international trade in outstanding securities in 1952 resulted in a record purchase balance of about \$86,000,000 compared with a sales balance of \$53,000,000 in 1951. This reflected repurchases from non-residents of very substantial amounts of Canadian bonds and debentures, which were partially offset by heavy sales to non-residents of Canadian stocks and minor amounts of other securities. In addition to these transactions, net new issues and retirements of Canadian securities resulted in a capital inflow of \$240,000,000, while Canadians purchased about \$20,000,000 in foreign new issues. In December there were net sales of outstanding securities of \$13,400,000, the first sales balance since April 1952, and the largest since February, 1951. Sales of Canadian bonds and debentures reflected largely foreign interest in railway debentures, while transactions in outstanding Canadian stocks, which had been nearly in balance in the two preceding months, once again led to a substantial sales balance.

Trading in outstanding securities between Canada and the United States reported through dealers in Canada resulted in a purchase balance of \$92,000,000 in 1952 compared with \$6,000,000 in 1951. Net repurchases of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues totalling \$157,000,000 were much heavier than the \$90,000,000 recorded in 1951, while there were repurchases of \$7,000,000 of other bonds and debentures in 1952 as against a sales balance of \$45,000,000 in 1951. This trading in outstanding issues of Canadian bonds and debentures appears to have been greatly influenced by the strength of the Canadian dollar, which more than offset for foreign investors the decline in bond prices in Canada. Most of the repurchases of Government of Canada direct debt represented the repatriation of domestic debt, payable in Canadian dollars only, while trading in guaranteed, provincial, and municipal issues included substantial amounts of bonds payable optionally or solely in foreign currencies. While there was a capital outflow of \$164,000,000 arising from these transactions in outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures in 1952, there was at the same time an inflow of \$67,000,000 for the purchase of Canadian common and preference stocks and other securities which compared with \$25,000,000 in the preceding year.

The outstanding features of trade in securities between Canada and the United States in 1952 were the reduction through repurchases and retirements of United States holdings of Government of Canada debt and the sales to the United States of Canadian equity securities. By the end of 1952 United States holdings of Government of Canada debt had been reduced well below the level prevailing before the massive capital inflows of 1950. But total United States investment in Canada, the book value of which was placed at \$7,235,000,000 at the end of 1951, continued to rise, reflecting purchases of common and preference stocks, proceeds of new issues of Canadian securities sold in the United States, net capital inflows for direct investment, and the earnings on these investments retained in Canada.

Although the turn-over in security trading between Canada and the United Kingdom in 1952 was higher than for any year since the outbreak of the 1939-45 war, net purchases amounted to only \$100,000 compared with \$7,500,000 in 1951. As in 1951, there were heavy repurchases by Canadians of outstanding Canadian stocks, but these were practically offset by sales of Canadian bonds and of securities of the United Kingdom and other countries. Net sales of Canadian securities to overseas countries other than the United Kingdom fell from \$31,000,000 in 1951 to \$14,200,000 in 1952, but even at this rate were many times the level prevailing in any earlier year since the thirties. Most of the demand was for the stocks of Canadian companies. (1)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>Mar. 12, 1953</u>	<u>Mar. 5, 1953</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Feb. 12, 1953</u>
<b>Investors' Price Index</b>			
(103 Common Stocks) .....	169.7	168.2	168.5
81 Industrials .....	170.4	168.8	169.8
14 Utilities .....	168.0	166.6	164.7
8 Banks .....	166.8	165.6	164.4

**Mining Stock Price Index**

(27 Stocks) .....	102.0	103.1	102.6
22 Golds .....	70.4	72.2	71.5
5 Base Metals .....	174.2	173.9	173.7

January Sees Slight Rise In Index Of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

The Bureau's index of farm prices of agricultural products is estimated at 252.9 for January, fractionally above the revised figure of 252.1 for December and at the same level as the revised index for November. The slight advance in January over December was due to higher prices for live stock and dairy products, which more than offset lower prices for potatoes, poultry and eggs.

Since release of the December index, the indices for the five months August to December have been revised upward to include the recently announced retroactive interim payments of 20 cents per bushel on wheat and 15 cents on barley. The effect for December was to raise the index 8.9 points from the original estimate of 244.0.

As compared with December, five of the provincial indexes were higher, while the others showed small decreases. Those advancing were: Manitoba, 244.8 (239.3 for December); Nova Scotia, 250.9 (245.9); New Brunswick, 283.0 (279.9); Quebec, 279.9 (277.0); and Ontario, 271.5 (271.0). Decreases were: Prince Edward Island, 280.3 (281.1); Saskatchewan, 219.7 (219.9); Alberta, 236.8 (238.1); British Columbia, 278.4 (280.7). (2)

Wholesale Price Indexes\*

	<u>Feb.</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1953</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Feb.</u> <u>1953</u>
General Index .....	232.6	221.5	220.9
Vegetable Products .....	218.2	202.0	200.9
Animal Products .....	264.8	239.3	239.0
Textile Products .....	260.4	240.3	241.1
Wood Products .....	294.1	289.8 <sup>xx</sup>	289.7
Iron Products .....	218.1	221.5	221.4
Non-ferrous Metals .....	179.7	169.6	168.5
Non-metallic Minerals .....	174.2	175.3	174.9
Chemical Products .....	187.3	177.0	176.7
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold) ..	228.9	224.2	223.2

\* Preliminary

xx Revised

## A G R I C U L T U R E

Average Value of Farm Land Continued To Rise In 1952

Average value of occupied farm land in Canada was \$48 per acre in 1952, according to Bureau estimates based on reports by crop correspondents from a sample survey in each province. This compares with an average value of \$47 for 1951, \$43 for 1950, and \$30 for each of the last two war years 1944 and 1945. It is double the 1935-39 average of \$24 per acre.

Increases in farm land values over 1951 levels were reported for all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. The average value per acre rose in Ontario to \$92 from \$90; Quebec, to \$76 from \$74; Manitoba, to \$43 from \$42; Saskatchewan, to \$29 from \$28; British Columbia, to \$93 from \$92; and Prince Edward Island, to \$61 from \$60. The average Alberta value was unchanged at \$37 per acre, while the average value declined in Nova Scotia to \$54 from \$55 and in New Brunswick to \$51 from \$52 per acre.

Stocks And Marketings Of Wheat

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on March 5 advanced 24 per cent to 266,515,000 bushels compared with 214,359,000 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers' marketings of wheat totalled 4,324,000 bushels against 5,987,000 a year ago, bringing the total for the crop year to date to 317,369,000 bushels compared with 275,220,000 in the similar period of 1951-52. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week amounted to 3,459,000 bushels against 4,301,000 a year ago, and in the cumulative period were 159,741,000 bushels compared with 132,154,000. (3)

Exports of Coarse Grains And Flaxseed At High Level

The export movement of Canadian grains, which achieved record levels in 1951-52, was maintained in even higher volume in the first half of the 1952-53 crop year, states the Coarse Grains Quarterly published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Exports of all grains were greater during the August-January period of the current crop year than in the same 1951-52 period, with barley exports reaching the unprecedented six-month total of 65,400,000 bushels.

Total exports of Canadian oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first half of 1952-53 were some 61 per cent above the corresponding period of 1951-52. Exports of the four grains in the six months, with comparable figures for the previous crop year in brackets, were: barley, 65,400,000 (33,400,000) bushels; oats, 33,200,000 (27,900,000); rye, 3,200,000 (2,100,000); and flaxseed, 2,500,000 (1,500,000). (4)

## T R A V E L

Foreign Vehicle Entries At New Peak For February

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in February totalled 57,599 -- a new peak for the month. This was 10 per cent above last year's February total of 52,439. Cumulative entries for the first two months of the year rose 16 per cent to 105,016 as against 90,552 a year earlier.

Entries through ports in Ontario advanced in the month to 28,579 from 25,862 in February last year, British Columbia to 11,996 from 11,620, Quebec to 11,427 from 9,930, New Brunswick to 3,399 from 2,938, Alberta to 664 from 596, Saskatchewan to 370 from 244, and the Yukon Territory to 149 from 120. Total for Manitoba was down to 935 from 1,103.

Entries directly through ports in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia -- which are by ship -- advanced to 80 from 26 in February, 1952. (5)

LABOUR

Labour Income At New Peak  
Of \$10,868 Million In 1952

Estimated total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income reached an all-time peak of \$10,868,000,000 in 1952, exceeding by nearly 12 per cent the preceding year's high total of \$9,732,000,000, according to the Bureau's monthly estimates. Approximately three-quarters of the increase was due to the advance in average weekly earnings; wage rates showed an even greater rise but hours of work declined slightly. Growth in employment accounted for the remaining quarter.

The larger part of the rise took place during the first half of 1952. From a 17 per cent increase in February, 1952 over the corresponding month in 1951, the percentage change of the monthly estimates declined to 9½ per cent in June, and remained close to 10 per cent during the last half of the year. Industrially, the growth in total wages and salaries over the year ranged between 23 per cent for construction and eight per cent for the primary commodity-producing industries. Other increases were about 12½ per cent for the finance and services group, 11 per cent for manufacturing and 10 per cent for the distributive industries.

Labour income was as follows by groups, totals for 1951 being in brackets (in millions of dollars): agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$902 (\$839); manufacturing, \$3,574 (\$3,221); construction, \$909 (\$739); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$2,730 (\$2,480); finance, services -- including government -- \$2,393 (\$2,125); and supplementary labour income, \$360 (\$328). (6)

Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings

Celebration of the year-end holidays during the week of January 1 resulted in marked declines in the average hours worked and the average wages earned by wage-earners in manufacturing as compared with the preceding month, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average hourly earnings were higher due partly to wage-rate increases, and partly to changes in industrial distribution. Payment at overtime premium rates for essential work performed on the holiday also tended to raise the hourly rate. As compared with the week of January 1 last year, the weekly wages in manufacturing rose by 6.4 per cent. Most non-manufacturing industries were also affected by the Christmas season. In addition there was seasonal curtailment of operations in many construction projects. Wage-earners employed by local transportation companies received increased hourly earnings largely because of payments at overtime rates on Christmas.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Industries  
In Weeks Ending Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1952 and Jan. 1, 1953

	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1
	1952	1952	1953	1952	1952	1953	1952	1952	1953
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing .....	38.1	42.5	38.5	127.1	132.1	133.9	48.43	56.14	51.55
Durable Goods .....	38.3	42.6	38.6	136.4	143.6	144.5	52.24	61.17	55.78
Non-durable Goods ..	37.9	42.2	38.4	116.8	119.3	121.8	44.27	50.34	46.77
Mining .....	40.2	44.1	40.6	142.6	151.8	153.3	57.33	66.94	62.24
Electric and Motor									
Transportation ...	44.9	45.7	44.4	123.4	131.4	133.4	55.41	60.05	59.23
Construction .....	35.4	42.5	35.9	123.9	137.4	136.0	43.86	58.40	48.82
Service .....	41.4	42.2	41.4	71.8	76.5	76.3	29.73	32.36	31.59

## MERCHANDISING &amp; SERVICES

Wholesale Sales Fractionally Lower In January; Inventories Up Three Per Cent

Value of wholesale sales were fractionally lower in January as compared with the same month last year, while inventories at the end of the month rose three per cent over a year earlier, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 400 wholesalers in nine lines of trade. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 308.9 for January as compared with 340.9 for December and 310.2 for January last year.

Dry goods wholesalers registered the greatest gain in sales of 18.6 per cent in January as compared with a year earlier, followed by footwear wholesalers with an increase of 11.4 per cent, auto parts and equipment dealers with 6.8 per cent, and clothing wholesalers 2.8 per cent. Wholesale fruit and vegetable sales dropped 5.0 per cent, drugs 3.9 per cent, groceries 2.9 per cent, hardware 1.5 per cent, and tobacco and confectionery 0.9 per cent.

Month-end inventories of auto parts and equipment wholesalers advanced 8.3 per cent, groceries 5.5 per cent, dry goods 3.8 per cent, drugs 3.5 per cent, fruits and vegetables 2.5 per cent, hardware 2.3 per cent, and tobacco and confectionery 1.4 per cent. Inventories of clothing wholesalers were down 11.6 per cent, and footwear wholesalers 11.5 per cent. (7)

Retail Sales Up 12.3 Per Cent In January

Canadian retail stores began the year 1953 with an increase in sales larger than any experienced since May, 1952, according to the monthly report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which placed January sales at \$813,845,000, up 12.3 per cent over the January, 1952 total of \$724,917,000.

The month's increase compares with an average gain of 7.5 per cent in the full year 1952. All regions and all but one trade -- coal and wood -- shared in the gain.

Appliance and radio dealers and furniture stores had the largest gains of 33.9 per cent and 30.3 per cent as compared with a year earlier. The rise in shoe store sales was 20.8 per cent, motor vehicle dealers 19.2 per cent, variety stores 18.6 per cent, department stores 15.7 per cent, family clothing stores 15.5 per cent, jewellery stores 14.2 per cent, and hardware 13.9 per cent.

Largest gains among the provinces were shown in Manitoba and Alberta with respective gains of 15.5 per cent and 15.0 per cent. In Quebec sales were up 9.1 per cent, Ontario 13.2 per cent, Saskatchewan 13.4 per cent, Maritime Provinces 12.3 per cent, and British Columbia 11.2 per cent. (8)

Department Store Sales Up 11 Per Cent In Week

Department store sales rose 11 per cent during the week ending March 7 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales were higher in all regions, Manitoba leading with a percentage gain of 33.4 per cent, followed by Alberta with an increase of 17 per cent, Saskatchewan 16.6 per cent, the Maritimes 13 per cent, British Columbia 8.9 per cent, Ontario 7.5 per cent, and Quebec 0.2 per cent.

Sales rose 2.4 per cent in February over the same month last year. Gains occurred in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan, sales in the former region falling 3.6 per cent, and the latter 0.7 per cent. Sales in the Maritimes climbed 7.5 per cent, Alberta 6.6 per cent, Quebec 4.9 per cent, and Ontario and British Columbia each two per cent.

## F O O D

Creamery Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 13 amounted to 20,722,000 pounds as compared with 14,471,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Quebec, Saskatoon and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities on March 13, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Quebec, 1,143,000 (1,258,000) pounds; Montreal, 8,728,000 (7,037,000); Toronto, 4,907,000 (1,769,000); Winnipeg, 3,306,000 (1,113,000); Regina, 635,000 (40,000); Saskatoon, 103,000 (370,000); Edmonton, 872,000 (644,000); Calgary, 208,000 (150,000); and Vancouver, 820,000 (2,090,000).

Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in cold storages and factories on March 1 amounted to 24,996,000 pounds as compared with 27,642,000 on February 1 and 32,061,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 12,886,000 pounds as against 14,571,000 at the beginning of February and 12,401,000 on March 1 last year.

Canadian apples in cold and common storage, including stocks held by commercial growers on March 1 amounted to 2,004,000 bushels as compared with 1,504,000 a year ago, and stocks of pears totalled 9,000 bushels as against 6,000. Stocks of vegetables in cold and common storage on March 1 were as follows, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: potatoes, 9,522,000 (7,636,000) bushels; onions, 229,000 (98,000) bushels; carrots, 227,000 (165,000) bushels; cabbages, 77,000 (58,000) bushels; and celery, 13,000 (16,000) crates. (9)

Fish Stocks of fish on March 1 amounted to 37,649,000 pounds as compared with 45,813,000 on February 1 and 33,110,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of frozen fresh fish totalled 35,166,000 pounds against 43,006,000 at the beginning of February and 31,546,000 a year ago, and stocks of frozen smoked fish amounted to 2,483,000 pounds compared with 2,807,000 a month earlier and 1,564,000 on March 1 last year.

Holdings of cod on March 1 totalled 6,632,000 pounds against 3,411,000 a year ago, haddock 2,019,000 against 2,197,000, salmon 4,993,000 against 9,273,000, sea herring 8,798,000 against 6,458,000, other sea fish 9,984,000 against 8,470,000, and inland fish 4,578,000 against 3,301,000. (10)

Meat Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on March 1 amounted to 118,864,000 pounds as compared with 108,029,000 on February 1 and 85,903,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of frozen meat totalled 87,454,000 pounds compared with 78,693,000 at the beginning of February and 57,047,000 a year ago; fresh meat, 15,542,000 against 16,286,000 and 13,101,000; and cured meat, 15,868,000 pounds against 13,050,000 and 15,755,000. (11)

## T R A N S P O R T

Carloadings On Canadian Railways Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended March 7 amounted to 73,761 cars, down three per cent from last year's corresponding total of 75,696 cars. Cumulative loadings for the first nine weeks of this year dropped seven per cent to 670,476 cars as against 721,422 a year earlier. (12)

Freight-Passenger Motor Carriers Some 3,951 freight and passenger motor carriers had total revenues of \$179,302,000 in 1950, up \$19,671,000 or 11 per cent over the revenues of 3,493 operators in 1949, according to the Bureau's annual report. Operating expenses rose 10.5 per cent to \$165,257,000, and net operating revenues climbed \$2,360,000 to \$14,065,000. (13)

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION &amp; SALES

Salt Canadian production of dry common salt totalled 46,267 tons in January, up from 42,213 in the same month last year. Fine vacuum salt accounted for 31,568 tons as against 23,823 in January, 1952; mined rock salt for 9,727 tons as against 9,738; coarse grainer salt for 443 tons (450), and salt recovered in chemical operations for 4,529 (4,359). January shipments of dry common salt totalled 43,037 tons as compared with 43,928 a year earlier, and producers' stocks amounted to 17,978 tons at the end of January as against 11,678 on the same date last year. (14)

Pig Iron & Steel Ingots & Castings Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings moved higher in January this year. Month's output of pig iron amounted to 244,606 net tons as compared with 209,153 in January last year, while production of steel ingots and castings totalled 346,648 net tons as against 317,034. (15)

Nails, Steel Wire & Fencing Canadian production of iron and steel wire nails declined 10 per cent in 1952 to 81,557 tons from the all-time peak of 90,217 tons reached in the preceding year. In December, 4,854 tons were produced, sharply below the December, 1951 total of 7,354 tons.

Output of steel wire in the 12-month period dropped to 361,662 tons from 372,686, and in December to 25,459 tons from 30,002 a year earlier. Production of wire fencing in 1952 fell to 21,052 tons from 22,002, while December's output was up to 1,722 tons from 1,608. (16)

Mineral Wool Production of mineral wool batts totalled 13,502,731 square feet in January, down from 16,075,024 in the preceding month but well above last year's January output of 9,629,272 square feet. Production of granulated wool amounted to 918,285 cubic feet as against 967,109 in December and 915,792 in January, 1952. Output of bulk or loose wool totalled 134,089 cubic feet as against 152,806 in the preceding month and 119,294 in the corresponding month last year. (17)

Asbestos Canadian mines shipped 70,077 tons of asbestos during January, 4,428 more than the 65,649 tons shipped in the preceding month but 6,210 less than the 76,287 tons shipped during January, 1952. January exports totalled 63,544 tons, 7,863 less than the 71,407 tons exported in the corresponding month last year. (18)

Rigid Insulating Board Production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board both were higher in January. Month's output amounted to 21,461,222 square feet as compared with 19,576,926 in December and 21,213,505 in January last year, while domestic shipments totalled 18,565,396 square feet as against 16,141,261 in the preceding month and 13,191,083 a year ago. (19)

Cement Canadian manufacturers shipped 1,037,026 barrels of Portland cement to customers during January, slightly less than the 1,063,427 barrels shipped in the preceding month, but sharply above last year's January shipments of 850,556 barrels. Production was also up to 1,484,153 barrels as against 1,353,215 in the corresponding month last year. Stocks at plants and warehouses rose from 757,198 barrels at the beginning to 1,202,778 at the end of the month, the latter figure comparing with 1,366,666 a year earlier. (20)

(concluded on page 9)



Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays climbed four per cent in 1952, amounting to \$23,450,390 as compared with \$22,492,432 in the preceding year. Sales in December advanced sharply to \$1,830,281 as against \$1,204,881 a year earlier.

Sales of building brick in the year rose to \$14,632,464 from \$13,512,370 in 1951; structural tile, to \$3,385,518 from \$3,298,444; drain tile, to \$1,405,109 from \$1,102,854; sewer pipe, to \$2,264,258 from \$2,056,730; and fireclay blocks and shapes, to \$393,544 from \$392,432. Sales of pottery were down in value to \$549,486 from \$799,728, and other clay products to \$820,011 from \$1,329,874. (21)

Rubber Combined stocks of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- at the end of January this year declined to 10,011 long tons from 12,491 on the same date last year, while consumption rose to 7,270 tons from 6,589. Production of synthetic and reclaim rubber advanced slightly to 7,157 tons from 7,129.

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of January dropped to 3,887 tons from 4,929 a year earlier, synthetic to 4,636 from 5,542, and reclaim to 1,488 from 2,020. Consumption of natural rubber increased to 2,942 tons from 2,937, synthetic to 3,111 from 2,526, and reclaim to 1,217 from 1,126. Domestic production of synthetic rubber fell to 6,779 tons from 6,810, while output of reclaim rubber was up to 378 tons from 319. (22)

Leather Footwear Canadian production of leather footwear reached a six-year high total of 37,460,000 pairs in 1952, according to the Bureau's monthly report for December. This was 14 per cent above the preceding year's total of 32,921,000 pairs. December's output amounted to 3,038,000 pairs as compared with 1,928,000 a year earlier.

There were increases in 1952 as compared with 1951 in the production of all main groups of footwear except those made in sizes for youths. Production of men's footwear advanced to 8,873,000 pairs from 7,951,000 in 1951, boys' to 1,314,000 from 1,064,000, women's and growing girls' to 17,712,000 from 15,545,000, misses' to 3,350,000 from 2,882,000, children's and little gents' to 2,823,000 from 2,429,000, and babies' and infants' to 3,035,000 from 2,689,000. Production of leather footwear for youths declined to 353,000 pairs from 360,000. The trend toward the replacement of leather by synthetic products as soling material continued in 1952. Two-thirds of the year's production of boots and shoes were soled with substitute materials as compared with 57.4 per cent in 1951, 48.4 per cent in 1950, 35.3 per cent in 1949, 21.9 per cent in 1948, and about 15 per cent in 1945. (23)

Releases of Cigarettes and Tobacco and Output of Beer and New Spirits Releases of cigarettes and cut tobacco for consumption in Canada declined in January from the same month last year, but cigar releases increased. Beer production advanced over a year earlier, but output of new spirits was lower. Month-end stocks of distilled liquor were larger than a year ago.

Releases of cigarettes in the month amounted to 1,270,000,000 as compared with 1,316,000,000 in January last year; cigars, 15,800,000 compared with 13,800,000; cut tobacco, 2,120,000 pounds compared with 2,620,000; plug tobacco, 143,000 pounds compared with 142,000; and snuff, 60,000 pounds compared with 89,000.

Beer production in January totalled 505,200 barrels as against 478,600 in January last year, and the output of new spirits amounted to 1,930,000 proof gallons compared with 2,290,000. Spirits bottled, including imported liquors, totalled 97,000 proof gallons against 91,000, and inventories of distilled liquor at the end of the month were 91,010,000 proof gallons compared with 86,600,000.

## H O U S I N G

Substantial Jump In Decade In Percentage  
Of Canadian Dwellings Occupied By Owners

Home ownership made a big advance in Canada during the ten years from 1941 to 1951, according to a census bulletin on housing

by tenure and type of dwelling published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Of the 3,409,295 occupied dwellings in Canada's 10 provinces in 1951, 2,236,955 or 65.6 per cent were occupied by owners and the remaining 1,172,340 or 34.4 per cent by tenants. This represents a substantial jump in both the number and percentage of owner-occupied dwellings over 1941. The inclusion in the 1951 totals of Newfoundland, with a larger proportion of owner-occupied dwellings than any of the other provinces, contributed to the increase, but the gain in the nine older provinces alone was nearly as great. The number of dwellings occupied by owners in these provinces climbed by 716,058 or 49.1 per cent in the decade to 2,175,415 from 1,459,357 and they represented 65.2 per cent of all dwellings in 1951 as compared with 56.7 per cent in 1941. At the same time the number of rented dwellings in the nine older provinces increased by only 46,513 or 4.2 per cent to 1,162,900 from 1,116,387 and they represented 34.8 per cent of the total in 1951 as against 43.3 per cent a decade earlier.

Only Quebec had more rented than owner-occupied dwellings in 1951, tenant-occupied dwellings numbering 441,825 or 51.4 per cent of the total and owner-occupied dwellings 416,960 or 48.6 per cent. In Newfoundland, 61,540 or 86.7 per cent of all dwellings were owner-occupied and only 9,440 or 13.3 per cent tenant-occupied. The proportions of owner-occupied dwellings were also above the national average in the other eight provinces. Prince Edward Island had the second highest percentage with 18,305 or 81.5 per cent of its dwellings occupied by owners. Nova Scotia followed with 113,945 or 76.2 per cent, then Saskatchewan with 164,800 or 74.4 per cent, Manitoba with 144,645 or 71.5 per cent, Alberta with 179,055 or 71.4 per cent, New Brunswick with 81,210 or 71.2 per cent, British Columbia with 235,160 or 69.6 per cent, and Ontario with 821,335 or 69.5 per cent.

Of the 1,254,260 dwellings in rural districts of Canada that were occupied in 1951, 1,028,780 or 82 per cent were owner-occupied. This compares with 1,208,175 or 56.1 per cent of the 2,155,035 occupied dwellings in urban centres. A breakdown of the rural figure shows 570,260 or 90.5 per cent of the 629,785 occupied farm dwellings were occupied by owners, and 458,520 or 73.4 per cent of the 624,475 occupied rural non-farm dwellings.

Among cities of 30,000 population and over in 1951, Port Arthur had the largest proportion of owner-occupied dwellings with 74.5 per cent, followed by Oshawa with 73.5 per cent, Fort William with 71.8 per cent and Sarnia with 70.6 per cent, all four of which are located in Ontario. Sydney, Nova Scotia, had the fifth largest percentage with 68.8 per cent.

Verdun, Quebec, had the largest proportion of rented dwellings with 84.2 per cent, followed by Montreal with 82.5 per cent, Saint John, New Brunswick, with 77.9 per cent, Quebec with 75.6 per cent and Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, with 72 per cent. Unlike Montreal, Toronto had more owner-occupied than rented dwellings with 62.2 per cent of its dwellings in this category.

Metropolitan area figures showed higher proportions of owner-occupied dwellings than the cities proper. In the Montreal Metropolitan Area the percentage of dwellings owner-occupied was 24.4 as against 17.5 per cent in the city proper, while in the Toronto Metropolitan Area 70.5 per cent of all dwellings were occupied by owners. (24)

(continued on page 11)

Smaller Proportion Of Single Houses  
But Still More Than Other Dwellings

A smaller percentage of Canada's occupied dwellings were single houses in 1951 than in 1941 but they still outnumbered all other types of dwellings combined, the Bureau of Statistics reports in a 1951 Census bulletin on housing by tenure and type of dwelling. Of the 3,409,295 occupied dwellings in the ten provinces at the time of the census, 2,275,615 or 66.7 per cent were single houses, 885,565 or 26 per cent were apartments and flats and 237,655 or seven per cent were single attached houses (doubles, rows and terraces).

Comparison of the 1951 figures for the nine older provinces with those of a decade earlier show increases of 362,821 or 19.6 per cent in the number of single houses to 2,216,275 from 1,853,454; of 348,111 or 65.3 per cent in the number of apartments and flats to 881,145 from 533,034; and of 41,189 or 21.8 per cent in the number of single attached dwellings to 230,445 from 189,256. In 1951 single houses represented 66.4 per cent of the dwellings in the nine older provinces as compared with 72 per cent in 1941, while apartments and flats accounted for 26.4 per cent as compared with 20.7 per cent, and attached houses for 6.9 per cent as against 7.3 per cent.

In 1951 single houses were the predominant type of dwelling in all provinces except Quebec. They accounted for 86.7 per cent of all dwellings in Saskatchewan, 83.7 per cent in Prince Edward Island, 83.6 per cent in Newfoundland, 82 per cent in British Columbia, 81.4 per cent in Alberta, 78.4 per cent in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, 73 per cent in New Brunswick, and 69.8 per cent in Ontario, the proportion in each of these provinces being above the national average. In Quebec apartments and flats accounted for 55.9 per cent of all dwellings, and single houses for 39.7 per cent.

Single houses accounted for 90.2 per cent of all rural dwellings and 53.1 per cent of all urban dwellings in 1951. In urban centres of less than 10,000 population, 70 per cent of the dwellings were single houses; in centres of 10,000 to 29,999, 58.1 per cent; in cities of 30,000 to 99,999, 58.9 per cent; and in cities of 100,000 and over, 37.1 per cent. Apartments and flats represented 51.4 per cent of all dwellings in the latter. Among cities of 30,000 population and over in 1951, Port Arthur had the highest proportion of single houses with 75.4 per cent, followed by Sarnia with 72.6 per cent, St. Catharines with 71.9 per cent, and Peterborough with 71.1 per cent. Saskatoon had the fifth highest proportion of single houses with 70.6 per cent. Verdun, Quebec, had the largest proportion of apartments and flats with 93.8 per cent, followed by Montreal with 91.9 per cent, Quebec with 88.4 per cent and Saint John, New Brunswick, with 80.8 per cent, these cities having higher-than-average proportions of rented dwellings. Toronto was the city with the largest proportion of single attached houses (38.1 per cent) and was the only city where this type of dwelling outnumbered single houses (31.8 per cent) and apartments and flats (29.7 per cent). Metropolitan area figures showed larger proportions of single houses than in the cities proper. In the Montreal Metropolitan Area, 83.8 per cent of the dwellings were apartments and flats, 11.4 per cent were single houses (as against only 4.6 per cent in the city proper), and 4.8 per cent were single attached houses. In the Toronto Metropolitan Area, 52.1 per cent of the dwellings were single houses, 25.5 per cent were single attached houses, and 22.4 per cent were apartments and flats.

Among owner-occupied dwellings, the vast majority -- some 1,898,950 -- were single houses, while only 186,425 were apartments and flats and 144,710 were single attached houses. Among rented dwellings, 699,140 were apartments and flats, 376,665 were single houses and 92,945 were single attached houses. Comparison of the number of single attached houses owner-occupied and rented shows that there were more owners than tenants occupying this type of dwelling in 1951. (24)

Trend Towards 3-5 Room Dwellings  
Indicated By 1951 Census Results

A trend towards three to five room dwellings in preference to dwellings of larger or smaller sizes is indicated in a 1951 Census bulletin on dwelling size published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Comparison of 1941 and 1951 figures for the nine older provinces reveals that in the decade three to five rooms supplanted six or more rooms as the predominant size range, and accounted for 49.6 per cent of all dwellings at the time of the last census as compared with 43.3 per cent in 1951. At the same time, the proportion of dwellings with six or more rooms dropped to 43.6 per cent from 48.3 per cent, while dwellings with one or two rooms represented only 6.8 per cent of the total in 1951 against 8.4 per cent ten years earlier.

Predominant dwelling size in the nine older provinces in 1951 was four rooms, the 658,715 dwellings of this size accounting for over 19.7 per cent of all dwellings. In 1941 four-room dwellings were only the third most numerous with 422,235 or 16.4 per cent. Five-room dwellings numbered 655,935 in 1951, only slightly fewer than four-room dwellings, and compared with 437,746 or 17 per cent of the total in 1941. The only other gain in proportion was in the three-room size, these dwellings increasing to 338,640 or 10.2 per cent of the total from 255,098 or 9.9 per cent.

Of the dwellings of other sizes only one-room dwellings failed to show an increase in actual numbers in the decade, but all sizes accounted for smaller proportions of the total in 1951 than in 1941. Six-room dwellings accounted for 645,515 or 19.3 per cent of the total in 1951 as against 507,723 or 19.6 per cent in 1941; seven-room dwellings for 360,460 or 10.8 per cent as against 310,437 or 12.1 per cent; eight-room dwellings for 233,840 or seven per cent as against 217,806 or 8.5 per cent; dwellings of nine or more rooms for 218,000 or 6.5 per cent as against 208,592 or 8.1 per cent; two-room dwellings for 163,235 or 4.9 per cent as against 151,130 or 5.9 per cent; and one-room dwellings for 63,975 or 1.9 per cent as against 64,977 or 2.5 per cent.

The inclusion of figures for Newfoundland in the 1951 totals adds to the number of dwellings of each size but lowers the proportion of three room dwellings to 10.1 per cent of the total, and of four-room dwellings to 19.6 per cent, while raising the proportion of six-room dwellings to 19.4 per cent, and of seven-room dwellings to 10.9 per cent, with the result that five-room dwellings with 19.7 per cent of the total emerge as the predominant dwelling size in the 10 provinces as compared with four rooms for the nine older provinces.

In general, the predominant dwelling size was smaller in the west than in the east in 1951. Predominant dwelling size was seven rooms in Prince Edward Island, six rooms in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, five rooms in Newfoundland, and four rooms in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Concurrent with a drop in the average size of the Canadian family to 3.7 from 3.9 persons between 1941 and 1951, the average number of rooms per Canadian dwelling dropped from 5.5 to 5.3. The average number of rooms per dwelling rose in Saskatchewan to 4.6 from 4.4 and in Alberta to 4.5 from 4.3, remained unchanged in British Columbia at 4.6, but dropped in Prince Edward Island to 6.6 from 6.8, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to 6.0 from 6.2, in Quebec to 5.5 from 5.7, in Ontario to 5.7 from 6.0 and in Manitoba to 4.7 from 4.8. Average dwelling size in Newfoundland in 1951 was 5.6 rooms.

In 1951 the average number of rooms per Canadian farm dwelling was 6.0 as compared with 5.1 for rural non-farm dwellings and 5.2 for urban dwellings. The average was also higher for owner-occupied than for rented dwellings, with dwellings occupied by owners in 1951 averaging 5.7 rooms as compared with an average 4.8 rooms in rented dwellings. (25)

## ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Wool Wool production in Canada -- excluding Newfoundland -- in 1952 amounted to 7,691,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 12 per cent over the revised 1951 total of 6,882,000 pounds.

An increase in sheep numbers was reflected in advances in both shorn and pulled wool, the former rising to 6,378,000 pounds from 5,700,000, and the latter to 1,313,000 pounds from 1,182,000. Due to a sharp drop in average prices in 1952, however, the total value of the shorn-wool crop was only \$2,265,000 as against \$4,231,000 in the preceding year.

Exports of wool in 1952 totalled 3,639,000 pounds as compared with 2,656,000 the year before, and imports amounted to 49,537,000 pounds against 69,012,000. Assuming no change in stocks, the domestic disappearance was 53,589,000 pounds compared with 73,238,000 in 1951. (26)

Fur Goods Gross value of products manufactured by concerns comprising the fur goods industry in 1951 amounted to \$61,210,000, one per cent below the preceding year's figure of \$61,930,000, and eight per cent below the 1948 record value of \$66,384,000.

A total of 612 plants were in operation during the year furnishing employment for 6,084 persons who received \$14,412,000 in salary and wage payments as against 609 establishments employing 6,329 workers earning \$14,597,000 in 1950. Cost of materials used totalled \$38,100,000 compared with \$38,309,000.

Production of men's fur coats in the industry in 1951 amounted in value to \$154,000 compared with \$69,000 in 1950, women's fur coats, boleros and jackets \$45,351,000 compared with \$45,951,000 women's fur-lined coats and jackets \$314,000 compared with \$486,000 fur capes \$1,060,000 compared with \$1,618,000, fur collars \$717,000 compared with \$755,000, fur scarves and other neckwear \$866,000 compared with \$878,000, fur caps and hats \$130,000 compared with \$65,000, and fur trimming \$2,208,000 compared with \$2,048,000. (27)

Narrow Fabrics Gross factory value of products manufactured by establishments comprising the narrow fabrics industry in 1951 totalled \$16,907,000, an increase of 23 per cent over the preceding year's value of \$13,704,000. There were 46 establishments in the industry giving employment to 2,202 persons who were paid \$4,754,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 42 establishments with 2,058 employees and a wage and salary bill of \$3,919,000 in 1950. (28)

Jewellery & Silverware Manufacturers of jewellery, silverware and other precious metal products reported the value of their 1951 production at \$50,374,213, a decline of 5.5 per cent from the all-time high annual total of \$53,311,000 in 1950. Altogether there were 209 plants in the industry with 5,738 employees and salary and wage payments of \$13,316,000 compared with 218 plants with 6,299 employees and salary and wage payments of \$13,785,000.

Jewellery production dropped in value in 1951 to \$16,400,000 from \$17,931,000 the year before and the peak value of \$18,001,000 in 1949; electro-plated hollow-ware to \$2,326,000 from \$2,815,000; electro-plated flatware and cutlery to \$5,981,000 from \$6,716,000; and sterling silver hollow-ware, flatware, and cutlery to \$3,208,000 from \$3,602,000. (29)

Coal Mining Consumption of coal in Canada was slightly lower in 1951 than in the preceding year, while the supplies of new coal available for consumption were a shade lower. Both domestic production and imports were below those of a year earlier, while exports moved up.

Consumption of coal in 1951 amounted to 44,095,075 tons as compared with 44,873,993 in 1950, and the per capita consumption was 3.148 tons compared with 3.241. The year's supply of new coal available for consumption totalled 44,637,857 tons as compared with 45,972,954.

Domestic production of all grades of coal in 1951 amounted to 18,586,823 tons valued at the mines at \$109,038,835 as compared with the all-time high tonnage of 19,139,112 for 1950 valued at \$110,140,399. Bituminous coal output declined to 13,363,488 tons from 13,614,316, sub-bituminous to 3,000,017 tons from 3,321,573, while lignite advanced to 2,223,318 tons from 2,203,223. Imports of coal and briquettes during 1951 totalled 26,486,117 tons as compared with 27,038,201 the year before, and the exports amounted to 435,083 tons against 394,961.

Production of coal in Alberta -- Canada's largest producer -- amounted to 7,659,329 tons in 1951, as compared with 8,116,220 in the preceding year, followed by Nova Scotia with a total of 6,307,629 tons compared with 6,478,405. Saskatchewan was next in order with 2,223,318 tons compared with 2,203,223, British Columbia with 1,739,412 tons compared with 1,730,445, New Brunswick 653,439 tons compared with 607,116, and the Yukon 3,696 tons compared with 3,703.

During 1951 Canadian coal mines employed 1,967 salaried employees and 20,681 wage-earners compared with 2,033 salaried employees and 21,385 wage earners in 1950. The combined salary and wage bill was \$63,128,000 compared with \$60,939,000. (30)

Wire & Wire Goods Canada's wire and wire goods industry continued to expand its operations in 1951 with the value of shipments at the works reaching a record \$106,511,920 to 117 plants, a jump of 23 per cent over the \$86,606,837 collected from sales by 115 plants in 1950. Since 1947 the industry's sales have almost doubled from \$54,563,614, while the number of plants increased by 20.

During 1951 the number employed in the industry rose over seven per cent to 8,859 from 8,259, while salaries and wages increased nearly 22 per cent to \$26,829,253 from \$22,051,692. Material costs advanced almost 29 per cent to \$37,773,731 from \$29,349,168.

Production and sales by all industries of most wire products climbed substantially during the year. Output of wire rope and cable rose to 23,216 tons from 16,519; iron and steel wire nails and spikes to 1,865,176 kegs from 1,724,546; and plain wire to 294,373 tons from 262,966. Production of galvanized wire, other coated wire, steel wire fencing, wire and cut tacks, iron and steel cut nails, twisted strand wire, steel bale ties, and welding rod also increased in 1951 over the preceding year, while output of barbed wire and iron and steel wire staples was down. (31)

Dyeing & Finishing Of Textile Goods Gross value of work performed by establishments engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textile goods in 1951 rose to \$14,130,000 from \$12,353,000 in the preceding year. There were 52 establishments in the industry in 1951 as compared with 46 the year before. Their employees numbered 2,462 compared with 2,459, and salary and wage payments totalled \$5,997,000 compared with \$5,481,000. (32)

(concluded on page 15)

Wine Gross value of products manufactured by establishments comprising the wine industry of Canada in 1951 amounted to \$10,098,000, slightly above the preceding year's figure of \$9,958,000. Twenty-six plants were in operation during the year, one less than in 1950. These concerns employed 556 persons who were paid \$1,678,000 in salaries and wages as against 527 employees earning \$1,498,000. Cost of materials used was \$4,357,000 compared with \$4,648,000.

Exports of wines in 1951 totalled 2,154 gallons worth \$3,681 as against 6,320 at \$8,479 the year before. Imports of non-sparkling wines amounted to 924,206 gallons worth \$2,237,566 against 775,359 at \$1,935,349, while imports of sparkling wines were 28,942 gallons with a value of \$307,701 compared with 22,200 worth \$235,814. (33)

## R E L E A S E D   T H I S   W E E K

Item

- 1- Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, Dec., & Review of Trade During 1952, 25¢
- 2- M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, Jan., 10¢
- 3- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 4- Coarse Grains Quarterly, Feb., 25¢
- 5- M: Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, Feb., 10¢
- 6- Estimates of Labour Income, Dec., 10¢
- 7- Wholesale Trade, Jan., 10¢
- 8- Retail Trade, Jan., 20¢
- 9- M: Stocks of Fruits & Vegetables, March 1, 10¢
- 10- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, March 1, 10¢
- 11- M: Stocks of Meat, Lard & Tallow, March 1, 10¢
- 12- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 13- Motor Carriers, Freight-Passenger, 1950, 25¢
- 14- M: Salt, Jan., 10¢
- 15- M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, Jan., 10¢
- 16- M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, Dec., 10¢
- 17- M: Mineral Wool, Jan., 10¢
- 18- M: Asbestos, Jan., 10¢
- 19- M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, Jan., 10¢
- 20- M: Cement & Cement Products, Jan., 10¢
- 21- M: Products Made from Canadian Clays, Dec., 10¢
- 22- Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, Jan., 20¢
- 23- M: Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, Dec., 10¢
- 24- 1951 Census Bulletin 3-4: Housing, Tenure & Type of Dwelling, 25¢
- 25- 1951 Census Bulletin 3-5: Housing, Size of Dwelling, 25¢
- 26- M: Wool Production & Supply, 1952, 10¢
- 27- Fur Goods & Fur Dressing Industries, 1951, 25¢
- 28- Narrow Fabrics Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 29- Jewellery & Silverware Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 30- Coal Mining Industry, Calendar Year, 1951, \$1
- 31- Wire & Wire Goods Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 32- Dyeing & Finishing of Textile Goods Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 33- Wine Industry, 1951, 25¢

M = Memorandum

At the conservative estimate of three minutes per call, Canadians spent some 525 million hours on the telephone in 1951.

There were 37,460,091 pairs of leather footwear made in Canada in 1952, 14% more than in 1951.

Canada had only 3,072 fur farms in 1951, 420 fewer than in 1950 and 977 less than in 1949. In 1942 there were 7,835 or more than twice as many.

There were 13,328 motor vehicles reported as stolen in 1951, but Canadian police recovered 14,201. The extra 874 were mostly cars recovered before the owners could report the theft, and cars stolen during the previous year.

Canada's machine shops industry employed 6,231 in 1951 as compared with 5,831 in 1950.

In the quarter century between 1926 and 1950 the number of motor vehicles in Canada increased faster than the mileage of paved roads, with the result that in 1950 there were 15.3 vehicles per mile of surfaced road as compared with 14.5 vehicles per mile in 1926.

On June 1, 1952, there were 22,200 women and 17,900 men of 85 to 89 years of age in Canada.

There were 1,818,884 kegs of iron and steel wire nails and spikes sold in Canada in 1951, a gain of close to 20% in four years from 1,523,862 kegs sold in 1947.

At last count the ratio of police per 1,000 population was highest in British Columbia at 2.8 and lowest in Prince Edward Island at 0.9. Newfoundland had the second highest ratio at 2.5, followed by Alberta with 2.0, Ontario with 1.9, Quebec with 1.5, New Brunswick with 1.3, Manitoba with 1.2, Nova Scotia with 1.1, and Saskatchewan with 1.0. The national average was 1.7 policemen for every 1,000 persons.

In 1952 the average yield of wool per fleece on Canadian sheep farms was 7.7 pounds, up from 7.5 pounds in 1951.

In 1926 commercial vehicles such as buses, trucks and tractors numbered only one out of every nine motor vehicles on the road. By 1950 the ratio had risen to one out of every four.

Canada's wire and wire goods industry employed 8,859 in 1951.

In 1952 the average value per acre of occupied farm land was highest in British Columbia at \$93, followed by Ontario at \$92, Quebec at \$76, Prince Edward Island at \$61, Nova Scotia at \$54, New Brunswick at \$51, Manitoba at \$43, Alberta at \$37, and Saskatchewan at \$29.

In 1951 Canada's 3,113,766 telephones averaged 1,694 calls each, or the equivalent of 376 calls for every man, woman and child in the country.

In the five years 1947-51 the average Canadian consumed some 58.9 pounds of pork and 55.1 pounds of beef a year as compared to the 1936-39 annual average of 54.7 pounds of beef and 39.8 pounds of pork.

On the basis of foreign cargo handled the five major Canadian ports in 1951 were Montreal (9,406,899) tons, Vancouver (6,142,191 tons), Sault Ste. Marie (4,492,874 tons), Hamilton (4,091,220 tons) and Port Alfred (3,116,738) tons. On the basis of total net registered tonnage of vessel arrivals, the top five were Vancouver (17,752,313), Montreal (8,251,462), Victoria (7,869,598), Halifax (5,040,478) and Nanaimo (4,478,468).

Nearly 66% of the dwellings in Canada's 10 provinces were occupied by owners in 1951 as compared with less than 57% a decade earlier.

Canada's fur goods industry produced \$154,000 worth of men's fur coats during 1951 as compared with \$69,000 worth in the preceding year.



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