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~~1952~~ a year

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

EXPENDITURES IN CANADA BY TRAVELLERS from other countries in 1952 are estimated at \$276,000,000, up \$2,000,000 from 1951, while EXPENDITURES BY CANADIANS ABROAD are put at \$336,000,000, up sharply from \$280,000,000 in 1951. (page 2)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 3.6 per cent during the week ending ending March 14 as compared with the corresponding 1952 week, with gains in all provinces except Quebec and the Maritimes. (page 5)

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CRUDE PETROLEUM RECEIPTS of Canadian refineries in 1952 were eight per cent above 1951, domestic crude accounting for nearly 42 per cent of the larger total as against 36 per cent the previous year. (page 11)

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INSTALMENT SALES IN CANADA in the last quarter of 1952 amounted to \$341,400,000, a rise of 67 per cent compared with \$204,400,000 for the final quarter of 1951 and not far below the record level of \$350,500,000 reached in the second quarter of 1952. Instalment sales were higher than a year earlier in all trades extending this form of credit. (page 5)

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RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS continued to show seasonal betterment in the second week of March with 76,035 cars loaded as against 73,761 a week earlier, but the daily average loadings were under the average of the same 1952 period. (page 9)

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CANADIAN COAL PRODUCTION in February was 17 per cent lower and imports 25 per cent less than in February last year. (page 10)

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STEEL INGOT OUTPUT in Canada was eight per cent higher in February than in February last year, and the cumulative output for January and February was nine per cent greater than last year. (page 10)

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on March 12 amounted to 271,228,000 bushels, 27 per cent over last year's corresponding total. (page 4)

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations reached an all-time high in January. (page 12)

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## TOURIST TRADE

Canada Host To Record  
Number Of Visitors In 1952

Canada was host in 1952 to more visitors from other countries than in any other year, and the year was a record one for Canadian travel abroad, according to first estimates of 1952 travel between Canada and other countries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Travel expenditures of visitors to Canada were up narrowly from 1951, but were down from the all-time peak set in 1949, while Canadian travel expenditures were at an all-time high with the fourth successive year of increase.

The total number of visits to Canada in 1952 was 26,300,000, six per cent greater than the year before, and five per cent larger than in 1948 -- the previous peak year. The total number of visits of Canadians to the United States and other countries during the year was 21,600,000 as compared with 18,600,000 in 1951, 16,000,000 in 1950, and 15,100,000 in 1949.

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from other countries, on the basis of incomplete information, are estimated at \$276,000,000 in 1952, up \$2,000,000 from the 1951 total of \$274,000,000, and exceeded in only two years -- 1948 and 1949 -- when the corresponding figures were \$280,000,000 and \$285,000,000. Visitors from the United States spent \$258,000,000 in 1952, the same as the year before but down from the peak of \$267,000,000 set in both 1948 and 1949. Overseas visitors spent \$18,000,000 in Canada, up from \$16,000,000 in 1951, and the same as in 1949.

All told, Canadian expenditures abroad in 1952 reached an estimated \$336,000,000, up from \$280,000,000 in 1951, \$226,000,000 in 1950, \$193,000,000 in 1949, and \$135,000,000 in 1948. In the United States, Canadians spent a grand total of \$294,000,000 as compared with \$246,000,000 in 1951, \$193,000,000 in 1950, and \$165,000,000 in 1949. In overseas countries Canadian travel expenditures were up to \$42,000,000 as compared with \$34,000,000 in 1951, \$33,000,000 in 1950, and \$28,000,000 in 1949.

The overall result was a debit balance on travel account between Canada and all countries in 1952 of \$60,000,000 as compared with a debit balance of \$6,000,000 in 1951, and credits in earlier years of \$49,000,000 in 1950, \$92,000,000 in 1949, and \$145,000,000 in 1948.

Reversing the trend of other years, expenditures of Canadian travellers in the United States exceeded those of United States travellers in Canada in 1952 by \$36,000,000. This compares with credit balances of \$12,000,000 in 1951, and \$67,000,000 in 1950. The net debit balance on travel account between Canada and overseas countries was \$24,000,000 as against \$18,000,000 in both 1950 and 1951.

Purchases declared by Canadians returning from the United States and imported under the \$100 customs exemption in the first 11 months of 1952 amounted to \$60,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent over the same period of 1951. Canadian travel expenditures in the United States less expenditures on merchandise declared under the \$100 customs exemption amounted in the 12 months to about \$229,000,000, compared with \$199,000,000 in 1951.

In terms of volume of traffic there are still more American visits to Canada than Canadian visits to the United States. The average American visit, however, brings in less money than the average Canadian visit takes out. In 1951 the average expenditure rate per traveller for visits lasting longer than 48 hours was \$85.00 for Canadians visiting the United States against \$53.00 for Americans visiting Canada.

(concluded on page 3)

In each of the past two years there has been a downward trend in average expenditures per visit by Americans travelling in Canada. Shorter visits by motorists have no doubt contributed to this result. Visits by motorists travelling on customs permits have decreased in length every year from 1947 to 1951 and it appears that this trend continued in 1952.

Highway traffic between Canada and the United States continued to rise in 1952 when 12,619,000 vehicles crossed the border into Canada, an increase of 1,171,000 over 1951. The volume of traffic has increased every year since the war, the greatest annual gain being in 1946.

The largest part of the rise in 1952 was due to an increase of 843,000 in Canadian vehicles returning from visits to the United States, while the number of United States vehicles entering Canada was higher by 328,000. The aggregate number of border crossings consisted of 7,875,200 foreign entries and 4,744,100 Canadian vehicles returning.

Of the foreign inflow, 2,278,200 vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits, 5,293,300 were non-permit or local entries and 303,700 were commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic comprised 685,400 units remaining abroad for more than 24 hours, 3,694,500 staying for shorter periods and 364,200 commercial vehicles. (1)

#### FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Consumption And Production Of Meats Canadians consumed more meat on the average in 1952 than in pre-war years. Figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place last year's per capita meat consumption at 128.2 pounds as compared with the pre-war, 1935-39 average of 118.3 pounds.

Per capita consumption of pork was sharply higher at 62.2 pounds as compared with 39.8 in 1935-39, while per capita consumption of canned meats increased to 7.2 pounds from 1.9. Consumption of beef fell on the average to 44.8 pounds from 54.7, veal to 6.7 pounds from 10.5, mutton and lamb to 1.9 pounds from 5.6, and offals to 5.4 pounds from 5.8.

The estimated output of meats and edible offals from animals slaughtered in Canada during 1952 was 2,058,511,000 pounds as compared with the 1935-39 average of 1,481,478,000 pounds. Production of beef amounted to 726,638,000 pounds compared with the 1935-39 average of 618,556,000, veal 98,149,000 pounds compared with 116,372,000, mutton and lamb 26,195,000 pounds compared with 61,417,000, pork 1,126,483,000 pounds compared with 620,522,000, and offals 81,046,000 pounds compared with 64,611,000.

Total exports of meat during 1952 amounted to 102,672,000 pounds on a dressed carcass basis. The volume of exports has fallen steadily since the war years and the 1952 total was nearly 47 per cent below the 1935-39 average of 193,436,000 pounds. Most of the decline occurred in the exports of pork which fell to 13,094,000 pounds from the pre-war average of 179,630,000. Beef and veal rose to 67,215,000 pounds from 10,899,000, and canned meats to 19,782,000 pounds from 2,659,000. (2)

Production Of Eggs In February Production of eggs in February amounted to an estimated 35,300,000 dozen as compared with the preceding month's total of 37,700,000 dozen. Producers' sold 27,400,000 dozen eggs for market in February against 31,300,000 in January, and estimated consumption of eggs by producers in February was 4,500,000 dozen. (3)

(concluded on page 4)

Creamery Butter In Nine Cities Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 20 amounted to 19,899,000 pounds as compared with 12,591,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities on March 20, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Quebec, 1,039,000 (1,037,000) pounds; Montreal, 8,353,000 (6,180,000); Toronto, 4,907,000 (1,774,000); Winnipeg, 3,119,000 (672,000); Regina, 635,000 (52,000); Saskatoon, 173,000 (356,000); Edmonton, 702,000 (419,000); Calgary, 173,000 (122,000); Vancouver, 798,000 (1,979,000).

Stocks and Marketings Of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on March 12 amounted to 271,228,000 bushels, 27 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 213,669,000 bushels. Farmers' marketings of wheat totalled 9,612,000 bushels as against 5,835,000 a year ago, bringing the aggregate for the crop year to date to 326,982,000 bushels against 281,055,000 in the similar period of 1951-52. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week amounted to 2,519,000 bushels compared with 4,052,000, and in the cumulative period, 162,260,000 bushels against 136,205,000. (4)

Fur Farm Revenues In 1951 Fur farm revenues were moderately higher in 1951 than in the preceding year, despite a further sharp drop in the number of farms in operation. The year's revenues totalled \$12,398,000 as compared with \$11,808,000, and the farms numbered 3,072 as compared with 3,492. Both fox and mink farms declined in number in 1951.

Total sales of pelts rose in number from 652,700 in 1950 to 663,100 and in value from \$10,836,000 to \$11,418,000. Sales of live fur-bearing animals rose from 14,600 to 17,400, and the value from \$972,000 to \$980,000. The number of mink pelts produced increased 10 per cent while the production of fox pelts decreased 15 per cent.

Average values per pelt in 1951, with 1950 figures in brackets were as follows: standard mink, \$15.56 (\$16.03); silverblu mink, \$20.83 (\$18.53); pastel mink, \$25.63 (not available for 1950); other mutation mink, \$21.50 (\$22.30); standard silver fox, \$11.67 (\$11.80); platinum fox, \$14.50 (\$13.57); blue fox, \$7.70 (\$9.66). (5)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>Mar. 19, 1953</u>	<u>Mar. 12, 1953</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Feb. 19, 1953</u>
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Investors' Price Index

(103 Common Stocks).....	171.4	169.7	167.2
81 Industrials .....	172.7	170.4	168.1
14 Utilities .....	168.1	168.0	164.9
8 Banks .....	165.3	166.8	163.0

Mining Stock Price Index

(27 Stocks) .....	101.5	102.0	102.6
22 Golds .....	69.6	70.4	72.2
5 Base Metals .....	174.4	174.2	172.3

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Cash, Charge And Instalment Buying  
At New Peaks In Fourth Quarter Of 1952

level for a fourth quarter and were only slightly under the all-time peak reached in the second quarter of 1952, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on retail consumer credit. At the same time total retail sales were also at peak levels.

Cash and charge sales both reached new high levels in the last quarter of 1952, while instalment sales increased to the highest level for a fourth quarter and were only slightly under the all-time peak reached in the second quarter of 1952, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on retail consumer credit. At the same time total retail sales were also at peak levels.

Cash sales in the final quarter of 1952 rose 5.6 per cent to \$2,144,700,000 as compared with \$2,030,800,000 a year earlier, increases being common to most trades. The largest absolute gain -- \$19,100,000 -- occurred in the motor vehicle trade, while radio and appliance stores showed the highest percentage increase of 25.3 per cent. The declines in furniture and country general store cash sales were comparatively small. Coal and wood dealers' cash sales dropped \$3,700,000 or by 8.9 per cent.

Instalment sales in the final quarter rose to \$341,400,000 from \$204,400,000 a year earlier, or by 67 per cent. Increases were shown for all trades extending this form of credit. Hardware stores had the largest percentage increase, but since instalment sales comprise only six per cent of total sales in this trade the increase has little significance. Department store and motor vehicle dealers sales showed increases of \$32,100,000 and \$49,700,000, and exceeded the previous year's corresponding figures by 128.9 per cent and 47.6 per cent, respectively.

Charge sales advanced 6.6 per cent to \$634,900,000 as compared with \$595,800,000 a year earlier. Small declines occurred in only four of the 13 kinds of business. Motor vehicle dealers, department stores and men's clothing stores accounted for almost 60 per cent of the net increase of \$39,100,000 in total charge sales.

Total retail sales in the fourth quarter of 1952 rose 10.2 per cent to \$3,121,000,000 as compared with \$2,831,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1951.

Proportionately, cash sales rose slightly in the final quarter of the year to 68.7 per cent of the total from 68.4 per cent in the third quarter but dropped from 71.7 per cent in the same period of 1951. Instalment sales were down to 10.9 per cent of the total from 11.6 per cent in the third quarter but up from 7.2 per cent a year earlier. Charge sales rose slightly to 20.4 per cent of the total from 20.0 per cent in the July-September period but were down narrowly from 21.1 per cent a year ago.

Customers' accounts receivable at the end of 1952 rose to an estimated \$685,000,000 as compared with \$505,500,000 at the same time in 1951. Charge accounts receivable advanced to \$449,600,000 from \$401,500,000, while instalment receivables increased to \$235,400,000 from \$104,000,000. (6)

Department Store Sales  
Up 3.6 Per Cent In Week

Department store sales rose 3.6 per cent during the week ending March 14 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gains were shown in all provinces except Quebec and the Maritimes, sales in the former region falling 4.0 per cent, and in the latter 2.2 per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan advanced 20.9 per cent, Alberta 10.6 per cent, British Columbia 7.2 per cent, Ontario 2.2 per cent, and Manitoba 1.5 per cent.

(concluded on page 6)

Hotel Receipts Up 11 Per Cent In 1951

Canadian hotels had total receipts of \$357,282,000 in 1951, an increase of 11 per cent over the preceding year's \$322,390,000, according to the Bureau's survey which formed part of the decennial Census of Distribution. There were 5,092 hotels in operation with a total of 146,441 rooms as compared with 5,169 hotels and 146,353 rooms in 1950.

The 3,175 full-year hotels licensed to sell alcoholic beverages had receipts of \$307,639,000 in 1951, 86 per cent of total receipts of all hotels. Of the 1,014 seasonal hotels which operated in 1951 only 197 were licensed to sell alcoholic beverages but these had receipts of \$9,863,000 compared with receipts of \$10,826,000 handled by the 817 non-licensed seasonal hotels. Of the 1951 receipts, 50.6 per cent was derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages. Rentals of rooms accounted for 23.3 per cent, sales of meals 17.7 per cent, and all other sources 8.4 per cent. This distribution of receipts showed little variation from that of 1950.

The 146,441 rooms available in Canadian hotels in 1951 had a bed capacity of 257,657 and occupancy of 58 per cent. Hotels engaged a minimum of 45,916 and a maximum of 63,118 employees in 1951. (7)

Operating Results Of Food Wholesalers

Gross profits of food wholesalers in 1951, expressed as proportions of their respective net sales, ranged from 7.55 per cent for tobacco and confectionery wholesalers, to 7.96 per cent for grocery, and 11.27 per cent for fruit and vegetable wholesalers, according to the Bureau's biennial survey. Fruit and vegetable wholesalers averaged a net profit before income tax deduction of 1.02 per cent, slightly below the ratio of 1.49 per cent obtained by both grocery and tobacco and confectionery wholesalers.

Total operating expenses for tobacco and confectionery wholesalers averaged 6.24 per cent of net sales, 7.01 per cent for grocery wholesalers, and 10.33 per cent for fruit and vegetable wholesalers. The rate of stock turnover during 1951 was 10.11 for grocery, 39.09 for fruit and vegetable, and 17.24 for tobacco and confectionery wholesalers.

In 1951, 84.68 per cent of wholesale grocers' sales were made on a credit basis, 82.08 per cent for fruit and vegetable, and 77.76 per cent for tobacco and confectionery wholesalers. Sales to retail stores, expressed as a percentage of total net sales, amounted to 90.68 per cent for grocery, 86.92 per cent for fruit and vegetable and 98.27 per cent for tobacco and confectionery wholesalers. (8)

Operating Results Of Dry Goods, Piece-Goods And Footwear Wholesalers In 1951

Gross profits of dry goods wholesalers in 1951 averaged 16.96 per cent of net sales, while those for piece goods wholesalers worked out at 15.19 per cent, and footwear wholesalers, 14.07 per cent. Dry goods wholesalers averaged a net profit before income tax deduction of 3.53 per cent of net sales, piece goods 1.76 per cent, and footwear 0.12 per cent.

Total operating expenses for dry goods wholesalers averaged 13.86 per cent of net sales, piece goods 13.81 per cent, and footwear 13.82 per cent. The rate of stock turnover (times per year) was 4.33 for dry goods, 3.36 for piece goods, and 4.25 for footwear wholesalers. During 1951, 96.65 per cent of wholesale dry goods wholesalers' sales were made on a credit basis, 96.10 for piece goods, and 95.34 for footwear wholesalers. (9)

## EMPLOYMENT &amp; EARNINGS

February Employment Situation Employment remained at its usual low winter levels in February in such seasonal activities as farming, logging, construction, transportation and related manufacturing industries, according to the joint monthly statement issued by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In the industrialized urban areas of central Canada a slight increase occurred in the number of workers on temporary lay-off due mainly to staff reductions in a few farm implement, textile and railway locomotive firms. On the other hand, employment increases of more than comparable size took place in aircraft, electronic, household appliance, automobile and clothing plants.

In many of the rural parts of the country, labour surpluses continued due to the reduced levels of logging employment as compared to similar periods in the previous two years. Requirements continued strong in the skilled metal working trades and for most professional and clerical workers with seasonal labour surpluses existing for loggers, construction workers, truck drivers and unskilled workers.

The monthly labour force survey conducted by the Bureau relating to the week ended February 21, indicated that there were 5,194,000 in the civilian labour force, compared with 5,200,000 during the week ended January 24, 1952. There were 4,839,000 persons working full or part time during the week, 176,000 had jobs but did not work at them because of bad weather, temporary lay-off, illness, labour dispute, vacation or other reason, and another 179,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work.

Applications for employment on hand at National Employment Service offices on February 19 totalled 401,700, an increase of 17,500 over the figure for January 22, and an increase of 32,200 over the total for February 21, 1952. In the Pacific region the number of applications on file decreased by 3,900 between January 22 and February 19, while moderate increases occurred in other regions. The Quebec region had the largest increase of 11,200, and the Atlantic region the next largest at 6,900.

Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Wages And Salaries At January 1. Considerable curtailment in outdoor activities, shutdowns for holidays and inventories, and absenteeism were main factors in reducing the level of industrial employment at the beginning of January below December, but there was a gain over a year earlier.

General index of employment, on the base 1939=100, was 137.1 -- a new high for January -- as compared with 192.2 a month earlier and 181.0 on the same date last year. Payrolls index stood at 429.8 as against 459.5 at December 1 and 388.8 a year ago, and weekly wages and salaries averaged \$53.93 compared with \$56.12 in the preceding month and \$50.42 at January 1, 1952.

Employment was lower than at December 1 in all provinces, in all but six of the metropolitan areas and in many industrial divisions and groups. With lowered working hours, there was also widespread reductions in weekly payrolls and average earnings.

Most noteworthy declines in employment as compared with December 1 took place in logging, construction, food and beverage manufacturing and transportation. The payrolls index for transportation rose 1.1 per cent, largely due to higher wage rates for railway employees, while in other industries, weekly wages and salaries were substantially lower. (10)

(concluded on page 8)

1951 Census Bulletin Gives Earnings  
And Size Of Wage-Earner Families

reports in a Census bulletin that details family characteristics by marital status, sex and age of head for Canada and the provinces, and by earnings of Canadian wage-earner heads.

Heads of families with both husband and wife at home averaged higher earnings in 1951 than other family heads, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

reports in a Census bulletin that details family characteristics by marital status, sex and age of head for Canada and the provinces, and by earnings of Canadian wage-earner heads.

Of the 3,287,384 heads of families in Canada in 1951, 2,961,658 or 90 per cent were heads of families with both husband and wife at home, and these families accounted for 11,545,852 or 94.5 per cent of the 12,216,103 persons living in family groups. Median earnings of heads of these families were \$2,371 as compared with \$2,147 for heads of families with the husband only at home, \$1,142 for heads of families with the wife only at home, \$1,529 for widowed family heads, \$1,583 for divorced family heads, and \$1,248 for single family heads. Median earnings of all family heads were \$2,345.

Median earnings were higher in all age brackets for heads of families with both husband and wife at home than for heads in similar age brackets of other family groups. In this family group median earnings were highest for heads of 35 to 44 years of age at \$2,484. The 45-54 years age bracket followed with median earnings of \$2,445, then the 55-64 years group with \$2,347, heads under 35 with \$2,309, and heads of 65 and over with \$1,859.

Average number of persons per Canadian wage-earner family was 3.7 in 1951, with the largest families in the lower income brackets. Families with heads earning between \$500 and \$999 and \$1,000 and \$1,499 averaged 3.8 persons, while families with heads earning under \$500 or from \$1,500 to \$3,999 averaged 3.7. Families with heads earning from \$4,000 and \$5,999 averaged 3.6 persons, and families with heads earning \$6,000 and over, only 3.5. Among the different age groups, the average number of persons per family was highest for families in the \$500-\$999 income bracket with heads of 35 to 44 years at 4.7 persons. The average of families in the \$1,000-\$1,499 income bracket with heads of 35 to 44 years was second highest at 4.6 persons. (11)

## T R A N S P O R T

Operating Revenues And Expenses  
Of Railways In December

same month of 1951, while operating expenses, mainly as a result of wage increases, advanced 22 per cent to reach an all-time monthly peak of \$101,400,661 as against \$83,385,817. The resulting operating income for December reflected a loss of \$1,838,302 as against a profit of \$3,931,347 a year earlier.

Operating revenues of Canadian railways rose 11 per cent in December to \$99,795,978 -- a new record for the month -- as compared with \$89,880,954 in the

same month of 1951, while operating expenses, mainly as a result of wage increases, advanced 22 per cent to reach an all-time monthly peak of \$101,400,661 as against \$83,385,817. The resulting operating income for December reflected a loss of \$1,838,302 as against a profit of \$3,931,347 a year earlier.

Most revenue accounts posted advances over December 1951, with freight earnings rising to \$79,021,513 from \$68,846,594, mail revenues to \$1,539,065 from \$1,504,413, other passenger train to \$944,605 from \$871,055, water line to \$181,196 from \$178,500, and all other receipts to \$5,630,682 from \$5,247,419. Passenger receipts were down to \$8,097,050 from \$8,835,855, and express to \$4,381,867 from \$4,397,118.

Among expense items, maintenance of way and structures registered the only decline in December, falling to \$14,758,489 from \$15,466,920 in December, 1951. Maintenance of equipment increased to \$23,060,263 from \$18,801,964, traffic expenses to \$1,963,897 from \$1,754,894, transportation to \$52,198,982 from \$42,232,694, miscellaneous operations to \$1,556,305 from \$1,426,598, and general expenses to \$7,862,725 from \$3,702,747. (12)

(concluded on page 9)



Carloadings On Canadian Railways Railway freight loadings continued to show seasonal betterment in the second week of March when 76,035 cars were loaded as compared with 73,761 a week earlier. However, daily average loadings of 10,862 cars were 1.4 per cent under the average of 11,015 cars for the same period last year when 77,104 cars were loaded. Receipts from connections fell to 32,814 cars from 34,662 in the same week of 1952. Cumulative loadings for the first ten weeks of this year fell to 746,511 cars against 798,526 a year earlier, while receipts from connections declined to 324,911 cars from 376,570. (13)

Railway Freight Loadings In November Canadian railways transported 13,770,106 tons of revenue freight during November, a decrease of 5.3 per cent from the near-record for the month of 14,537,806 tons in the corresponding month of 1951. A factor in the overall decline was the occurrence of five Saturdays and Sundays during the month versus four of each in the preceding November, thus reducing the number of loading days. Cumulative loadings for the first 11 months of 1952 show that Canadian lines handled a record 148,925,283 tons of revenue freight in all services, an increase of 875,318 tons or 0.6 per cent over a year earlier.

Provincial loadings were heavier in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, but lower in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Declines were general in Quebec, with the area total down over 10 per cent at 1,484,950 tons. Ontario showed betterment at 3,646,769 against 3,570,043 tons. Manitoba's total slipped from 948,918 to 888,939 tons, Saskatchewan showed a minor gain at 1,291,659 tons, and Alberta moved slightly higher to 1,292,146 tons. Reduced mine and forest activity cut the British Columbia total to 910,232 from 1,005,843 tons. (14)

Revenues And Expenses Of Water Transportation Industry Higher In 1951 Gross revenues and expenses of Canada's water transportation industry climbed to their highest levels in the post-war period, according to the Bureau's annual report. Total revenues from all sources advanced 31 per cent to \$250,237,028 from \$190,772,584 in 1950, and expenses rose 21 per cent to \$208,302,995 from \$172,888,641.

Revenue accounts posted increases in 1951 over the preceding year, passenger receipts being up to \$7,234,284 from \$5,688,896, freight carried to \$193,640,875 from \$146,134,617, towing charges to \$16,398,371 from \$11,329,987, salvage operations to \$272,227 from \$71,773, storage to \$145,545 from \$7,826, and charter voyages to \$20,912,682 from \$16,639,404.

Expense accounts also reached higher levels. Maintenance expenses advanced to \$17,913,922 from \$14,684,328 in 1950, cost of vessel operation to \$111,868,640 from \$100,914,836, advertising to \$736,261 from \$557,166, administration and general expenses to \$11,802,514 from \$10,517,931, depreciation charges to \$22,656,815 from \$16,170,759, taxes, excluding income tax, to \$237,194 from \$201,068, and rentals for vessels, buildings, etc. to \$31,773,928 from \$18,175,311. Insurance expenses were down slightly to \$7,784,768 from \$7,931,418.

Number of operators submitting reports to the Bureau in 1951 dropped to 433 from 451 the year before. Incorporated companies declined to 261 from 267, and individual owners or partnerships to 172 from 184. Employment was given to 20,149 employees whose wage and salary bill amounted to \$43,946,977 as compared with 19,905 employees paid \$40,103,062. Number of vessels in operation during the 1951 season was 1,968 as compared with 1,906. (15)

## P R O D U C T I O N &amp; S T O C K S

Manufacturers' Inventories At The End Of December Reversing the trend of the two preceding year, inventory investment by Canadian manufacturers declined gradually during 1952 with December presenting the first reversal of the movement, according to the Bureau's monthly reports.

Preliminary estimates indicate that manufacturers' own investment in inventory at the end of December 1952 totalled \$3,428,900,000, up from \$3,360,700,000 in November, but down three per cent from December a year earlier. During 1950, manufacturers' own investment in inventory rose from \$2,498,200,000 to \$2,772,400,000, or by almost 11 per cent; during 1951 it rose to \$3,531,300,000, a further increase of 27 per cent.

Inventories held but now owned by manufacturers at the end of December, 1952 -- published for the first time -- were valued at \$379,800,000 as compared with \$187,500,000 at the same date in 1951, and approximately \$75,000,000 at the end of 1950. Estimated total inventories at the end of 1952 were valued at \$3,808,700,000 as compared with \$3,718,800,000 at the end of 1951, and \$2,847,400,000 at the same time in 1950.

Total inventories held by manufacturers of consumer's goods at the end of 1952 were valued at \$2,044,900,000 (\$2,179,600,000 in 1951); capital goods, \$762,100,000 (\$593,800,000); producers' goods, \$695,800,000 (\$667,700,000); and construction goods, \$306,000,000 (\$277,600,000).

Total shipments values in 1952 rose above the 1951 level by slightly over three per cent. This represented a considerable decline in the rate of increase as compared with 1950 when shipments values for the year were over 15 per cent above 1949, and with 1951, when they were 19 per cent above 1950 levels. (16)

Steel Ingots In February Canadian production of steel ingots in February increased eight per cent to 316,741 net tons from 294,346 in the same month last year, and the cumulative output for the two months, January and February, was nine per cent higher at 655,956 net tons as against 600,067 a year earlier. Daily average output for the month advanced to 11,312 net tons from 10,150 in February last year, and in the two months rose to 11,118 tons from 10,001. (17)

Coal Production and Imports Canadian production of coal in February declined 17 per cent as compared with the corresponding month last year, while the imports dropped 25 per cent, according to preliminary figures. The month's output amounted to 1,300,000 tons as compared with 1,568,000 a year earlier, and the imports totalled 689,000 tons compared with 921,000.

During the first two months of this year, 3,077,000 tons were produced in Canada as compared with 3,549,000 in the similar period of 1952, and the imports amounted to 1,477,000 tons as compared with 1,930,000. (18)

Gold Production Gold production in January rose five per cent as compared with the corresponding month last year, amounting to 372,650 fine ounces as compared with 354,561. Output in Ontario totalled 210,188 fine ounces compared with 206,448, Quebec 98,788 fine ounces compared with 89,984, Northwest Territories 22,369 fine ounces compared with 18,566, British Columbia 20,683 fine ounces compared with 19,349, the Prairie Provinces 19,992 fine ounces compared with 19,754, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia 630 fine ounces compared with 613, and the Yukon nil compared with 47. (19)

(continued on page 11)

COPPER, NICKEL, LEAD, ZINC AND SILVER Canadian production of copper, nickel, lead, zinc and silver was higher in January than in the same month last year. Month's output of copper totalled 23,824 tons (22,504 tons in January, 1952); nickel, 12,465 (11,750) tons; lead, 19,369 (15,166) tons; zinc, 32,487 (29,803) tons; and silver, 2,458,528 (1,778,358) fine ounces. (20 and 21)

Iron And Steel Primary Shapes Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills -- exclusive of producers' interchange -- advanced slightly in 1952 to 3,139,114 tons from the preceding year's total of 3,121,007, while in December shipments climbed five per cent to 258,732 tons from 247,255 a year earlier. Producers' interchange in the 12-month period increased to 1,693,512 tons from 1,680,870 in 1951, while December's total was down to 125,773 tons from 137,652 in December, 1951.

Imports of primary forms of iron and steel in 1952 comprised 1,593,608 tons of carbon compared with 1,630,347 the year before, 45,360 tons of alloy compared with 49,176, and 7,489 tons of stainless compared with 9,448. In December, 103,079 tons of carbon were imported as against 118,365 a year earlier, 4,810 tons of alloy against 2,833, and 688 tons of stainless against 544.

Exports of primary iron and steel in the year amounted to 535,297 tons as compared with 341,494 in 1951, while exports in December totalled 55,666 tons against 46,857. (22)

Receipts Of Crude Petroleum Overall supplies of crude petroleum received by Canadian refineries in the full year 1952 climbed eight per cent to 141,361,953 barrels as compared with 130,325,498 in the preceding year, according to the Bureau's monthly report.

Domestic crude receipts in 1952 amounted to 58,894,631 barrels as against 47,185,925 in 1951, accounting for 41.7 per cent of the total as compared with 36.2 per cent. Imports of crude oil were 82,467,322 barrels or 58.3 per cent of the total from all sources against 83,139,573 barrels or 63.8 per cent.

Venezuela -- Canada's chief source of imported crude oil -- accounted for 51,016,652 barrels of the 1952 total as compared with 45,169,569 the year before. Imports from the United States totalled 20,056,275 barrels against 21,077,568, Arabia 8,379,867 against 13,418,864, Trinidad 1,832,704 against 1,941,295, Borneo 859,772 against 1,291,852. (23)

Hides And Skins Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of January climbed 33 per cent to 457,955 as compared with 333,418 a year earlier. There were pronounced declines in the holdings of calf and kip skins and goat and kid skins, the former falling to 379,566 from 653,037, and the latter to 38,951 from 102,793. Stocks of horse hides rose moderately to 44,485 from 42,436, while there was a small decline in the holdings of sheep and lamb skins to 50,086 dozen from 52,294 dozen.

A marked gain was shown in the production of cattle sole leather in January to 1,393,660 pounds from 829,271 in the same month last year. Output of cattle upper leather advanced sharply to 4,675,035 square feet from 2,970,300, and glove and garment leather to 386,398 square feet from 308,327. (24)

(concluded on page 12)

Lumber In January Production of lumber was higher in January than in the same month last year. Month's output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia amounted to 274,359,000 feet as compared with 262,027,000 in December and 248,374,000 in January last year, while production in the other provinces -- excluding ties -- totalled 214,898,000 feet against 139,005,000 in December and 176,313,000 a year ago. (25 and 26)

Electric Energy Production of electric energy by central electric stations soared to an all-time high total of 5,656,537,000 kilowatt hours in January as compared with last year's corresponding total of 5,268,718,000 kilowatt hours, according to the Bureau's monthly report.

Consumption of primary power -- production, less net exports and secondary power -- climbed to 5,106,043,000 kilowatt hours from 4,784,385,000 a year earlier, while gross exports to the United States rose to 215,185,000 kilowatt hours from 210,135,000.

Output in January was as follows by provinces, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: Newfoundland, 17,296,000 (15,489,000) kilowatt hours; Prince Edward Island, 2,830,000 (2,215,000); Nova Scotia, 89,530,000 (85,362,000); New Brunswick, 63,910,000 (70,779,000); Quebec, 2,878,653,000 (2,603,940,000); Ontario, 1,680,654,000 (1,598,810,000); Manitoba, 256,191,000 (263,147,000); Saskatchewan, 104,769,000 (101,240,000); Alberta, 118,457,000 (106,732,000); and British Columbia, 444,247,000 (421,004,000). (27)

#### ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Brewing Industry In 1951 The output of the brewing industry in 1951 had a selling value at the factory of \$274,418,000 as compared with \$241,343,000 in the preceding year, according to the annual industry report. Sales tax and other excise taxes and duties paid to the Dominion and Provincial Governments totalled \$113,259,000 as compared with \$91,933,000 the year before, leaving a net value of production of \$161,159,000 as compared with \$149,409,000.

Beer, ale, stout and porter were the main items of production with a total of 177,658,000 gallons valued at \$271,555,000 compared with 171,056,000 gallons at \$238,704,000 in 1950. Other products manufactured were aerated beverages at \$1,160,000 compared with \$1,152,000, and yeast made for sale at \$159,600 compared with \$99,700.

The number of establishments engaged in the production of malt beverages totalled 63. These plants furnished employment for 8,449 persons who were paid \$27,489,000 in salaries and wages. They also spent \$45,906,000 for materials. (28)

Vancouver Population And Housing Data Presented In Census Tract Bulletin

Sixth in the series, the Bureau has released a census tract bulletin giving a breakdown of population and housing characteristics for the Vancouver Metropolitan Area. Bulletins already issued provided these data for Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon, and Edmonton and Calgary.

The bulletin for Vancouver provides comparative data for a total of 59 census tracts, comprising 37 for Vancouver city proper, five for New Westminster, six for Burnaby District Municipality, and 11 covering separately the University Endowment area, Coquitlam, Fraser Mills', North Vancouver, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Richmond District, Surrey District, West Vancouver District, and an unorganized area. Besides giving data for each census tract, the bulletin presents totals of all characteristics listed for the metropolitan area, Vancouver city proper, New Westminster, and Burnaby District. (29)

Large Gains In Furnace Heating  
And Use Oil From 1941 To 1951

Furnace heating of Canada's dwellings increased substantially over the ten years from 1941 to 1951, although stoves continued to be the form of heating equipment in slightly more than half of all dwellings in 1951, and the use of oil as a heating fuel expanded sharply and that of wood declined in the ten years, according to a 1951 Census housing bulletin giving details on principal heating equipment and fuel.

The proportion of occupied dwellings in Canada (excluding the territories) with furnace heating (including heating from central heating plants) rose from 38.8 per cent in 1941 to 48 per cent in 1951. During the ten years, the number of dwellings increased by nearly 834,000 from 2,575,744 for the nine provinces in 1941 to 3,409,295 in the ten provinces two years ago, while those with furnace heating rose just over 640,000 from 997,588 to 1,637,685, a numerical gain of about 64 per cent.

Numerically, there was an increase of 193,454 from 1,578,156 to 1,771,610 in the dwellings heated by stoves (heating stove, cook stove or range) and other heating equipment, but the proportion of the total dropped from 61.2 to 52 per cent. Heating stoves accounted for 30.3 per cent of the 1951 proportion, cook stoves or ranges for 20.2 per cent, and other equipment for the remaining 1.5 per cent.

Hot air furnaces accounted for most of the gain in furnace heating with an advance from 24.5 to 30.9 per cent of total dwellings. Use of steam or hot water increased from 14.3 to 15.5 per cent, leaving 1.6 per cent heated from central plants.

Provincially, Ontario had the largest proportion of dwellings with furnace heating at 63 per cent, followed by Manitoba with 59 per cent (central heating accounting for 2.6 per cent), and British Columbia with nearly 52 per cent. In all others, a greater proportion was heated by stoves than furnaces, Newfoundland having the largest proportion at 91 per cent, followed by Prince Edward Island (69 per cent), New Brunswick (67), Quebec (64.8), Nova Scotia (60.4), Saskatchewan (59), and Alberta (50.9).

Coal was the leading residential heating fuel in 1951, being used in about 42 per cent of all dwellings, the same proportion as ten years earlier, while wood had dropped from first place in 1941 at 46 per cent to just under 28 per cent. On the other hand, the number of dwellings using oil was up from 66,716 or 2.6 per cent of the 1941 total to 774,535 or nearly 23 per cent of the 1951 total. Gas heating also showed an increase from 3.4 to 4.8 per cent, while the use of coke was down from 4.7 to one per cent.

Wood was the leading fuel in 1951 in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. Coal was first in Newfoundland, with wood a close second, and in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and gas the leading fuel in Alberta with coal second. Quebec had the highest proportion of dwellings heated by oil at 33.2 per cent as against only 23.9 per cent for coal. Ontario was next with nearly 25 per cent heated with oil, followed by British Columbia with 22 per cent and Nova Scotia with 17.3 per cent, while Alberta was lowest at 4.9 per cent. (30)

Official Language  
By Age Groups And Sex

Results of the 1951 Census show that of 1,727,447 persons, or 12 per cent of Canada's total population who were able to speak both English and French, one-fifth were under 20 years of age, and one-half were in the age groups 20 to 44. Approximately 55 per cent of those able to speak French only were under 20 years of age, as compared with 36 per cent in this age group for those speaking English only of these two languages.

These and other figures on the number of persons speaking one or both of Canada's official languages classified by age groups and sex are contained in a report of the 1951 Census released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report shows these classifications for each province and for individual cities of 30,000 population and over.

(concluded on page 14)

Figures released in an earlier report indicated that two-thirds of Canada's population spoke English only, one-fifth French only, 12 per cent were bilingual and only one per cent spoke neither English nor French. Proportions speaking English only to the total population were highest in the older age groups, and comprised three-fourths of the population over 65 years of age. (31)

## RELEASED THIS WEEK

Item

- 1- Travel Between Canada and the United States, December 1952 - Including First Estimate of International Travel Expenditures in 1953 - 20¢.
- 2- M: Estimates of Production and Consumption of Meats, 1952 - 10¢.
- 3- M: Poultry Estimates, February - 10¢.
- 4- M: Grain Statistics Weekly - 10¢.
- 5- M: Fur Farms, 1951 - 25¢.
- 6- Retail Consumer Credit, Fourth Quarter, 1952 - 20¢.
- 7- Hotels, 1951 - 25¢.
- 8- Operating Results of Food Wholesalers, 1951 - 25¢.
- 9- Operating Results of Dry Goods, Piece Goods and Footwear Wholesalers, 1951 - 25¢.
- 10- Employment and Payrolls, January - 20¢.
- 11- 1951 Census Bulletin No. 3-6: Family Characteristics by Marital Status, Sex and Age of Head, and Earnings of Wage-Earner Heads - 25¢.
- 12- M: Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, December - 10¢.
- 13- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways - 10¢.
- 14- M: Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, November - 10¢.
- 15- Water Transportation, 1951 - 25¢.
- 16- Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, December - 20¢.
- 17- Steel Ingots, February - 10¢.
- 18- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, February - 10¢.
- 19- M: Gold Production, January - 10¢.
- 20- M: Copper and Nickel Production, January - 10¢.
- 21- M: Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, January - 10¢.
- 22- Primary Iron and Steel, December - 20¢.
- 23- Refined Petroleum Products, December - 25¢.
- 24- M: Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, January - 10¢.
- 25- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January - 25¢.
- 26- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January - 25¢.
- 27- M: Central Electric Stations, January - 10¢.
- 28- The Brewing Industry, 1951 - 25¢.
- 29- 1951 Census Bulletin CT-11: Population and Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts - Vancouver - 25¢.
- 30- 1951 Census Bulletin No. 3-7: Housing - Principal Heating Equipment and Fuel - 25¢.
- 31- 1951 Census Bulletin No. 2-3: Population - Official Language by Age Groups and Sex - 25¢.
- Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, January - 20¢. (Advance Summary in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 12, dated Saturday, March 21, 1953).
- Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Calendar Year 1952 - 50¢.

M= Memorandum

Almost 70,000,000 pounds of synthetic detergents were manufactured in Canada in 1951 -- double the output for 1948. The value climbed to \$13,300,000 from \$7,700,000.

. . .

Medicinals and pharmaceuticals were manufactured in Canada in 1951 to the value of \$82,000,000, up steeply from \$69,000,000 in 1950. Imports were valued at \$22,400,000 compared with \$18,600,000 and the exports totalled \$6,000,000 compared with \$4,300,000.

. . .

The number of long-distance telephone calls in 1951 reached an all-time high total of 127,406,000, an increase of 9,514,000 over 1950, and compares with only 39,747,000 in 1941.

. . .

The number of mink kits born on fur farms in 1951 was 677,000 as compared with 644,000 in 1950.

. . .

Volume of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed shipped by rail from the Lakehead during the first half of the current crop year amounted to 26,400,000 bushels, a decrease of 13 per cent from a year earlier. The drop was due to the relatively late closing of lake navigation.

. . .

Almost three-quarters of the 17,579,000 tons of coal produced in Canada in 1952 was bituminous, the remainder being about equally divided between sub-bituminous and lignite.

. . .

Production of jewellery of all kinds in Canada in 1951 had a factory value of \$16,400,000, down from the two previous years, but up from \$13,700,000 in 1948.

. . .

Canadians visiting the United States longer than 48 hours spent on the average \$85.00 in 1951 compared with \$53.00 for Americans paying similar visits to Canada.

. . .

There were 559 establishments included in the machine shops industry in 1951 with a gross value of work performed of \$36,954,000. Of these plants, 214 were located in Ontario, and 119 in Quebec.

. . .

Receipts of crude oil at refineries in 1952 totalled 141,300,000 barrels as compared with 130,300,000 in 1951. Receipts of Canadian crude rose to 58,900,000 barrels from 47,200,000, and receipts of imported crude declined slightly to 82,500,000 barrels from 83,100,000.

. . .

In 1951 there were 134,401 traffic accidents investigated by the police, in which 681 persons were killed and 14,198 were injured.

. . .

In 1951 the average number of rooms per Canadian farm dwelling was 6.0 as against 5.1 for rural non-farm dwellings and 5.2 for urban dwellings.

. . .

Proportionately as well as numerically there were more Canadians of five to 24 years of age attending school during 1951 than in 1941.

. . .

According to reports of the Chief Constables of centres of 4,000 population and over, 69,979 persons were given shelter in police stations in 1951. This was 28.5 per cent less than in 1950.

. . .

Forty-eight per cent of Canada's occupied dwellings had furnace heating in 1951 as against less than 39 per cent in 1941.

. . .

Canada's musical instruments industry gives employment to more than 1,300 and pays out over \$2,700,000 a year in salaries and wages.

. . .

Production of ice cream cones in 1952 amounted to 362,058,000.

. . .

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