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

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX stood at 191.9 at the beginning of November, slightly below October's all-time high of 192.6 but almost three per cent above the November, 1951 figure of 186.4. PAYROLLS INDEX rose to 454.6 from 452.2 a month earlier and 413.4 a year earlier. WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES averaged \$55.63 as against \$55.12 at the start of October and \$52.05 at November 1, 1951. (page 3)

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME continued to climb in October, reaching an all-time high total of \$952,000,000 as compared with \$944,000,000 in September and \$866,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1951. Total for the first 10 months of 1952 was \$8,964,000,000, 12 per cent above the corresponding 1951 figure of \$8,004,000,000. (page 3)

STARTS ON CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL UNITS rose sharply in November to 7,664, more than double the November 1951 total of 3,798. COMPLETIONS numbered 9,716 units as against 8,842 a year earlier. Units UNDER CONSTRUCTION at the end of November numbered 57,206, up from 50,449 a year earlier. (page 5)

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT as grain soared to 38,000,000 bushels in November, the highest monthly total since July and almost 11,000,000 bushels greater than October exports, 2,500,000 bushels greater than November 1951 exports and more than double November 1950 exports. (page 4)

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending January 14 amounted to 72,089 cars, a drop of 7.3 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 77,785. (page 3)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations amounted to 56,250,474,000 kilowatt hours in the first 11 months of 1952, up almost eight per cent from the corresponding 1951 total of 52,307,711,000. November's output amounted to 5,221,355,000 kilowatt hours, slightly below the all-time monthly peak of 5,418,718,000 in October but six per cent above the November 1951 total of 4,938,270,000. (page 6)

RETAIL STORE SALES climbed nearly eight per cent in value in November to \$976,956,000 from \$906,065,000 in the same month of 1951, but were about three per cent below October's record value of \$1,006,385,000. (page 9)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine Canadian cities amounted to 34,464,000 pounds on January 16 as compared with 25,758,000 on the corresponding date last year. (page 8)

CHANGING STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT REVENUES  
AND EXPENDITURES PICTURED AGAINST NATIONAL  
ACCOUNTS BACKGROUND IN 25-YEAR SURVEY

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a supplement to the National Accounts, under the title "Government Transactions Related to the National Accounts, 1926-1951",

which sheds further light on the relationships between federal and provincial-municipal revenues and expenditures and other components and aggregates of the National Accounts.

The report features a number of new statistical tables providing detail of figures which were previously available only as consolidated totals. These figures are presented and analyzed against the broad background of the National Income and Gross National Product and Expenditure. Among the highlights:

- (1) If defence expenditures are included, the proportion of "gross national expenditure" on goods and services accounted for by the three levels of government (federal, provincial and municipal) has increased from approximately 10 per cent in 1926 to 15 per cent in 1951. If defence expenditures are eliminated from the figures, however, the government's share of gross national expenditure has declined slightly, from 9.6 per cent in 1926 to 9.2 per cent in 1951.
  - (2) Wages and salaries (including military pay and allowances) paid by all levels of government accounted for 5.8 per cent of the National Income in 1926, compared with 7.2 per cent in 1951. If military pay and allowances are excluded, the figures are 5.6 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively.
  - (3) Transfer payments (such as family allowances, old age pensions, veterans' benefits and unemployment benefits) have increased from \$74 million in 1926 to \$1,001 million in 1951, or from 10 per cent of total government expenditure for all purposes to 21 per cent. As a proportion of personal income, transfer payments were two per cent in 1926 compared with six per cent in 1951.
  - (4) Interest on the public debt of all three levels of government has arisen from \$231 million in 1926 to \$556 million in 1951. Almost all of this increase occurred at the federal level and was mainly due to the growth of the public debt during the war period. As a percentage of National Income, however, total interest on the public debt has declined from 5.5 per cent in 1926 to 3.2 per cent in 1951.
  - (5) Indirect taxes, (i.e. those which are chargeable as costs by business) accounted for 76 per cent of total government revenue in 1926; in 1951, they amounted to only 44 per cent, despite a four-fold increase in absolute terms. On the other hand, direct taxes on persons and corporations increased from 11 per cent of total revenue in 1926 to 43 per cent in 1951.
  - (6) Direct personal taxes were 1.3 per cent of personal income in 1926 compared with 6.4 per cent in 1951. Direct corporation taxes absorbed 8.4 per cent of corporation profits in 1926 compared with 50.7 per cent in 1951.
  - (7) The sources of indirect taxes have undergone a marked change in the past 25 years. Real and personal property taxes have declined from 37 per cent of total indirect taxes in 1926 to 18 per cent in 1951, and customs import duties from 23 per cent of the total in 1926 to 14 per cent in 1951. On the other hand, excise taxes have risen from 17 per cent of the total in 1926 to 35 per cent in 1951; gasoline taxes, from one per cent to seven per cent; and provincial — municipal sales and amusement taxes from one per cent to six per cent. (1)
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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND  
PAYROLLS INDEXES FOR NOVEMBER

The industrial employment index at the beginning of November was slightly below October's all-time high but almost three per cent above the November 1951 figure, while the indexes for payrolls and average weekly salaries and wages both were at new peaks, according to the Bureau's monthly report.

The employment index for November 1, 1952 was 191.9 as compared with 192.6 for October and 186.4 for November 1951, while the payrolls index was 454.6 compared with 452.2 a month earlier and 413.4 a year earlier. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$55.63 as against \$55.12 at the beginning of October and \$52.05 at November 1, 1951.

Lower activity as compared with October was indicated in all provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan, where the gains in the employment indexes amounted to 0.3 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively. The losses elsewhere varied from 0.1 per cent in Manitoba to five per cent in New Brunswick. Firms in 16 of the 31 cities for which information is published reported larger staffs. The increases, like the declines in the remaining centres, were generally moderate.

There were seasonal losses in employment as compared with October 1 in the manufacturing, transportation, storage and communication, public utility operation and construction divisions. Employment in mining showed a contra-seasonal decline. On the other hand, improvement was noted in forestry, finance and trade. (2)

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME AT NEW  
HIGH IN OCTOBER AND 10 MONTHS

Canadian labour income continued to climb in October reaching an all-time high total of \$952,000,000 as compared with \$944,000,000 in September and \$866,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1951. This raised the cumulative total for the first 10 months of 1952 to \$8,964,000,000 from \$8,004,000,000 in the like period of 1951, or by 12 per cent.

All major industrial groups showed increases in October and the first 10 months of the year. Total for manufacturing rose to \$311,000,000 from \$279,000,000 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the 10 months to \$2,934,000,000 as compared with \$2,658,000,000. For the utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade group the total climbed to \$236,000,000 from \$217,000,000 while the 10-month total rose to \$2,248,000,000 from \$2,038,000,000.

In finance and services the total rose to \$204,000,000 from \$187,000,000, while the January-October total rose to \$1,982,000,000 from \$1,749,000,000. Total for agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, moved up to \$82,000,000 from \$80,000,000, raising the 10-month figure to \$744,000,000 from \$677,000,000. Total for construction advanced to \$86,000,000 from \$73,000,000, and in the 10-month period to \$749,000,000 from \$604,000,000. Supplementary labour income increased to \$33,000,000 from \$30,000,000, boosting the 10-month total to \$307,000,000 from \$278,000,000. (3)

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending January 14 amounted to 72,089 cars, a decline of 7.3 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 77,785. Eastern division traffic fell from 50,111 to 46,035 cars, while the movement in the western region declined from 27,674 to 26,054. Receipts from connections were also lower during the week, totalling 29,095 cars as compared with 34,273. (4)

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS Volume of revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways in  
DOWN SIX PER CENT IN AUGUST August amounted to 13,445,523 tons, down six per cent  
 from the all-time monthly high of 14,354,922 tons in  
 August, 1951. Loadings at Canadian points declined to 10,462,862 tons from 10,912,615  
 and receipts from foreign connections were down to 2,982,661 from 3,442,307.

Cumulative total of all freight carried to the end of August rose 1,013,101 tons  
 over a year earlier to reach a new peak for the period of 105,795,936 tons. The advance  
 was largely attributable to heavier movements of wheat, oats and barley, sand and  
 gravel, logs, gasoline and petroleum products.

Loadings in Prince Edward Island in August declined to 7,195 tons from 16,939 in the  
 same month of 1951, Nova Scotia to 584,803 from 703,647, New Brunswick to 344,429 from  
 461,509, Quebec to 2,464,185 from 3,032,362, Ontario to 5,650,523 from 6,164,842 and  
 British Columbia to 890,602 from 1,001,365, Total for Newfoundland increased to  
 184,748 tons from 126,114, Manitoba to 867,233 from 634,719, Saskatchewan to 1,367,036  
 from 1,212,184, and Alberta to 1,084,764 from 1,001,241. (5)

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS UP SHARPLY IN Exports of Canadian wheat as grain in November  
NOVEMBER AND AUGUST-NOVEMBER PERIOD amounted to 38,000,000 bushels, the highest  
 monthly total since July and almost 11,000,000  
 greater than October exports. November exports were also greater than in the same month  
 in recent years, exceeding the November, 1951 total of 35,500,000 bushels by 2,500,000  
 and more than doubling the November, 1950 total of 17,800,000. Preliminary data  
 indicate an additional 5,100,000 bushels were exported in the form of wheat flour in  
 November as compared with adjusted totals of 4,000,000 and 5,700,000 in the same month  
 in 1951 and 1950, respectively.

Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat during the August-  
 November period of 1952-53 amounted to 137,900,000 bushels, an increase of 19.9 per cent  
 over the 115,000,000 exported during the first four months of 1951-52. Of the 1952-  
 53 total, exports of wheat as grain accounted for some 118,200,000 bushels, an increase  
 of 16.6 per cent over the 101,400,000 bushels of wheat exported during the four months  
 ending November, 1951.

Some 25,100,000 bushels, accounting for 21.2 per cent of August-November exports  
 of wheat as grain, went to the United Kingdom. Other major markets for Canadian wheat  
 for the period are as follows: Germany, 12,600,000; the United States, 12,500,000 (of  
 which 2,600,000 were for milling in bond); Belgium, 11,000,000; Yugoslavia, 7,600,000;  
 the Netherlands, 6,200,000; and Italy, 5,100,000. Altogether, shipments of Canadian  
 wheat as grain have gone to 37 countries and colonies during the four months ending  
 November, 1952.

Preliminary data indicate that exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat equivalent  
 for the first four months of 1952-53 amounted to 19,700,000 bushels as against an  
 adjusted total of 13,600,000 for the comparable period of the preceding crop year.  
 The United Kingdom took 7,109,000 bushels in the four months; Egypt, 3,934,000; the  
 Philippine Islands, 1,787,000; Lebanon 996,000; Venezuela, 740,000; Trinidad and Tobago,  
 699,000; Hong Kong; 646,000; Ceylon, 486,000; and Leeward and Windward Islands, 381,000.  
 The balance remaining on December 1, 1952 for export and carryover was estimated at  
 603,000,000 bushels, an increase of 32.9 per cent over the 453,800,000 available a year  
 ago. (6)



STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on January 8 amounted to 256,574,000 bushels, an increase of 12.6 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 227,861,000.

Total Farmers' marketings of wheat during the week ending January 8 rose to 9,525,000 bushels from 8,472,000 a year earlier, bringing the August 1 - January 8 total to 260,071,000 compared with 234,178,000. Export clearances of wheat during the week moved up to 4,792,000 bushels from 2,735,000, boosting the cumulative total to 130,891,000 as compared with 102,386,000. (7)

STARTS ON CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL UNITS UP IN NOVEMBER Continuing the sharp upward climb since June, starts on the construction of new dwelling units in November were more than double the number for November, 1951, and in the January-November period were up nearly 20 per cent. Completions were moderately higher for the fourth successive month, but due to earlier declines the 11-month total was 12 per cent below the previous year. The overall result was an increase of 13 per cent in the number of new dwelling units in various stages of construction at the end of November as against 12 months earlier.

Starts in November totalled 7,664 units as compared with 3,798 in the corresponding month of 1951, making a total of 79,514 for the January-November period as against 66,362 a year earlier. Up to the end of May, starts were under 1951 at 24,196 units compared with 28,951, but in the June-to-November period rose to 55,318 from 37,411.

Completions numbered 9,716 units as against 8,842 a year earlier, and in the 11 months totalled 66,011 as against 74,811. Up to the end of July, completions were down to 33,055 from 43,620 a year earlier, but in the August-November period rose to 32,956 from 31,191. Number of units under construction at the end of November was 57,206 against 50,449 a year earlier.

Starts were higher in all areas both in November and the 11 months. Starts in Ontario rose in January-November period to 28,487 from 20,391, Quebec to 25,199 from 20,388, Prairie Provinces to 14,553 from 10,657, British Columbia to 6,705 from 5,420, Maritime Provinces to 3,065 from 2,427 and Newfoundland to 1,505 from 1,079.

Completions rose in all areas except Newfoundland, while 11-month totals show gains in Newfoundland and British Columbia, but declines in the other areas. For Ontario the 11-month total was down to 25,290 from 29,202, Quebec to 19,781 from 24,372, Prairie Provinces to 10,681 from 11,000, and the Maritimes to 2,808 from 3,093. British Columbia's 11-month completions rose to 6,432 from 6,257, and Newfoundland's to 959 from 887. (8)

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1951 Value of production from Canadian shipyards in 1951 amounted to \$95,219,000, sharply above the 1950 figure of \$63,677,000 but down from the wartime peak value of \$370,561,000 in 1943. The industry includes establishments that build commercial or naval vessels and also yards that do ship repair work or outfit ships for delivery. The 76 shipyards in the industry employed 14,836 persons who were paid \$40,105,000 in salaries and wages in 1951 as against 11,754 workers earning \$28,356,000 in 1950. Cost of materials used totalled \$35,317,000 as compared with \$25,242,000. Number of vessels delivered during the year totalled 178 as compared with 233, and the value of deliveries was \$18,943,000 as against \$24,127,000. (9)

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & STOCKS

ELECTRIC ENERGY Production of electric energy by central electric stations in the first 11 months of 1952 rose almost eight per cent over the similar period of 1951, while November's output declined slightly from the all-time monthly peak set in October, but rose six per cent over a year earlier.

Production in the January-November period amounted to 56,250,474,000 kilowatt hours compared with 52,307,711,000 in the same 1951 period. November's output totalled 5,221,355,000 kilowatt hours compared with 5,418,718,000 in October, and 4,938,270,000 in November, 1951.

Consumption of primary power -- production less exports and secondary power -- climbed in the 11-month period to 50,520,262,000 kilowatt hours from 47,289,702,000 in the same 1951 period, while November's total amounted to 4,804,931,000, down from 4,927,204,000 in October, but up from 4,472,696,000 in November 1951.

Gross exports to the United States in the 11 months were higher than a year earlier at 2,305,792,000 kilowatt hours as against 2,161,033,000, but down in November to 150,156,000 from 173,364,000 in October and 203,736,000 a year earlier. (10)

ASBESTOS Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines declined five per cent in November and the first 11 months of 1952 from the same periods of 1951. The month's shipments amounted to 81,257 tons as compared with 85,623, and in the 11 months, 862,838 against 905,522. Exports in November totalled 69,813 tons as compared with 65,594 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month total to 813,416 as compared with 863,091. (11)

SILVER, LEAD & ZINC Canadian production of lead and zinc increased in October and the first 10 months of 1952 as compared with a year earlier, while the output of silver declined in the month but advanced in the 10-month comparison. Primary lead production amounted to 16,372 tons as compared with 15,089, bringing the 10-month total to 135,978 as against 127,810. Output of primary zinc totalled 31,561 tons compared with 30,012, and in the 10 months aggregated 306,381 against 280,851. Production of primary silver amounted to 1,832,454 fine ounces as compared with 2,017,221, and in the 10 months 20,054,326 against 19,070,598. (12)

CRUDE PETROLEUM & NATURAL Canadian production of crude petroleum rose 27 per cent in October over the same month of 1951, and in the first 10 months of the year climbed 26 per cent over a year earlier. Output for the January-October period was five per cent above that for the year 1951. All-Canada output amounted to 6,145,978 barrels as compared with 4,829,341, and in the 10 months to 49,825,739 produced as against 39,640,911. Production of natural gas increased to 7,668,137,000 cubic feet from 6,974,631,000, bringing the total for the January-October period to 75,743,724,000 as against 62,643,810,000. (13)

(Continued on page 7)



PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & STOCKS (continued)

COKE Canadian production of coke advanced in October and the first 10 months of 1952 over the same periods of 1951. Imports were sharply lower in both comparisons while there was a pronounced gain in exports. Output of coke amounted to 355,053 tons as compared with 336,485, bringing the total for the 10-month period to 3,345,736 as against 3,236,493. Imports amounted to 36,673 tons compared with 50,307, and in the 10-month period, 438,632 compared with 511,970. Exports totalled 38,744 tons against 15,504, and in the 10 months were 239,025 against 129,715. (14)

DRY COMMON SALT Production of dry common salt in November amounted to 45,671 tons as compared with 54,204 in the corresponding month of 1951, bringing the total for the first 11 months of 1952 to 480,123 as against 475,730 in the similar period of 1951. Producers' stocks at the end of November totalled 11,559 tons against 9,455 a year earlier. (15)

RIGID INSULATING BOARD Production of rigid insulating board in the full year 1952 rose 20 per cent over the preceding year, while domestic sales dropped 17 per cent. The year's output amounted to 292,396,000 square feet as compared with 227,269,000, and sales totalled 237,184,000 compared with 273,076,000. Both production and sales increased in December over a year earlier, the former rising to 20,252,000 square feet compared with 18,565,000 and the latter to 16,948,000 compared with 13,919,000. (16)

PORTLAND CEMENT Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers increased in October to 1,606,264 barrels from 1,527,035 in October, 1951, and the cumulative output for the first 10 months of 1952 was up to 15,177,945 from 14,414,218 a year earlier. Shipments advanced to 1,753,490 barrels from 1,649,355, and in the January-October period to 15,800,585 from 14,856,216. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of the period were 181,714 barrels against 230,767. (17)

WASHING MACHINES & ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS Production and shipments of domestic electric refrigerators and washing machines continued to rise in October over a year earlier, while factory inventories declined. Reduced production in the early months of 1952 more than offset the gains of recent months and the January-October output totals for both appliances lagged behind those of a year earlier.

Output of domestic electric refrigerators totalled 27,787 as compared with 13,437, bringing the January-October total to 191,460 as against 257,196. Factory shipments were 19,389 as against 7,410, and 217,283 in the 10 months as against 215,615. Month-end stocks were 19,609 as against 41,867. Production of washing machines amounted to 26,329 as compared with 13,121, and in the 10-month period, 197,009 against 216,016. Factory shipments were 26,081 compared with 14,264, and 208,287 in the 10 months compared with 196,235. Inventories at the end of the month were 18,655 as compared with 30,193 at the same time a year earlier. (18 & 19)

LEATHER FOOTWEAR Canada's output of leather footwear climbed to 3,735,206 pairs in October to reach the highest figure for any month since October 1946 when production amounted to 3,772,592 pairs. The October figure bettered that of September by 283,956 pairs and that of October 1951 by 1,009,328 pairs. Up to October 31 leather footwear production in 1952 totalled 31,069,541 pairs, up 2,713,492 from the 28,356,049 manufactured in the first 10 months of the preceding year. (20)

(concluded on page 8)

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & STOCKS (concluded)

MOTOR VEHICLES Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in the first 11 months of 1952 rose by a moderate three per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1951, while November shipments advanced six per cent. Number shipped in the January-November period was 402,826 as compared with 391,686 a year earlier. Total for November was 31,340 as compared with 29,461.

Shipments of passenger cars in the 11-month period fell to 263,570 from 270,327, but rose in November to 20,184 from 18,659. Commercial vehicle shipments increased in the January-November period to 139,256 units from 121,359, and in the month to 11,156 units from 10,802.

Eleven-month shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were steady at 16,022 as against 16,079, but climbed in November to 955 units from 396. Shipments of British-made vehicles in the 11 months declined to 27,818 units from 31,013, but rose in November to 1,182 units from 1,097. (21)

RUBBER Combined stocks of rubber — natural, synthetic, and reclaim — were slightly larger at the end of November than a year earlier, totalling 10,797 long tons as compared with 10,353, while consumption increased almost 21 per cent to 7,756 tons compared with 6,413. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim was practically unchanged at 6,223 tons.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber declined to 3,036 tons from 3,688, and reclaim to 1,463 tons from 2,261, while inventories of synthetic rubber rose to 6,298 tons from 4,404 tons. Consumption of natural rubber increased to 3,383 tons from 2,948, synthetic to 3,155 tons from 2,388, and reclaim to 1,219 tons from 1,088.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber declined to 5,804 tons from 5,874 a year earlier, but the output of reclaim rose to 419 tons from 339. (22)

CREAMERY BUTTER Stocks of creamery butter in nice cities of Canada on January 16 amounted to 34,464,000 pounds as compared with 25,758,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were higher in each of the nine centres except Calgary and Vancouver. The stocks were as follows by cities on January 16, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Quebec, 2,417,000 (2,113,000) pounds; Montreal, 15,443,000 (10,137,000); Toronto, 6,545,000 (4,288,000); Winnipeg, 4,992,000 (3,704,000); Regina, 775,000 (201,000); Saskatoon, 940,000 (443,000); Edmonton, 1,241,000 (1,120,000); Calgary, 324,000 (379,000); Vancouver, 1,787,000 (3,373,000).

FISH Stocks of fish in cold storage on January 1 amounted to 54,464,000 pounds as compared with 60,470,000 on December 1, and 46,572,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of frozen fresh fish totalled 51,351,000 pounds against 57,170,000 at the beginning of December, and 44,500,000 a year ago, while the stocks of frozen smoked fish were 3,113,000 pounds compared with 3,300,000 on December 1, and 2,072,000 on January 1, 1952.

Holdings of cod rose to 9,109,000 pounds on January 1 from 4,691,000 a year earlier, haddock to 1,786,000 from 1,599,000, sea herring to 8,407,000 from 8,031,000, other sea fish to 15,211,000 from 14,677,000, and inland fish to 6,316,000 from 4,210,000. Stocks of salmon were down to 10,270,000 pounds from 13,364,000. (23)



SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS HIGHER IN OCTOBER Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays rose 10 per cent in value in October, amounting to \$2,506,630 as compared with \$2,273,841 in the same month of 1951. Cumulative sales for the first ten months of 1952 were practically unchanged at \$19,508,992 as against \$19,506,648 a year earlier.

Sales were as follows in October, figures for October, 1951 being in brackets: building brick, \$1,624,128 (\$1,326,373); structural tile, \$332,435 (\$333,711); drain tile, \$174,747 (\$138,563); sewer pipe, \$198,729 (\$189,004); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$43,472 (\$32,335); pottery, \$42,935 (\$102,100); and other clay products, \$90,184 (\$151,755). (24)

RETAIL STORE SALES UP EIGHT PER CENT IN NOVEMBER AND SEVEN PER CENT IN 11 MONTHS Canadian retail establishments had estimated dollar sales in November of \$976,956,000, up 7.8 per cent from the November, 1951 total of \$906,065,000, but down 2.9 per cent from October's all-time peak value of \$1,006,385,000. This brought cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1952 to \$10,119,745,000 as compared with \$9,439,327,000 in the similar 1951 period, an increase of 7.2 per cent.

Sales were higher in all sections of Canada both in November and in the 11 months. In the Maritimes, sales rose 10 per cent in November and 9.1 per cent in the January-November period; Quebec, four per cent and 6.7 per cent; Ontario, 5.2 per cent and 5.4; Manitoba, 3.2 per cent and 3.1; Saskatchewan, 19.5 per cent and 14.7; Alberta, 25.7 per cent and 11.5; and British Columbia, 7.8 per cent and 8.6 per cent.

Sales were higher in November than a year earlier for 15 of the 20 trades covered in the Bureau's monthly survey, while in the 11-month period, sales gains were shown for all trades except meat stores.

Most marked increases in sales in November as compared with a year earlier, were recorded by appliance and radio retail outlets (36.1 per cent), tobacco stores (30.6 per cent), furniture stores (25.0 per cent), motor vehicles (20.1 per cent), and lumber and building materials (17.4 per cent). Other sales gains ranged from 3.6 per cent for grocery and combination stores to 9.8 per cent for women's clothing. Largest declines were for coal and wood dealers (18.0 per cent), meat stores (6.2 per cent), and shoe stores (5.6 per cent).

Furniture stores led in size of sales increase in the January-November period at 18.6 per cent, followed by tobacco stores at 15.8 per cent, appliance and radio stores 12.2 per cent. Increases for other trades ranged from a low of one per cent for men's clothing to a high of 8.3 per cent for variety stores, and grocery and combination stores. Meat store sales -- the only decline -- were off 3.8 per cent. (25)

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORE SALES INCREASED 16.5 PER CENT IN WEEK Department store sales rose 16.5 per cent during the week ending January 10 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales in Ontario climbed 26.6 per cent, Alberta 24.4 per cent, the Maritimes 11.3 per cent, British Columbia 11.0 per cent, Quebec 10.8 per cent, Manitoba 4.4 per cent, and Saskatchewan 2.6 per cent.

HOTEL RECEIPTS UP 11 PER CENT IN 1951

Receipts of hotels in Canada in 1951 grossed \$357,282,000, an increase of almost 11 per cent over the 1950 aggregate of \$322,390,000, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Receipts from room rentals rose to \$83,322,000 from \$75,842,000 in 1950, meals to \$63,440,000 from \$58,586,000, and from the sales of beer, wine and liquor to \$180,644,000 from \$162,815,000. The number of hotels in operation in 1951 was 5,092 with a total of 146,441 rooms as compared with 5,169 hotels containing 146,353 rooms in 1950.

The following table contains provincial data for 1951 as well as all-Canada totals for both 1951 and 1950.

Summary Statistics for All Hotels, by Provinces 1951

	Number of hotels	Number of Rooms	Receipts			
			Rooms	Meals	Beer, Wine and Liquor	Total Receipts
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Newfoundland .....	27	811	509	714	493	1,989
Prince Edward Island ...	24	634	278	269	-	592
Nova Scotia .....	155	4,050	2,422	2,384	241	5,539
New Brunswick .....	109	3,265	1,841	1,388	-	3,644
Quebec .....	1,441	37,970	21,148	17,118	40,473	85,293
Ontario .....	1,495	45,118	27,298	24,072	54,442	116,547
Manitoba .....	276	7,588	4,056	2,756	17,169	25,892
Saskatchewan .....	536	12,001	5,005	3,008	19,974	29,886
Alberta .....	445	14,186	8,786	5,482	27,161	45,038
British Columbia* .....	584	20,818	11,979	6,249	20,691	42,862
Canada, 1951 .....	5,092	146,441	83,322	63,440	180,644	357,282
Canada, 1950 .....	5,169	146,353	75,842	58,586	162,815	322,390

\*Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

1951 CENSUS FIGURES ON WAGE-EARNERS SHOW 80 PER CENT OF MALES, 96 PER CENT OF FEMALES EARNING UNDER \$3,000

Of Canada's 4,085,151 wage-earners, 80 per cent of the males and 96 per cent of the

females reported earnings of less than \$3,000 for the weeks worked during the census year ended before June 2, 1951, the Bureau of Statistics reports. Earning less than \$2,000 were 43 per cent of the males and 83 per cent of the females, while 16 per cent of the males and 39 per cent of the females were making under \$1,000.

Some 653,400 or about 22 per cent of the 3,011,322 male wage-earners reported earnings in the \$2,000-\$2,499 bracket; 477,610 between \$1,500 and \$1,999; 448,145 between \$2,500 and \$2,999; 344,463 between \$1,000 and \$1,499; 248,356 between \$500 and \$999; and 225,081 under \$500; while 346,144 were in the larger earnings range of \$3,000-\$3,999, and 164,228 earned \$4,000 or more. About three per cent failed to report earnings. The \$1,000-\$1,499 bracket contained 257,189 or 24 per cent of the 1,073,829 female wage-earners, while 227,346 or 21 per cent earned under \$500; 213,182 earned between \$1,500 and \$1,999; 194,784 between \$500 and \$999; 97,489 between \$2,000 and \$2,499; and 27,989 between \$2,500 and \$2,999. There were a further 11,935 in the larger earnings range of \$3,000-\$3,999, and 2,501 earned \$4,000 or more. Roughly four per cent did not report earnings.

(Concluded on page 11)



As between city- and rural-dwellers, there were proportionately more of the latter in the lower earnings group. Among 2,249,042 city-dwelling male wage-earners, 77 per cent reported under \$3,000, 36 per cent under \$2,000, and 10 per cent under \$1,000. In rural areas, 88.5 per cent of the 762,280 male wage-earners reported under \$3,000, 65.5 per cent under \$2,000, and 31.5 per cent under \$1,000. Of 227,537 in this latter group on farms, 92.5 per cent reported earnings under \$3,000, 81.5 per cent under \$2,000, and 48 per cent under \$1,000.

About 82 per cent of the 908,987 city-dwelling female wage-earners earned under \$2,000 and 36 per cent less than \$1,000, while 88.5 per cent of the 164,842 female wage-earners in rural areas made less than \$2,000 and 60.5 per cent under \$1,000. Of the rural dwellers, 55,668 were on farms and 89 per cent of these earned under \$2,000 and 62 per cent under \$1,000.

Among the provinces the numerically largest earnings groups for males was the \$2,000-\$2,499 bracket in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia it was the \$1,500-\$1,999 group; in New Brunswick, the \$1,000-\$1,499 group; and in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the \$5,000-\$999 group. Among females in Ontario the largest number placed between \$1,500 and \$1,999 on the earnings scale. In Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia the largest numbers were in the \$1,000-\$1,499 bracket. In Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the largest numbers earned under \$500.

In Newfoundland, 12,775 of the 63,354 male wage-earners were in the \$500-\$999 bracket and 6,912 of the 15,331 females earned under \$500. In Prince Edward Island the \$500-\$999 group had 2,763 of the 13,603 males, while 2,102 of the 5,366 females earned under \$500. The \$1,500-\$1,999 bracket claimed 24,773 of the 136,494 Nova Scotian males, while 12,719 of the 39,481 females made under \$500. In New Brunswick, 17,377 of the 95,425 males were in the \$1,000-\$1,499 group, and 10,313 of the 31,645 females earned under \$500.

Of the 846,151 Quebec male wage-earners, 179,218 reported between \$2,000 and \$2,499, and 75,650 of the 315,432 females between \$1,000 and \$1,499. In Ontario 264,309 of the 1,147,165 males were in the \$2,000-\$2,499 bracket, and 100,359 of the 417,561 females in the \$1,500-\$1,999 group. There were 34,425 of the 150,036 Manitoba males in the \$2,000-\$2,499 group, and 17,467 of the 59,583 females earned between \$1,000 and \$1,499. Saskatchewan had 20,015 of its 105,623 males in the \$2,000-\$2,499 bracket, while 10,974 of its 42,600 females earned under \$500. In Alberta 37,733 of the 170,171 males earned between \$2,000 and \$2,499, and 14,534 of the 56,799 females between \$1,000 and \$1,499. The \$2,000-\$2,499 bracket also included 67,533 of the 283,300 British Columbia male wage-earners, while 22,684 of the 90,031 female wage-earners earned between \$1,000 and \$1,499. (26)

#### 97 PER CENT OF POPULATION CANADIAN CITIZENS IN 1951

The first census since the Citizenship Act of 1947 revealed that Canadian citizens made up 97 per cent of the nation's population in 1951, the Bureau of Statistics reports in a census bulletin that breaks down the population of 14,009,429 into 13,567,939 Canadian citizens, 104,071 citizens of other British Commonwealth countries and 337,419 who owed allegiance to other countries.

The latter figure includes 69,000 United States citizens 236,490 citizens of European countries, 15,122 citizens of Asiatic countries, and 16,807 who reported themselves either as citizens of other countries or stateless.

(Concluded on page 12)

Of the 236,490 citizens of European countries, 55,771 were Polish, 46,267 Russians, 32,179 Netherlands citizens, 22,616 Italians and 12,926 Germans, other nationalities accounting for fewer than 10,000 each. Of the 15,122 citizens of Asiatic nations, 12,808 were Chinese and 1,312 Japanese.

As the two most populous provinces Ontario and Quebec had the largest numbers of Canadian citizens and also the largest number of United States citizens and citizens of European countries while Ontario and British Columbia had the largest numbers of citizens of other Commonwealth countries. Over half of the citizens of Asiatic countries resided in British Columbia and nearly 20 per cent in Ontario.

There were more males than females of all the countries listed except the United States, females of United States citizenship narrowly outnumbering males by 34,833 to 34,167. There were 6,837,967 males and 6,729,972 female Canadian citizens (101.6 males to every 100 females) as compared with the total population of 7,088,873 males and 6,920,556 females (102.4 males to every 100 females). (27)

<u>Item</u>	<u>RELEASED DURING THE WEEK</u>	<u>Price</u>
1-	RP: Government Transactions Related to the National Accounts, 1926-1951 ....	50¢
2-	Employment & Payrolls, Nov. ....	20¢
3-	Estimates of Labour Income, Oct. ....	10¢
4-	M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways ....	10¢
5-	M: Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, Aug. ....	10¢
6-	The Wheat Review, Dec. ....	20¢
7-	M: Grain Statistics Weekly ....	10¢
8-	New Residential Construction, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 ....	20¢
9-	Shipbuilding Industry, 1951 ....	25¢
10-	M: Central Electric Stations, Nov. ....	10¢
11-	M: Asbestos, Nov. ....	10¢
12-	M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, Oct. ....	10¢
13-	M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, Oct. ....	10¢
14-	Coal & Coke Statistics, Oct. ....	20¢
15-	M: Salt, Nov. ....	10¢
16-	M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, Dec. ....	10¢
17-	M: Cement & Cement Products, Oct. ....	10¢
18-	M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, Oct. ....	10¢
19-	M: Domestic Washing Machines, Oct. ....	10¢
20-	M: Production of Leather Footwear, Oct. ....	10¢
21-	Motor Vehicle Shipments, Nov. ....	10¢
22-	Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, Nov. ....	25¢
23-	M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, Jan. 1, 1953 ....	10¢
24-	M: Products Made from Canadian Clays, Oct. ....	10¢
25-	Retail Trade, Nov. ....	25¢
26-	1951 Census Bulletin 5-3: Labour Force Wage-Earners, Earnings & Employment by Sex ....	40¢
27-	1951 Census Bulletin 1-18: Population--Citizenship & Period of Immigration .	25¢
--	Trade of Canada: Imports, Detailed Report, Oct. ....	50¢
--	Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, Nov. (Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 3, Jan. 17, 1953) ....	25¢

RP = Reference Paper M= Memorandum



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D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

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Highway traffic entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits was three per cent greater in 1952 than in 1951.

...

More than 6,000,000 pounds of Manila rope valued at close to \$2,600,000 is manufactured in Canada annually.

...

In 1951 the gross value of the production of Canada's 76 shipyards jumped almost 50 per cent to \$95,213,518 from the 1950 total of \$63,676,556.

...

Gross receipts of the 5,092 hotels in Canada in 1951 totalled \$357,282,000, of which about 21 per cent came from the rental of their 146,441 rooms, 16 per cent from the sale of meals, 45.5 per cent from the sale of beer, wine and liquor, and the balance from other sources.

...

Over \$3,500,000 worth of steel wire fencing is sold in Canada annually.

...

The Bureau of Statistics estimates that in the first half of 1952 there were 10 per cent more motor vehicle accidents in Canada than in the corresponding period of 1951, and that as a result there were four per cent more persons killed and six per cent more persons injured on Canadian highways.

...

Between 1938 and 1950 the proportion of Canada's net value of commodity production accounted for by primary industries declined from 41.8 to 31.6 per cent, while the proportion accounted for by secondary industries rose from 53.2 to 68.4 per cent.

...

Close to \$3,000,000 worth of wadding wool is sold in Canada each year.

...

There were 1,424 clothing factories in Montreal and they produce over 42 per cent of all the clothing manufactured in Canada.

...

#### CANADA'S IMMIGRANT POPULATION

In a 1951 Census bulletin the Bureau of Statistics reports that:

While Canada's immigrant population of 2,059,971 was two per cent larger in 1951 than a decade earlier, it represented only 14.7 per cent of the total population as compared with 17.5 per cent in 1941.

In 1951 immigrants who arrived before 1911 still outnumbered those remaining from any later 10-year period, accounting for 562,833 or 27 per cent of the total immigrant population.

Ontario had the largest share of the immigrant population in 1951 with 849,965 and British Columbia the second largest with 339,197, the former accounting for 41.5 per cent of the total and the latter for 16.4 per cent.

There were 1,087,838 males and 972,073 females in Canada's immigrant population in 1951, with males representing 53 per cent of the total.

Of Canada's 1951 immigrant population, 330,780 or 16 per cent lived on farms, 267,016 or 13 per cent in rural non-farm areas, and 1,462,115 or 71 per cent in urban centres, with over half of the latter in cities of 100,000 and over.

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