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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS in December were valued at \$389,400,000, \$10,100,000 above the December 1951 value of \$379,300,000, while TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS was estimated at \$345,500,000, an increase of \$72,500,000 over the \$273,000,000 value of a year earlier. (page 2)

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits climbed to a record high total of 2,277,836, three per cent above the previous peak of 2,219,601 in 1951, with gains proportionately greater in the West than in the East. (page 3)

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX stood at 192.2 at the beginning of December, down slightly from 192.3 at November 1, but three per cent higher than a year earlier. PAYROLLS INDEX at 459.2 was 0.8 per cent higher than a month earlier and 10.2 per cent above a year earlier. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES reached a new maximum of \$56.08 from the previous peak of \$55.65 at November 1 and \$52.41 a year previous. (page 4)

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MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES dropped in value to \$3,421,300,000 at the end of November from \$3,429,400,000 a month earlier and \$3,520,300,000 at the same date in 1951, continuing the gradual decline since the end of 1951. (page 7)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 10.6 per cent during the week ending January 17 over the corresponding week last year, with increases in all regions. (page 10)

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SALES OF TELEVISION SETS by producers climbed sharply to 62,684 units in the first nine months of 1952 from 24,031 in the corresponding period of 1951. September sales were 17,528 units, more than five times the September 1951 total of 3,087 and well above the August total of 11,520. (page 9)

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended January 21 amounted to 73,390 cars as compared with 72,048 in the preceding week and 76,770 in the corresponding period of last year. (page 4)

. . .

BIRTHS totalled 329,998 in the first 10 months of 1952, up about 11,000 or 3.4 per cent from 319,175 in the corresponding period of 1951. MARRIAGES were down 0.7 per cent to 107,494 from 108,240, while DEATHS declined 0.4 per cent to 103,443 from 103,895. (page 11)

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN DECEMBER

A summary of foreign trade figures for December released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows an increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$389,400,000 from \$379,300,000 in December, 1951, and a rise in the estimated total value of imports to \$345,500,000 from \$273,000,000.

Domestic exports to the United States in December increased to \$220,800,000 compared with \$190,000,000 a year earlier, but to the United Kingdom declined to \$47,500,000 from \$63,100,000. Estimated imports from the United States rose to \$266,300,000 from \$203,100,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$28,000,000 from \$19,400,000.

The December import figures are only preliminary and subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued shortly.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:

	<u>December, 1951</u>		<u>December, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	millions of dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	63.1	1.6	47.5	0.3
Other Commonwealth countries .	22.3	0.4	17.2	0.1
United States	190.0	3.2	220.8	3.7
Other foreign countries	<u>103.9</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>103.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	<u>379.3</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>389.4</u>	<u>4.5</u>
	<u>December, 1951</u>		<u>December, 1952**</u>	
<u>Imports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	19.4		28.0	
Other Commonwealth countries	13.5		9.6	
United States	203.1		266.3	
Other foreign countries	<u>37.0</u>		<u>41.6</u>	
Total	<u>273.0</u>		<u>345.5</u>	

** Estimate only; subject to revision.

TRAFFIC ON CANADIAN CANALS AT RECORD FOR NOVEMBER

Volume of freight transported through Canadian canal systems reached a new peak for November of 3,535,876 tons. This was six per cent above the November, 1951 total of 3,344,711 tons. The gain over a year earlier was largely due to greater activity on the Welland Ship canal as minor decreases were recorded at the Canadian Sault, the St. Lawrence and on the smaller canals except the St. Andrews.

Total traffic through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal in November amounted to 13,747,307 tons -- a new high for the month -- as compared with 10,270,412 a year ago. Westbound traffic through the Canadian lock dropped to 137,644 tons from 156,585, and total eastbound traffic was slightly lower at 261,866 tons compared with 268,594.

Freight locked through the Welland Ship canal climbed in November to 1,975,343 tons from 1,694,268 in the same month of 1951, while the amount of freight passing through the St. Lawrence system declined slightly to 1,141,249 from 1,181,413 tons. (1)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON URBAN
AND INTERURBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Passenger traffic on Canadian transit systems continued to decline in September when 118,721,000 fares were transported as compared with 119,771,000 in September, 1951. Traffic on urban lines declined 634,000 fares to 110,528,000, and interurban systems were down 416,000 fares to 8,194,000. Total transit receipts in September were \$14,256,000 compared with \$13,496,000 in the corresponding month of 1951. Urban lines earned \$9,580,000 as against \$9,093,000, while interurban receipts totalled \$4,676,000 compared with \$4,402,000. (2)

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES
AT NEW PEAK IN YEAR 1952

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits climbed to a new record in the year 1952, the number of entries -- exclusive of repeat trips by summer commuters -- rising three per cent above the previous peak attained in 1951. The gain over the preceding year was proportionately greater in the West than in the East.

Entries in the full year 1952 totalled 2,277,836 as compared with 2,219,601 the year before. Foreign vehicle entries in December advanced 18 per cent to 63,694 as against 54,084 in the same month of 1951. Entries were higher in all regions in December as compared with a year earlier.

Entries through ports in Ontario rose in the year to 1,362,363 from 1,343,083 in 1951, Quebec to 393,517 from 384,156, British Columbia to 262,550 from 247,801, New Brunswick to 150,119 from 148,901, Alberta to 42,743 from 37,454, Manitoba to 38,040 from 35,480, Saskatchewan to 19,288 from 16,786, and Yukon Territory to 6,916 from 3,622.

Vehicles entering Canada through ports in Ontario advanced in December to 32,038 from 26,733 a year earlier, Quebec to 11,717 from 11,011, and British Columbia to 11,461 from 9,594. Total for New Brunswick was up to 5,281 (4,596 in December, 1951); Manitoba, 1,241 (863); Alberta, 791 (565); Saskatchewan, 599 (373); and Yukon Territory, 501 (337). Entries directly through ports in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland -- which are by ship -- remained practically unchanged in 1952 at 2,300 as compared with 2,318, while the total for December was up to 65 from 12. (3)

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF
AIR CARRIERS UP IN AUGUST

Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian air carriers both were higher in August than in the same month of 1951. Earnings climbed 34 per cent to \$9,759,258 from \$7,303,618, and expenses advanced 40 per cent to \$7,936,546 from \$5,688,546. The resulting net operating revenues totalled \$1,822,712 as compared with \$1,615,072.

All revenue accounts advanced in August over a year earlier. Passenger fares received from unit toll transportation rose to \$5,279,700 from \$4,632,194, mail receipts to \$794,865 from \$777,722, and goods provided to \$406,079 from \$326,739. Revenue received from bulk transportation services was up to \$1,946,991 from \$1,261,606. The main expense items -- aircraft operation and maintenance, and ground operation and maintenance -- both were higher in August, the former rising to \$4,887,212 from \$3,337,061 a year ago, and the latter to \$1,910,397 from \$1,440,474.

Total revenue miles flown during the month rose to 6,015,940 from 4,704,035 in August, 1951. Passengers carried in unit toll transportation numbered 161,708, a gain of 19,057 or 13 per cent, while the number of passenger miles rose to 77,904,217 from 63,290,296, or by 23 per cent, indicating longer average journeys. In addition, 41,704 passengers were transported in bulk transportation as compared with 27,355. (4)

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES AT DECEMBER 1

Employment in Canada's principal non-agricultural industries showed little change at the beginning of December, the advance index, on the base 1939=100, standing at 192.2 as compared with 192.3 at November 1. As compared with a year earlier, however, there was an increase of 3.0 per cent.

Payrolls index, at 459.2, was 0.8 per cent above a month earlier, and 10.2 per cent higher than at December 1, 1951, while average weekly wages and salaries reached a new maximum of \$56.08 compared with the previous peak of \$55.65 at November 1, and \$52.41 a year ago. Upward adjustments in wage rates contributed to the higher earnings.

Employment was generally favourable as compared with November 1 in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the most noteworthy gain being 2.1 per cent in New Brunswick. The losses in the other provinces were small except in British Columbia where the index fell 1.9 per cent. As compared with a year earlier, gains occurred in all regions with the exception of a 6.0 per cent drop in New Brunswick which was largely due to curtailment in logging operations.

The index for employment in manufacturing at December 1 declined to 199.4 from 199.8 at November 1, but was above the December 1, 1951 figure of 189.1. Payrolls index climbed to 511.5 from 505.7 in the preceding month and 451.8 a year ago, while weekly wages and salaries advanced to \$58.43 from \$57.66 at November 1 and \$54.44 at December 1, 1951. (5)

REVENUE FREIGHT AT PEAK LEVELS FOR SEPTEMBER AND NINE MONTHS

Volume of freight transported by Canadian railways reached record levels for September and the first nine months of 1952. Revenue freight carried in the month amounted to 14,321,754 tons as compared with 13,131,983 in September, 1951, and in the nine-month period totalled 120,117,690 tons against 117,914,818 a year earlier.

Domestic loadings increased in September to 11,133,099 tons from 10,016,100 a year ago. Imports for Canadian stations were up to 1,898,936 tons from 1,819,925, but intransit freight was slightly lower at 1,289,719 tons against 1,295,958.

Loadings in Newfoundland rose in the nine-month period to 983,208 tons from 837,163 a year earlier, Manitoba to 6,091,232 from 5,759,936, Saskatchewan to 11,154,380 from 8,327,120, Alberta to 9,929,456 from 8,256,743, and British Columbia to 8,649,068 from 8,556,522. Total for Prince Edward Island declined to 188,865 tons from 322,707, Nova Scotia to 7,360,890 from 7,822,847, New Brunswick to 3,780,154 from 4,412,828, Quebec to 21,349,759 from 22,121,681, and Ontario to 50,630,678 from 51,497,271. (6)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended January 21 amounted to 73,390 cars as compared with 72,048 in the preceding week and 76,770 cars in the same period last year. Cumulative loadings for the first three weeks of this year totalled 201,303 cars against 216,024 a year earlier, while receipts from connections were 100,101 cars compared with 84,667.

Loadings in the eastern division during the week amounted to 46,893 cars as compared with 50,244 a year ago, while the total for the western region was little changed at 26,497 cars against 26,526. (7)

PIPE-LINE DELIVERIES HIGHER
IN OCTOBER AND 10 MONTHS

Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines rose in October to 10,800,280 barrels from 9,453,157 in the preceding month and 8,740,427 in the corresponding month of 1951. Cumulative deliveries for the first 10 months of the year advanced 19 per cent, amounting to 86,724,095 barrels as compared with 73,142,299 a year earlier.

Average oil deliveries reached a new peak of 348,396 barrels daily in October against 315,105 in September, 281,949 a year ago, and compares with the previous record of 328,344 barrels in August, 1952. Net deliveries were higher in all provinces in October, total for Alberta rising to 1,608,084 barrels from 1,279,640 a year earlier, Saskatchewan to 1,182,367 from 995,551, Manitoba to 2,965,195 from 2,256,859, Ontario to 323,829 from nil, and Quebec to 4,720,805 from 4,208,377. (8)

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & STOCKSREFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Supplies of crude petroleum received by Canadian refineries climbed six per cent in September over the same month of 1951, while the output of refined petroleum products rose 12 per cent. Inventories of refined products at the refineries were slightly higher at the beginning of October than a year earlier.

Receipts of crude petroleum from all sources in September totalled 13,406,082 barrels as compared with 12,657,377 in September, 1951. Domestic receipts amounted to 6,393,735 barrels compared with 4,989,583, accounting for 47.7 per cent of the total compared with 39.4 per cent. Imports of crude were 7,012,347 barrels against 7,667,794.

Output of refined products in September totalled 12,016,869 barrels compared with 10,676,985 in the same month of 1951, while the inventories at the first of October stood at 16,806,723 barrels against 16,312,035 on October 1, 1951.

Venezuela accounted for more than half of crude imports in September, amounting to 4,711,058 barrels compared with 4,557,804. Imports from the United States totalled 1,342,193 barrels against 1,619,426, and Arabia 959,096 against 1,181,619.

Inventories of refined petroleum products in the Maritimes and Quebec at the beginning of October amounted to 7,908,276 barrels against 6,770,204 a year earlier, Ontario 4,700,418 against 4,690,552, Manitoba 780,778 (598,884), Saskatchewan 1,086,527 (1,051,813), Alberta and the Northwest Territories 1,343,608 (1,735,972), and British Columbia 987,116 (982,778) barrels. (9)

STEEL WIRE, WIRE FENCING AND NAILS

Production of wire fencing and iron and steel wire nails declined in October and the first 10 months of the year from the same periods of 1951, while output of steel wire was lower in the month but higher in the 10 months.

Production of steel wire in October amounted to 30,565 tons as compared with 34,162 in October, 1951, bringing the 10-month total to 310,085 tons against 307,897 a year earlier. Output of wire fencing in the month totalled 1,364 tons compared with 1,924, and in the 10 months, 17,885 tons against 18,431. Production of iron and steel wire nails in October amounted to 6,424 tons compared with 8,573, and in the January-October period aggregated 70,791 tons against 74,394. (10)

(continued on page 6)

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & STOCKS (continued)

PRIMARY SHAPES Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, rose in October to 285,471 tons from 269,539 in the same month of 1951, and in the first 10 months of the year advanced to 2,630,325 tons from 2,590,514 a year earlier. Producers' interchange declined in the month to 131,551 tons from 136,233 in October, 1951, but the 10-month total was up to 1,439,668 tons from 1,410,605.

Imports of primary forms declined in October to 161,240 tons from 180,412 a year ago, but there was a gain in the 10 months to 1,416,759 tons from 1,400,709 in the same period of 1951. Exports of primary iron and steel were higher in both periods, total for the month rising to 52,566 tons from 47,710 in October, 1951, and in the 10 months to 423,366 tons from 255,577. (11)

ASPHALT FLOOR TILES Production of asphalt floor tiles declined in 1952 from the preceding year, while domestic shipments were higher. In December, output and shipments both advanced over a year earlier. The year's production amounted to 16,217,259 square feet as compared with 16,528,215 in 1951, while domestic shipments totalled 16,975,787 square feet against 16,620,788. Output in December amounted to 1,621,560 square feet compared with 769,247, and the shipments aggregated 1,932,956 square feet against 968,529. (12)

HIDES AND LEATHER Stocks of cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of November were sharply above those of a year earlier, while the stocks of calf and kip skins and goat and kid skins were markedly lower.

Stocks of cattle hides amounted to 468,176 as compared with 325,344 at the same time a year ago; calf and kip skins, 462,943 compared with 650,330; goat and kid skins, 45,148 compared with 120,575; horse hides, 39,744 compared with 37,295; and sheep and lamb skins, 42,050 dozen compared with 56,426 dozen.

Production of cattle sole leather rose to 1,844,988 pounds from 1,305,283 a year ago, upper leather to 4,030,291 square feet from 2,902,457, and glove and garment leather to 394,422 square feet from 311,412. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather increased to 649,049 square feet from 553,551. (13)

PREPARED STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS Production of prepared stock and poultry feeds rose slightly in the first 10 months of 1952 to 1,713,106 tons as compared with 1,690,872 in the corresponding period of 1951. Output of dairy and cattle concentrates advanced to 38,720 tons from 34,331, swine feeds to 367,801 from 366,362, swine concentrates to 72,412 from 66,336, and chopped, ground or crushed grain feeds to 222,215 from 188,129. Production of dairy and cattle concentrates declined to 179,565 tons from 192,859, and poultry feeds to 667,103 from 680,077. (14)

WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on January 15 amounted to 258,561,000 bushels as compared with 228,792,000 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers' marketings during the week totalled 7,168,000 bushels against 7,365,000, bringing the aggregate for the crop year to date to 267,239,000 bushels compared with 241,543,000. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week amounted to 3,511,000 bushels against 3,591,000, and in the cumulative period, 134,402,000 bushels compared with 105,978,000. (15)

(continued on page 7)

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & STOCKS (continued)

MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES Continuing the gradual decline since the end of 1951, the estimated total value of inventories held by manufacturers at the end of November dropped to \$3,421,300,000 from \$3,429,400,000 a month earlier, and \$3,520,300 at the same time in 1951. In index terms, November inventories were 183.8 per cent of the average 1947 value compared with 184.2 in the preceding month and 189.1 a year earlier.

Shipments value in total declined seven per cent in November from October but rose two per cent over the corresponding month of 1951, while cumulative shipments for the first 11 months of 1952 were 2.5 per cent above the same 1951 period. The shipments index for November was 178.8 compared with 192.7 in October, and 175.6 in November, 1951.

Value of inventories held by the consumer's goods industries at the end of November was \$1,959,300,000, slightly above October's total of \$1,958,300,000, but steeply lower than the November, 1951 value of \$2,141,200,000. In index terms, November inventories for the group stood at 174.7 compared with 174.6 for the preceding month and 190.9 a year earlier. Shipments declined eight per cent, the November index standing at 167.5 as against 181.8 for October and 165.8 for November, 1951. In the January-November period shipments were little changed from a year earlier.

For the capital goods industries, end-of-November inventories were valued at \$508,900,000, down from \$521,400,000 in October, but up from \$464,100,000 at the same time in 1951. The inventories index for November was 184.7 compared with 189.3 for October and 168.5 for November, 1951. Shipments index eased to 240.0 from 241.3 in October but rose over 1951's November figure of 225.1. Cumulative shipments for the group were 17 per cent above 1951.

The producers' goods industries had inventories at the end of November valued at \$692,000,000, up from \$680,500,000 in October, and \$660,000,000 in November, 1951. The inventories index for the month was 201.9 compared with 198.6 for October, and 192.6 for November, 1951. The index for shipments declined to 184.6 from 187.3 in October and 185.9 a year earlier, while 11-month shipments were up 3.6 per cent in value.

In the construction goods industries, the estimated value of inventories at the end of November was \$261,000,000, down \$8,000,000 from October, but up \$6,000,000 from November, 1951. The index for inventories was 214.6 against 221.2 in October, and 209.5 in November, 1951, while that for shipments was 196.2 against 247.6 in October and 179.9 a year ago. January-November shipments were up 1.7 per cent. (16)

CREAMERY BUTTER Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 23 totalled 31,599,000 pounds as compared with 24,740,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for the same date in 1952 being in brackets: Quebec, 2,411,000 (1,988,000) pounds; Montreal, 14,053,000 (9,950,000); Toronto, 6,327,000 (4,168,000); Winnipeg, 4,768,000 (3,443,000); Regina, 759,000 (222,000); Saskatoon, 170,000 (404,000); Edmonton, 1,216,000 (960,000); Calgary, 322,000 (380,000); and Vancouver, 1,573,000 (3,225,000).

EGGS Estimated production of eggs in December rose to 37,400,000 dozen from 33,000,000 in the preceding month. This brought the total for the full year 1952 to 373,800,000 dozen. In the month, producers sold 32,300,000 dozen eggs for market compared with 28,200,000 in November. Estimated producers' sales in the year amounted to 292,729,000 dozen. (17)

(concluded on page 8)

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS & STOCKS (concluded)

MILK Production of milk was higher in November and the first 11 months of the year than in the corresponding periods of 1951. Output is estimated at 1,084,351,000 pounds in the month as compared with 1,065,705,000 in November, 1951, and in the January-November period at a total of 15,603,481,000 pounds against 15,366,293,000 a year earlier.

A preliminary forecast, based on reports received from dairy correspondents, and supported by returns from dairy factories, indicates that the November increase of nearly two per cent will be surpassed by a greater advance in December as compared with a year earlier, and that the total output for the full year 1952 will reach approximately 16,700,000,000 pounds — the highest since 1949.

Sales of fluid milk and cream in November, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 365,259,000 pounds as compared with 353,435,000 a year ago. In the 11 months sales totalled 3,984,180,000 pounds as against 3,871,077,000 in the like 1951 period.

Total butter production -- including creamery, dairy and whey -- in the month amounted to 18,739,000 pounds compared with 18,122,000 in November, 1951, bringing the 11-month output to 304,715,000 pounds against 291,688,000. Domestic disappearance of total butter in November was 26,951,000 pounds compared with 31,104,000, and in the 11 months was 287,471,000 pounds against 291,173,000.

Canadian cheddar cheese production in November stood at 3,281,000 pounds compared with 3,735,000 in the same month of 1951, and in the 11 months ended November aggregated 63,610,000 pounds against 83,297,000. Domestic disappearance in November was 4,954,000 pounds against 2,771,000, and in the 11 months, 47,837,000 pounds compared with 45,397,000.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in November amounted to \$26,354,000, an increase of approximately \$778,000 over the November, 1951 figure. The weighted average price per hundred pounds of milk was \$3.17 against \$3.22 (18)

SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT EXPECTED
TO DOUBLE IN THE NEXT 12 YEARS

Secondary school enrolment in Canada (excluding Quebec) is expected to double in the course of the next 12 years, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on numbers of births, post-war immigration and the increasing proportion of children remaining in school beyond the compulsory age limits.

In 1951 the number of students in the secondary schools in the nine provinces was 296,900, while it is estimated that last year's enrolment was between 298,300 and 305,200. In 1953 it is expected to fall between 305,200 and 313,800; in 1955, between 333,300 and 345,900; in 1960, between 438,800 and 464,900; and in 1964, between 569,000 and 611,500.

While this steep upward trend will arise principally from the higher birth-rate during and since the war, other factors are also operating to increase enrolment. These include the introduction of family allowances in 1945, which has been instrumental in improving attendance and in keeping pupils in school to the legal age limit; the building of more composite and other high schools in rural areas; the provision of more technical schools and courses; the wave of post-war immigration; and increased school transportation facilities at public expense.

COST PER PATIENT DAY IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS
SOARED 61 PER CENT BETWEEN 1947 AND 1951

Cost per patient day for adults, children and newborn infants combined in Canada's public hospitals continued to climb in 1951 to reach a new high of \$8.94 for 714 hospitals, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. This was 12 per cent above the 1950 cost of \$7.98 for 698 hospitals and \$3.39 or 61 per cent more than the 1947 cost of \$5.55 for 588 hospitals.

During the year 1,677,781 adults and children were admitted to 755 public hospitals, up six per cent over the admissions to 741 hospitals in 1950. Live births were seven per cent higher at 280,893. Rated capacity increased 12 per cent to 68,674 beds and cribs from 61,415, while the number of bassinets rose five per cent to 10,665 from 10,162. Total stay of patients rose five per cent to 20,418,950 days. The average stay of adults and children was 10.6 days for the third successive year and the average stay of newborn dropped for the fourth year in a row to 7.4 from 7.7 days.

In-patient expenditures of the 714 hospitals that made financial reports to the Bureau for 1951 totalled \$177,878,000, up nearly 17 per cent from the \$152,199,000 reported by 698 hospitals in 1950. These hospitals accounted for 19,899,000 patient days in 1951 and 19,060,000 in 1950. Gross earnings were almost 25 per cent higher at \$161,838,000, and after deductions of \$13,987,000 for such items as uncollectible accounts and free service, net earnings were 18 per cent higher at \$147,851,000. Net earnings accounted for 73 per cent of total revenue, provincial and municipal grants for 13 per cent and other sources for 14 per cent. Of total expenditures, salaries and wages took 51.5 per cent, supplies 34 per cent, replacements and repairs 2.5 per cent, purchased services three per cent, depreciation five per cent and miscellaneous expenditures four per cent. (19)

SALES OF TV RECEIVERS UP SHARPLY
IN NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER

With a further sharp increase in September, producers' sales of television receiving sets rose in the first nine months of 1952 to 62,684 units as compared with 24,031 in the same period of 1951. September's sales were 17,528 units -- more than five times the September 1951 total of 3,087 -- and up from 11,520 in August. Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets increased in September for the fifth successive month, but with marked declines in the January-April period, cumulative sales for the first nine months of 1952 were below a year earlier. Nine-month sales of radio receiving sets totalled 355,505 units as compared with 410,242, while the September total was 57,740 compared with 41,277 in August and 42,390 in September, 1951.

Sales of television sets in the Toronto-Hamilton area climbed in the nine months to 24,763 units from 10,837 a year earlier, Niagara Peninsula area to 10,000 from 3,447, Windsor area to 9,899 from 8,512, and in other areas to 18,022 from 1,235. September sales of TV sets by areas, were as follows, with September, 1951 totals in brackets: Windsor area, 2,297 (477); Niagara Peninsula, 4,901 (884); Toronto-Hamilton, 4,765 (1,587); other areas, 5,565 (159). Nine-month sales of radios in Ontario declined to 171,452 units from 211,088 a year earlier, Quebec to 65,125 from 77,703, Manitoba to 22,677 from 29,411, and Newfoundland to 2,760 from 3,096. Total for Alberta advanced to 27,856 units from 25,144, British Columbia to 26,855 from 26,553, the Maritimes to 24,363 from 24,050, and Saskatchewan to 14,417 from 13,197. September sales were: Newfoundland, 294 (723); Maritimes, 4,666 (2,702); Quebec, 10,003 (8,156); Ontario, 25,482 (19,760); Manitoba, 4,150 (3,562); Saskatchewan, 2,757 (1,725); Alberta, 5,772 (2,850); British Columbia, 4,616 (2,912). Month-end inventories of television receivers were 6,845 units as against 17,677 a year earlier, while the inventories of radios totalled 105,733 against 221,293. (20)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
10.6 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose 10.6 per cent during the week ending January 17, as compared with the corresponding week last year. Sales in Ontario were up 14.6 per cent, Saskatchewan 14.3 per cent, Alberta 10.3 per cent, Manitoba 9.0 per cent, Quebec 8.8 per cent, the Maritimes 7.6 per cent, and British Columbia 4.3 per cent.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

While second to individual ownership in point of numbers, incorporated manufacturing companies are by a wide margin the most important in the employment field, according to a survey of the types of ownership under which Canadian manufacturers operate. A total of 35,942 establishments were covered in the survey, of which 15,786 operated under individual ownership, 12,559 were incorporated companies, 5,185 were partnerships, 1,093 were co-operatives, and 1,319 were unclassified as to type of ownership.

Incorporated companies with 36 per cent of the number of establishments had 89 per cent of the employees, while individual ownerships with 46 per cent of all establishments accounted for only six per cent of total employees. Partnerships accounted for 15 per cent of the establishments and four per cent of the employees, while co-operatives with three per cent of the establishments had one per cent of the employees.

Individual ownerships ranged from a low of 36.6 per cent in British Columbia to a high of 65.3 per cent in Newfoundland; partnerships from 11.6 per cent in both New Brunswick and Quebec to 21.6 per cent in Newfoundland; incorporated companies from 13 per cent to 43.2 per cent in British Columbia; and co-operatives from 0.1 per cent in Newfoundland to 9.1 per cent in Prince Edward Island.

The percentage distribution of individual ownerships was highest in wood products (63.9 per cent) and lowest in products of petroleum and coal (1.3 per cent). Among partnerships, clothing -- textile and fur -- was highest at 20.0 per cent and lowest in products of petroleum and coal (1.3 per cent). Incorporated companies were most numerous in products of petroleum and coal (94.8 per cent) and least numerous in wood products (18.5 per cent), while co-operative ownerships were most numerous in foods and beverages (12.4 per cent).

Among Canada's 40 leading manufacturing industries, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, production of automobiles, primary iron and steel, railway rolling stock, breweries, and sugar refining, were entirely under incorporated companies. Incorporated companies also accounted for over 90 per cent of employment in pulp and paper, slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum products, cotton yarn and cloth, flour mills, rubber goods, motor vehicle parts, machinery, sheet metal products, agricultural implements, synthetic textiles and silk, iron castings, paper boxes and bags, brass and copper products, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances, leather footwear, and confectionery.

Firms under individual ownership accounted for 10 per cent or more of the employment in only eight per cent of the 40 industries. These were: sawmills, 29.1 per cent; bread and other bakery products, 28.2 per cent; sash, door and planing mills, 19.2 per cent; prepared stock and poultry feeds, 15.0 per cent; printing and bookbinding, 14.7 per cent; butter and cheese, 12 per cent; and furniture, 10.5 per cent. Among the partnerships, sawmills accounted for 12.2 per cent of the employees, and women's factory clothing for 11.9 per cent. Co-operatives in butter and cheese accounted for 23.4 per cent of the employees in the industry as a whole, 17.3 per cent in prepared stock and poultry feeds, and 10.4 per cent in fish processing. (21)

BIRTHS UP, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
DOWN IN FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1952

There were more births but fewer marriages and deaths in the first 10 months of 1952 as compared with the corresponding period of 1951.

Births were up about 11,000, the total increasing 3.4 per cent to 329,998 from 319,175, with only Newfoundland showing a decrease. The number was unchanged in Prince Edward Island but all other provinces reported gains. The October total was slightly lower at 34,333 as against 34,618 in the same month a year earlier, decreases in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta outweighing gains in other provinces.

Marriages were down 0.7 per cent to 107,494 from 108,240 in the 10 months, with declines in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia offsetting increases in the rest of the country. The October total moved up to 14,286 from 14,184, with increases in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia. The figure was unchanged in Ontario but lower in the other three provinces.

Deaths dropped 0.4 per cent to 103,443 from 103,895 in the 10 months, with decreases in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and increases in the other five. The October total rose to 10,757 from 10,295, increases in seven provinces outweighing drops in Newfoundland, Quebec and Saskatchewan. (22)

BIRTHS AND NATURAL INCREASE
AT ALL-TIME PEAKS IN 1951

Continuing the general upward trend of recent years, live births in Canada in 1951 rose to an all-time record number of 380,101 from 371,071 in 1950, and the previous high of 371,740 in 1947. At the same time, deaths from all causes and at all ages increased in number 125,454 from 123,789 the year before. As a result of the greater increase in births than in deaths, the natural increase in population in 1951 rose to 254,647 -- largest in the records -- as compared with 247,282 in 1950.

Canada's birth rate per 1,000 population rose in 1951 to 27.2, the first break in the decline from the previous 25-year record of 28.8 in 1947 down to a rate of 27.1 in 1950. Quebec and the eastern provinces had lower rates, Ontario and the western provinces had sufficiently higher rates to raise the national rate above 1950. Newfoundland continued to have the highest birth rate among the provinces (32.5), followed by New Brunswick (31.2), Quebec (29.8), and Alberta (28.7). British Columbia had the lowest rate (24.1), Ontario the second lowest (25.0), then Manitoba (25.7), Saskatchewan (26.1), Nova Scotia (26.6), and Prince Edward Island (27.1), all below the national average.

The death rate in 1951 remained unchanged from 1950 at 9.0, which compares with 9.2 for 1949 and the 1946-50 average of 9.3. Contrary to the general trend in births, death rates were lower than in 1950 in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while the rate increased in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

A new record low rate was established for infant mortality (deaths under one year of age). There were 14,584 such deaths in 1951 as compared with 15,324 in the preceding year, representing a rate of 38 deaths out of 1,000 live births as compared with 41 in 1950. The rate has declined steadily since 1922 when roughly one out of every 10 infants died within their first year.

Marriages increased about three per cent from 124,845 in 1950 to 128,230, and the rate rose from 9.1 to 9.2 per 1,000 population -- the first break in the gradual decline from the record 10.9 rate in 1946 when over 137,000 marriages were registered. (23)

1951 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
OF 15 CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS

The Bureau of Statistics has released a 1951 Census bulletin containing breakdowns of the populations of the census metropolitan areas of Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Saint John, St. John's, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Windsor and Winnipeg by sex, age, marital status, origin, religious denomination, official language, mother tongue and years of schooling.

Among the highlights:

* Females outnumbered males in all metropolitan areas except Windsor, where there were 79,958 males and 77,714 females in 1951.

* St. John's, Newfoundland, had the largest proportion under five years of age with 14 per cent of its population in this age group. Edmonton followed with 13 per cent; Halifax with 12.5 per cent; Ottawa, Quebec and Saint John each with 12 per cent; Calgary and Windsor, each with 11.5 per cent; Hamilton, Montreal and Winnipeg, each with 11 per cent; London with 10.5 per cent; Vancouver with 10 per cent; and Toronto and Victoria, each with nine per cent.

Adding the 5-9 years age group the positions were changed slightly, although St. John's still led with 25 per cent of its population under 10 years of age, and was the only metropolitan area above the all-Canada average of 22.3 per cent. In this comparison Halifax and Quebec were second with about 22 per cent, followed by Edmonton with 21.5 per cent; Ottawa and Saint John, each with 21 per cent; Windsor, with 20 per cent; Calgary, Hamilton, Montreal, and Winnipeg, just over and under 19 per cent; London and Vancouver, each with 17.5 per cent; and Toronto and Victoria, each with 16 per cent.

Victoria had the largest proportion over 65 years of age with 16 per cent of its population in this age group. Vancouver followed with 12 per cent; London with 10 per cent; Calgary, Toronto and Winnipeg, each with nine per cent; Hamilton and Saint John, each with eight per cent; all above the national average of 7.7 per cent. Below were Edmonton and Ottawa, each with seven per cent; and Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, St. John's and Windsor, each with six per cent.

* Nine of the 15 metropolitan areas had more married than single residents in 1951, while single persons were in the majority in the remaining six. Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Windsor and Winnipeg had more married than single residents. Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Saint John and St. John's had more single than married persons.

* In all but two of the metropolitan areas the largest proportions of the populations were of British Isles origin, the exceptions being Montreal and Quebec, where persons of French origin predominated. Persons of French origin formed the second largest groups in Halifax, Ottawa, Saint John, St. John's and Windsor, and persons of British Isles origins the second largest groups in Montreal and Quebec. In Calgary and London the second-largest origin group was German; in Winnipeg, Ukrainian, in Vancouver and Victoria, Scandinavian; in Toronto, Jewish; in Hamilton, Italian; and in Edmonton, Ukrainian.

Third largest origin group in Edmonton, Ottawa, Vancouver and Windsor was German; in London, Toronto and Winnipeg, French; in Halifax and Saint John, Netherlands; in Calgary, Scandinavian; in Hamilton, Polish; in Montreal, Jewish; in Quebec, Italian; and in Victoria, Asiatic.

* Numerically largest religious denomination in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Saint John, St. John's and Windsor was Roman Catholic. In Calgary, Edmonton, London, Vancouver and Winnipeg, the United Church was numerically largest, while the largest proportions of the populations of Hamilton, Toronto and Victoria adhered to the Church of England.

* In all but two of the metropolitan areas the largest proportions of the populations spoke only English in 1951. In Quebec the greatest number spoke French only, while in Montreal the largest proportion spoke both English and French. Winnipeg had the largest proportion speaking neither English nor French, closely followed by Toronto which had a slightly larger number than Montreal. English was the mother tongue of the greatest numbers in all but Montreal and Quebec, where residents of French mother tongue predominated.

* Of the population attending school the greatest number were in the 1-4 years of schooling group in all metropolitan areas. Of the population not attending school the largest proportions in all but two metropolitan areas had 9-12 years of schooling. In Montreal and Quebec the greatest numbers were in the 5-8 years group. (24)

FIRST OF SERIES OF 14 BULLETINS GIVES POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR HALIFAX BY CENSUS TRACTS

The Bureau of Statistics has published a 1951 Census bulletin detailing population and housing characteristics for Halifax by census tracts. The first of a series of 14 bulletins on the larger cities of Canada, it will be followed by others for Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver.

Census tracts are areas which are fairly homogeneous with respect to economic status and living conditions, and approximately uniform in size and population. They were established by the Bureau in co-operation with the local authorities in the 14 cities, and wherever possible, through local census tract committees. Census tracts provide a means of comparison of social and economic factors within an urban community which are often obscured in totals for a city or metropolitan area as a whole. The basis population and housing data available from the 1951 Census provide background material for local surveys and are of value in disclosing trends within sections of the community.

The present bulletin provides comparative data for 17 census tracts in Halifax City proper, three census tracts in the town of Dartmouth, and for the Herring Cove and Spryfield area, the Armdale and Dutch Settlement area, the Rockingham and Bedford area, the Dartmouth Lakes area, the Cole Harbour and Eastern Passage area, and the Woodside and Imperoyal area. In each the population is classified by sex, age, marital status, origin, official language, religion and years of schooling.

Households are classified by number of persons, number of families, and number with lodgers. Families are classified by number of children, ages of children, number of persons, wage-earner family heads, earnings, and lodging families. Occupied dwellings are classified by type, rooms per dwelling, persons per room, owner-occupied and tenant-occupied, number reporting a mortgage, median rent, year of occupancy, and number with furnace heating, running water and other facilities and conveniences. In addition the labour force population is classified by employment status, class of workers, occupation group and earnings. (25)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE Gross value of products turned out by the cordage, rope and twine industry of Canada in 1951 amounted to \$29,709,000, sharply above the preceding year's figure of \$17,460,000. The marked gain in the year, however, was principally due to higher valuation.

There were 11 establishments in operation during the year furnishing employment for 1,774 persons who received \$4,576,000 in salary and wage payments as compared with 10 firms employing 1,370 workers earning \$3,030,000 in 1950. Cost of materials used totalled \$19,736,000 as against \$10,989,000.

Binder twine was the principal product manufactured by the industry, and in 1951 amounted to 65,934,000 pounds valued at \$13,710,000 as compared with 39,127,000 at \$6,468,000 in 1950. Baler twine totalled 16,232,000 pounds worth \$4,232,000 against 7,523,000 valued at \$1,599,000.

Output of rope in 1951 amounted to 14,283,000 pounds at \$6,679,000 compared with 12,567,000 valued at \$4,618,000 the year before; yarns, 1,579,000 pounds worth \$575,000 compared with 2,393,000 at \$1,437,000; twines for sale, 7,583,000 pounds valued at \$3,410,000 compared with 8,780,000 at \$2,259,000; and all other products had a value of \$1,103,000 against \$79,000. (26)

BRIDGE BUILDING & STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK Value of work performed by concerns in the bridge building and structural steel work industry increased 34 per cent in 1951 to \$109,650,000 as compared with \$82,003,000 in the preceding year. There were 34 plants in operation during the year furnishing employment for 8,608 persons who received \$28,278,000 in salaries and wages against 33 factories with 7,434 employees earning \$22,382,000. Cost of materials used was \$48,652,000 against \$36,659,000.

The principal products were 194,909 tons of structural work for buildings at \$54,181,742; 53,937 tons of other structural work, such as bridges, transmission towers, etc., at \$15,446,303; plate and structural work at \$7,078,010; and mechanical work, including cranes, trolleys, etc., at \$1,558,506. Sales of plain material were worth \$13,480,727. (27)

WOOD-USING Gross factory value of products manufactured by the wood-using industries of Canada in 1950 reached an all-time peak of \$488,911,000, 10 per cent above the 1949 value of \$443,940,000. There were 3,750 establishments operating during the year, giving employment to 67,447 persons who were paid \$134,833,000 in salaries and wages against 3,733 plants employing 66,600 workers earning \$127,454,000. Cost of materials used amounted to \$258,243,000 against \$230,702,000.

Ontario ranks first among the provinces in gross value of production, and in 1950 amounted to \$182,738,000 compared with \$170,909,000 the year before. Quebec was second at \$137,890,000 compared with \$123,496,000 followed by British Columbia at \$90,877,000 compared with \$77,848,000, Alberta \$26,738,000 compared with \$23,458,000. Manitoba \$19,114,000 compared with \$18,805,000, New Brunswick \$12,793,000 compared with \$11,879,000, Nova Scotia \$10,439,000 compared with \$9,596,000, Saskatchewan \$5,183,000 compared with \$5,059,000, Newfoundland \$2,619,000 compared with \$2,433,000, and Prince Edward Island \$520,000 compared with \$457,000. (28)

(concluded on page 15)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS (concluded)

CORSET Gross value of products manufactured by the corset industry of Canada was slightly lower in 1951, amounting to \$16,594,000 as compared with the preceding year's figure of \$16,948,000. The industry produced 162,857 dozen girdles and corsets worth \$5,868,916, representing 35 per cent of the total value of production. Bandeaux and brassieres were produced to the value of \$7,862,811, accounting for 47 per cent of the total output. Production of combination garments amounted to 28,738 dozen valued at \$1,202,584. (29)

<u>Item</u>	<u>RELEASED DURING THE WEEK</u>	<u>Price</u>
1-	M: Summary of Canal Traffic, Nov.	10¢
2-	M: Transit Report, Sept.	10¢
3-	M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, Dec.	10¢
4-	Civil Aviation, Aug.	15¢
5-	Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, Dec.	10¢
6-	M: Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, Sept.	10¢
7-	M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways	10¢
8-	M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, Oct.	10¢
9-	Refined Petroleum Products, Sept.	25¢
10-	M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, Oct.	10¢
11-	Primary Iron & Steel, Oct.	20¢
12-	M: Asphalt Floor Tiles, Dec.	10¢
13-	M: Statistics on Hides, Skins & Leather, Nov.	10¢
14-	Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, Oct.	25¢
15-	M: Grain Statistics Weekly	10¢
16-	Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, Nov.	20¢
17-	M: Poultry Estimates, Dec.	10¢
18-	The Dairy Review, Dec.	20¢
19-	M: Preliminary Report on Hospitals, 1951	25¢
20-	Radio & Television Receiving Sets, Sept.	10¢
21-	M: Type of Ownership, Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1950	25¢
22-	Births, Marriages & Deaths in Canada, Oct.	10¢
23-	Vital Statistics, 1951	25¢
24-	1951 Census Bulletin 1-19: Population Characteristics for Census Metropol- itan Areas	25¢
25-	1951 Census Bulletin CT-1: Population & Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts -- Halifax	25¢
26-	Cordage, Rope & Twine Industry, 1951	25¢
27-	Bridge Building & Structural Steel Industry, 1951	25¢
28-	General Review of the Wood-Using Industries, 1950	25¢
29-	Corset Industry, 1951	25¢
--	The Manufacturing Industries of Canada by Provinces: Principal Statistics of Individual Industries, 1950 (Section II)	75¢
--	Chemicals & Allied Products, General Review, 1950	50¢
--	Live Stock & Animal Products Statistics, 1951	50¢
--	Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed Report, Nov.	50¢

M= Memorandum

Of Canada's 15 census metropolitan areas only Windsor had more males than females in 1951.

. . .

There were 128,230 marriages registered in Canada during 1951, an increase of 3% over the 124,845 registered in 1950, and the rate per 1,000 population rose from 9.1 to 9.2 -- the first break in the gradual decline from the record 10.9 rate in 1946 when over 137,000 marriages were registered.

. . .

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.

. . .

The average number of employees in Canada's manufacturing industries is highest in the rubber products group at about 358, followed by the petroleum and coal products group with 200, and lowest in the wood products group at 11 and the printing, publishing and allied trades group at 16.

. . .

In 1951, 26,232 tons of structural steel worth \$8,126,117 went into bridges in Canada as compared with 29,264 tons valued at \$7,618,703 in 1950.

. . .

Newborn infants stay longest in hospital in the Northwest Territories, averaging 9.8 days, and spend the least time in hospital in Nova Scotia and Ontario, averaging 6.7 days. The average stay is 8.4 days in Alberta, 8.3 in Saskatchewan, 7.8 days in British Columbia, 7.7 days in Quebec, 7 days in Manitoba, 6.9 days in New Brunswick and 6.8 days in Prince Edward Island.

. . .

Structural steel work on buildings in Canada jumped 33% in quantity and 45% in value in 1951 to 194,909 tons valued at \$54,181,742 from 146,940 tons valued at \$37,432,490 in 1950.

. . .

Canada had the largest natural increase in population in its history in 1951 when births outnumbered deaths by 254,647, yet the rate of natural increase per 1,000 population at 18.2 was still below the 1947 record of 19.2.

. . .

Predicting that secondary school enrolment will double in the next 12 years the Bureau of Statistics estimates that enrolment in Canada (excluding Quebec) will increase from between 298,300 and 305,200 in 1952 to between 569,000 and 611,500 in 1964.

. . .

Prince Edward Island has the largest proportion of co-operatives among its manufacturing concerns with 9.1% of the total reporting this type of ownership. Saskatchewan is next with 5.9%, followed by Quebec with 4.5%, Alberta with 4%, New Brunswick with 3.1%, Nova Scotia with 2.6%, Ontario with 2.5%, Manitoba with 2.1%, British Columbia with 1.3% and Newfoundland with 0.1%.

. . .

Between 1938 and 1950 the proportion of Canada's net value of commodity production accounted for by

- manufacturing rose from 52% to 56%
 - agriculture dropped from 22% to 18%
 - construction rose from 6% to 12%
 - mining dropped from 10% to 6%
 - forestry rose from 3% to 4%
 - electric power slid from 5% to 3%
 - fisheries remained at 0.8%
 - trapping dropped from 0.3% to 0.1%
- . . .

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