

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of

STATISTICS BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XXI -- No. 7

Saturday, February 14, 1953

\$2.00
per year

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

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CANADA'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT climbed to a record high value of \$22,984 million in 1952, \$1,536 million or seven per cent above the 1951 value of \$21,448 million, according to advance preliminary estimates. After making allowance for price changes in 1952, an increase of six per cent in total real volume of production is indicated. (page 2)

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES advanced in seven of the nine regional cities between December 1 and January 2, the Edmonton index declining and the Halifax index remaining unchanged. (page 4)

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AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS of hourly-rated wage-earners in Canadian manufacturing industries were at all-time high levels of 132.2 cents per hour and \$66.05 per week at December 1. Average weekly earnings were also at new peaks in mining (\$66.90), electric and motor transportation (\$60.05), and service industries (\$52.44). (page 5)

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CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION rose in January to 10,668,000 pounds from 8,823,000 in January 1952, while domestic disappearance moved up eight per cent to 20,955,000 pounds from 19,408,000. STOCKS on February 1 amounted to 44,261,000 pounds as against 54,548,000 on January 1 and 36,013,000 a year earlier. (page 6)

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NOVEMBER OUTPUT of gold and silver was up from the corresponding month of 1951, while production of lead, zinc, copper and nickel was down. Output of all except copper was higher in the first 11 months of 1952 than the similar period of 1951. (page 7)

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the last 10 days of January totalled 113,557 cars for a daily average of 11,356 cars as compared with 10,502 in the preceding week and 11,480 in the closing period of January last year. (page 8)

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MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS from Canadian factories rose to a record 432,696 units in 1952, five per cent above the previous high of 413,772 in 1951. Sales of British-made vehicles dropped 10 per cent to 28,848 and shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose four per cent to 17,024. (page 11)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES advanced 2.9 per cent during the week ending January 31 as compared with the corresponding week last year, with increases in all regions except Manitoba and Quebec. (page 12)

CANADA'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT NEW HIGH RECORD LEVEL IN 1952

The total value of goods and services produced in Canada in 1952 reached a new high record of \$22,984 million, according to advance preliminary estimates issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is \$1,536 million or seven per cent above the 1951 value of \$21,448 million. After making allowance for price changes in 1952, an increase in total real volume of production of six per cent is indicated.

The national income, which represents the nation's earnings from current production, increased by six per cent, from \$17,284 million in 1951 to \$18,307 million in 1952. Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income showed a gain of nearly 12 per cent, rising from \$9,732 million to \$10,855 million. High levels of employment and steadily increasing average earnings per worker were mainly responsible for the rise in labour income. Military pay and allowances increased from \$201 million to \$270 million. Investment income increased by approximately two per cent, from \$3,667 million to \$3,746 million. Corporation profits before taxes showed little change, but considerable gains were recorded in interest and rents received by persons, and in government investment income, including the profits of government business enterprises.

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production declined by \$255 million in 1952, a drop of 12 per cent from the record level established in 1951. This decline is largely attributable to a severe drop in livestock prices of between 20 and 25 per cent, and a 10 per cent rise in farm operating expenses. The record wheat crop of 688 million bushels was of excellent grade, and initial prices were unchanged; but these factors were not sufficient to offset the developments mentioned above. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including unincorporated retailers, manufacturers, and professional practitioners remained relatively unchanged from 1951.

The gross national product includes, in addition to the factor costs which comprises the national income, indirect taxes less subsidies and depreciation allowances and similar business costs. Indirect tax collections rose by \$200 million in 1952. An increase of \$100 million in federal indirect taxes was accounted for mainly by a gain in excise tax collections (including sales taxes) of \$70 million, and in customs and excise duties of \$14 million and \$12 million, respectively. At the provincial and municipal level a further gain of \$100 million was due chiefly to increases in municipal real and personal property taxes and in provincial gasoline and sales taxes.

Subsidies were smaller in 1952 by \$43 million, reflecting the fact that in 1951 there was a \$65 million payment to farmers on account of the United Kingdom Wheat Agreement which was of a non-recurring nature. Offsetting this decline to some extent, was the trading loss sustained by the Agricultural Prices Support Board on beef and pork transactions. Depreciation allowances and similar business costs increased by nine per cent, from \$1,820 million to \$1,991 million.

The gross national expenditure indicates the manner in which the national output is absorbed. Major developments in 1952 included the resurgence of consumer spending, the rapid growth of government defence expenditures, a sharp decline in inventory accumulation and the re-emergence of a favourable balance on current account in the nation's external trade. This latter factor resulted from a combination of more favourable terms of trade and a more rapid climb in export volume relative to import volume. The increase in real output was absorbed mainly by governments and consumers, in substantially similar amounts. Gross domestic investment in durable physical assets took a smaller share of the increase. At the same time there was a substantial decline in the rate of inventory accumulation.

(continued on page 3)

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services amounted to \$14,290 million in 1952, a gain of eight per cent over 1951. Inasmuch as consumer prices rose only slightly, the volume increase was approximately six per cent. Personal expenditure on durable goods was 12 per cent higher in value and 10 per cent in volume, despite the fact that durable sales were lagging seriously early in the year. Government expenditure on goods and services rose to \$4,211 million, a gain of 32 per cent. Two-thirds of this increase was accounted for by defence expenditures which rose from \$1,149 million in 1951 to \$1,832 million in 1952. Federal non-defence expenditures also rose, reflecting mainly the heavy inventory accumulation of government commodity agencies. Provincial and municipal expenditures were also substantially higher as a result of increased outlay for highway maintenance, construction, public health, and general administration.

Expenditures on construction and equipment for general government purpose are included in the above figures of government expenditure on goods and services. The remainder of the nation's outlay for capital investment in housing, plant and equipment, and inventories, made by private and government operated businesses and by individuals, is reviewed below. The value of new residential construction was \$803 million, a gain of about three per cent. Since construction costs rose somewhat more than this, a small decline in the volume of housing put in place is indicated. New non-residential construction was 17 per cent higher than in 1951 in value terms. If allowance is made for higher unit costs, the increase in volume appears to have been about 10 per cent. Investment in new machinery and equipment, on the other hand, increased only by five per cent in value and somewhat less in volume in the same period. Investment in inventories (measured in terms of book values) amounted to only \$176 million, in striking contrast to the 1951 figure of \$1,620 million. There was a large drop in holdings of business inventories, accounted for by a substantial decline in manufacturing inventories of \$204 million, but this was more than offset by increases in holdings of grain in commercial channels and in inventories held on farms.

A rise in total value of exports of goods and services of about 11 per cent, coupled with a moderate decline in value of imports of goods and services in the same period, combined to yield a net surplus on international account during 1952, following substantial deficits incurred during 1950 and 1951. The surplus is estimated tentatively at some \$150 million. Prices of total exports of goods and services remained fairly stable during the year while prices of total imports of goods and services fell by about eight per cent; accordingly an increase in the total volume of exports of goods and services of approximately 11 per cent is indicated, while the volume of total imports of goods and services rose by about six per cent.

Personal income, which includes unearned income such as family allowances and unemployment insurance benefits, in addition to current earnings paid out to persons, was \$17,146 million in 1952, an increase of eight per cent. This increase is mainly attributable to wages, salaries and supplementary labour income which rose by 12 per cent. Interest, dividends and net rental income of persons increased by six per cent, while net income of unincorporated business (including net income of farm operators) fell by eight per cent. Government transfer payments (including government interest) rose by \$336 million, or 33 per cent, owing in the main to the new federal old age security program.

Direct personal taxes rose by \$291 million, or 28 per cent over 1951. This increase was almost wholly due to the rise in personal income tax collections by the federal government. Personal disposable income, i.e., personal income less personal

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direct taxes, rose by \$1,003 million, or seven per cent over 1951. In the same comparison, personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose by \$1,056 million, leaving personal saving substantially unchanged at \$1,538 million, compared with \$1,591 million in 1951. It should be noted that personal saving includes changes in farm inventories; exclusive of these changes, other personal saving rose slightly from \$1,237 in 1951 to \$1,295 million in 1952. (1)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX
FOR NINE REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes advanced in seven of the nine regional cities between December 1, 1952 and January 2, 1953. The index for Edmonton declined between those dates while the Halifax series remained unchanged. Increases for meats and potatoes and decreases for eggs and fresh fruits were the predominant changes registered in food prices.

Clothing indexes in Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver were lower as a result of decreases during the month in the prices of men's suits, socks and footwear. In Halifax and Saint John a slight advance in cotton yard goods moved the clothing indexes higher. Increases in telephone rates were recorded in Saint John and Vancouver. Other advances in the homefurnishings and services group were noted for furniture, floor coverings and electrical equipment in some cities with decreases being recorded for soaps and other household supplies.

Fuel and light indexes were unchanged in five cities, while in the remaining four centres indexes were higher due to increases in coal and coke prices. Rents showed advances in six of the nine cities, no changes being recorded for Saint John, Winnipeg and Saskatoon. Indexes for miscellaneous items were unchanged except for Vancouver where a decrease of 0.1 points occurred.

Composite city indexes for January 2 and December 1, and January 2 group index detail are shown in the following table. The indexes show changes in retail prices and services in each city. It should be noted that they do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

Index Numbers of the Cost-of-Living for Nine Cities of Canada
at the beginning of January, 1953
(Base: August 1939=100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - January 2, 1953					
	Dec. 1, 1952	Jan. 2, 1953	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- aneous
St. John's	102.3	102.4	101.6	106.8	107.3	102.1	101.3	100.2
Halifax	173.5	173.5	217.6	128.2	153.3	220.1	187.7	139.6
Saint John	180.4	180.7	219.5	128.2	152.4	226.8	190.0	152.1
Montreal	188.8	189.7	241.9	152.2	147.5	193.4	201.9	144.2
Toronto	180.8	181.3	215.2	158.9	178.5	205.0	189.0	147.4
Winnipeg	176.3	176.5	226.1	136.2	133.3	201.7	197.9	141.0
Saskatoon	180.9	181.8	234.1	135.3	158.6	215.9	203.1	134.3
Edmonton	176.2	175.6	230.1	126.2	121.8	214.0	189.4	141.4
Vancouver	188.1	188.2	236.8	136.9	176.9	127.1	195.1	152.9

* Index on the base June 1951=100

L A B O U R

MAN-HOURS & HOURLY EARNINGS

Average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in Canadian manufacturing industries reached new all-time high levels at the beginning of December, according to advance figures. New peak earnings were also reached in mining, electric and motor transportation, and services industries.

Hourly earnings in manufacturing averaged 132.2 cents as compared with 124.5 a year ago, weekly wages \$56.05 compared with \$52.17, and average hours 42.4 compared with 41.9. In mining, hourly earnings averaged 151.7 cents compared with 139.3, weekly wages \$66.90 compared with \$61.57, and average hours 44.1 compared with 44.2.

In electric and motor transportation average weekly wages stood at \$60.05 compared with \$54.78, hourly earnings at 131.4 cents compared with 121.2, and average hours 45.7 compared with 45.2. Weekly wages in construction averaged \$58.40 compared with \$52.00, hourly earnings 131.7 cents compared with 125.3, and average hours 42.6 compared with 41.5. In services weekly wages averaged \$32.44 compared with \$30.37, hourly earnings 76.5 cents compared with 71.2, and average hours 42.4 compared with 42.6.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending
Dec. 1, 1951 and Nov. 1 and December 1, 1952

	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec. 1 1951	Nov. 1 1952	Dec. 1 1952	Dec. 1 1951	Nov. 1 1952	Dec. 1 1952	Dec. 1 1951	Nov. 1 1952	Dec. 1 1952
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.9	42.1	42.4	124.5	131.0	132.2	52.17	55.15	56.05
Durable Goods	42.2	42.1	42.6	134.6	142.6	143.6	56.80	60.03	61.17
Non-durable Goods	41.6	42.1	42.2	113.5	118.4	119.3	47.22	49.85	50.34
Mining	44.2	43.5	44.1	139.3	150.4	151.7	61.57	65.42	66.90
Electric and Motor									
Transportation	45.2	45.5	45.7	121.2	131.7	131.4	54.78	59.92	60.05
Construction	41.5	43.2	42.6	125.3	135.2	137.1	52.00	58.41	58.40
Service	42.6	42.4	42.4	71.2	75.8	76.5	30.37	32.14	32.44

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in December amounted to \$10,926,557 as compared with \$6,435,444 in the preceding month and \$6,923,194 in the corresponding month of 1951. Number of unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made totalled 3,586,600 days as against 2,158,920 in November and 2,680,987 a year earlier. Initial and renewal claims amounted to 215,848 compared with 123,418 in November and 175,040 in December 1951. Total claimants on the live unemployment register numbered 303,831 on December 31 as compared with 181,554 on November 30 and 287,819 on the same date a year earlier.

Number of persons commencing the receipt of benefit in Quebec in December totalled 39,053 as compared with 27,587 a year ago, Ontario 32,117 compared with 28,271, and British Columbia 19,556 compared with 13,542. Total for Manitoba was 6,656 (4,894 in December, 1951); Nova Scotia, 6,042 (3,600); New Brunswick, 5,690 (2,852); Alberta, 5,342 (3,348); Saskatchewan, 3,263 (2,438); Newfoundland, 1,657 (777); and Prince Edward Island, 725 (430). (2)

D A I R Y

CREAMERY BUTTER Output of creamery butter climbed 21 per cent in January to 10,668,000 pounds from 8,825,000 in January 1952. Domestic disappearance moved up eight per cent to 20,955,000 pounds from 19,408,000. Stocks totalled 44,261,000 pounds on February 1 against 54,548,000 on January 1 and 36,013,000 a year earlier. (3 & 4)

CHEDDAR CHEESE Cheddar cheese production rose to 1,310,000 pounds in January from 1,176,000 in the same month of 1952. Total stocks of cheese were 35,674,000 pounds on February 1 as against 41,049,000 on January 1 and 29,558,000 on the corresponding date of last year. (3 & 4)

PROCESS CHEESE Production of process cheese totalled 3,975,000 pounds in January, up from 3,398,000 in December and 3,273,000 in January 1952. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of the month amounted to 1,333,000 pounds as compared with 986,000 at the end of December.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS Output of concentrated milk products rose 15 per cent in January to 20,429,000 pounds from 17,734,000 in the same month a year earlier. Evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder both reached record levels, the production of the former increasing to 11,739,000 pounds from 11,375,000, and of the latter to 4,034,000 pounds from 2,537,000. Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers totalled 42,132,000 pounds on February 1 as against 55,530,000 on January 1 and 22,989,000 a year earlier, while holdings of skim milk powder were 15,852,000 pounds against 16,565,000 and 7,940,000. (3 & 4)

ICE CREAM Ice cream production amounted to 1,231,000 gallons in January, an increase of eight per cent over the 1,141,000 gallons produced in the corresponding month of last year. (3)

EGGS Stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, totalled 238,000 cases on February 1 as compared with 188,000 on January 1 and 278,000 a year earlier. (4)

POULTRY MEAT Holdings of poultry meat amounted to 20,754,000 pounds on February 1 as compared with 23,679,000 at the beginning of January and 34,616,000 on the same date a year earlier. (4)

MARGARINE Production of margarine rose in January to 10,539,000 pounds from 8,925,000 in December and 9,388,000 in January 1952. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses totalled 2,697,000 pounds on February 1 as against 2,898,000 a month earlier and 2,989,000 a year earlier. (5)

LIST OF POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS OPEN TO CANADIAN STUDENTS

The Bureau of Statistics has published a revised list of post-graduate scholarships and fellowships open to Canadian students. It indicates, in summary, the conditions attached to each award and the address of the awarding agency from which fuller details can be obtained. The first such list was published in 1951 and the current edition contains a more extensive listing of awards open to Canadian students in the Universities of the United States and Great Britain. Its purpose is to make it easier for students and teachers to know of opportunities for financial assistance for post-graduate studies. Accordingly it does not list awards offered by Canadian universities that are not open to students of other universities in the belief that it is only between educational institutions that the need for more information on this subject is important. (6)

M I N I N G

GOLD Gold production rose four per cent in November to 388,569 fine ounces from 374,888 in November 1951, bringing the 11-month total to 4,080,896 as against 4,014,607. November output in Ontario totalled 217,397 fine ounces (215,932 a year earlier); Quebec, 90,910 (85,994); Northwest Territories, 27,269 (17,834); British Columbia, 23,706 (25,522); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 22,942 (23,454); and the Yukon, 5,492 (5,393). Output in the 11 months in Ontario was 2,291,074 fine ounces (2,243,509 a year earlier); Quebec, 1,017,676 (975,774); British Columbia, 248,693 (268,324); Northwest Territories, 224,269 (195,506); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 217,586 (252,570); and the Yukon, 72,368 (71,042). (7)

SILVER, LEAD, ZINC, COPPER & NICKEL Canadian output of silver, lead, zinc and nickel was higher in the first 11 months of 1952 than in the same period of the preceding year, while the output of copper declined. November production was lower for all except silver. Eleven-month totals were: silver 22,653,690 fine ounces (21,089,851 a year earlier); lead, 146,946 tons (142,631); zinc, 335,147 (310,813) tons; copper, 236,478 tons (247,848); and nickel, 128,067 tons (126,533). November outputs were: silver, 2,425,357 fine ounces (2,019,253 a year earlier); lead, 12,348 tons (14,821); zinc, 28,508 tons (29,962); copper, 21,409 tons (22,149); and nickel, 11,322 tons (11,570). (8 & 9)

ASBESTOS Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines declined four per cent in 1952 to 928,487 tons from 971,640 in 1951, although December shipments were only fractionally lower at 65,649 tons as against 66,118 in December 1951. Exports dropped four per cent in the year to 902,058 tons from 942,314, but were 12 per cent higher in December at 88,642 tons as against 79,223. (10)

SALT Production of dry common salt rose to 519,619 tons in 1952 from 516,464 in 1951, while the December output was slightly lower at 39,496 tons as against 40,734. Output of fine vacuum salt increased to 375,674 tons in 1952 from 326,754 in 1951, mined rock salt to 82,519 tons from 73,691, while output of coarse grainer salt declined to 6,708 tons from 7,878. Salt recovered in chemical operations was also lower at 54,718 tons as against 55,492 in 1951. (11)

P E T R O L E U M

CRUDE PETROLEUM Canada's output of crude petroleum soared 38 per cent in November to 5,572,908 barrels from 4,050,977 in November 1951 to raise the 11-month total to 55,398,647 or 27 per cent above the corresponding 1951 total of 43,691,888. Production increased in the 11 months in Alberta to 53,335,244 barrels from 42,119,698, in Saskatchewan to 1,519,331 from 1,145,349, in the Northwest Territories to 290,651 from 219,632, and in Manitoba to 63,215 from 9,024, but declined in Ontario to 176,772 from 183,901, and in New Brunswick to 13,434 from 14,284.

Production of natural gas advanced 21 per cent both in November and the 11 months. November output rose to 9,277,555,000 cubic feet from 7,652,880,000, and the 11-month total to 85,021,279,000 from 70,296,690,000. (12)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS Receipts of crude petroleum by Canadian refineries rose 14 per cent in October over a year earlier and output of refined petroleum products climbed six per cent. Inventories of refined products were slightly higher at the beginning of November than on the same date in 1951. Overall supplies of crude petroleum

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from all sources totalled 14,201,960 barrels as against 12,503,668 in October 1951, with domestic sources supplying 6,715,472 or 47.3 per cent as against 5,199,963 or 41.6 per cent. Imports totalled 7,486,488 barrels as against 7,303,705. Venezuela accounted for 4,865,154 barrels as against 4,900,613, the United States for 1,412,965 as against 1,195,403, Arabia for 858,442 as against 891,463, and Trinidad for 349,977 as against 206,794.

Output of refined petroleum products increased to 12,300,997 barrels in October from 11,551,798 a year earlier, and inventories amounted to 16,520,300 barrels on November 1 as compared with 16,345,552 on the same date in 1951. In the Maritimes and Quebec inventories stood at 7,871,430 barrels (6,915,463 a year earlier), in Ontario at 4,872,269 (5,042,108), in Alberta and the Northwest Territories at 1,178,773 (1,687,828), in Saskatchewan at 926,395 (948,112), in British Columbia at 896,383 (846,570), and in Manitoba at 775,050 (520,971). (13)

TRANSPORTATION

AIRLINE REVENUES Canadian airline revenues climbed 20 per cent in September to \$8,517,871 from \$7,123,180 in September 1951, to reach a new record for the month. However, expenses rose 35 per cent to \$7,605,575 from \$5,638,124, leaving a smaller net operating revenue of \$912,296 as compared with \$1,485,056. The drop in net operating revenue hit both scheduled and non-scheduled services. Net operating revenues of the domestic and trans-border services of scheduled lines declined to \$881,191 from \$1,052,988, while their international services went into the red with a deficit of \$24,007 as compared with a surplus of \$265,577 in September 1951. Non-scheduled carriers reported net operating revenues of \$55,112 as against \$166,491 a year earlier.

All revenue and expense accounts increased in September over the previous September. Passenger fares rose to \$5,092,359 from \$4,678,995; mail to \$786,212 from \$747,939; goods to \$452,518 from \$299,505; excess baggage to \$56,484 from \$41,565; and bulk transportation services to \$1,801,228 from \$1,137,724. Aircraft operation and maintenance charges rose to \$4,618,705 from \$3,247,666 with increased mileage, while ground operation and maintenance expenses were up to \$1,856,613 from \$1,440,174. Traffic and administration expenses were also higher. (14)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the last 10 days of January totalled 113,557 cars for a daily average of 11,356 cars as against 10,502 in the preceding week and 11,480 in the closing period of January last year. In the month of January 314,982 cars were loaded compared with 330,826 in the corresponding month last year, a decline of 4.8 per cent. Receipts from connections slipped from 150,436 cars to 132,266 cars in sympathy with lighter volume in the United States. (15)

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS Revenue freight carried by Canadian railways in October amounted to 15,037,487 tons, down four per cent from the all-time peak for the month of 15,597,351 in October 1951. Cumulative loadings of all freight carried in the first 10 months of the year reached a record 135,155,177 tons, an increase of 1,643,008 over a year earlier. Total freight loaded and received from connections in Ontario in October amounted to 6,158,150 tons compared with 6,387,423 in the corresponding month of 1951, Quebec 2,625,140 compared with 2,864,614, Alberta 1,427,583 compared with 1,209,949, Saskatchewan 1,409,622 compared with 1,344,739, and British Columbia 1,114,306 compared with 1,077,578. Total for Nova Scotia was 916,592 tons (939,729 a year earlier); Manitoba, 894,635 (1,157,593); New Brunswick, 354,795 (476,123); Newfoundland, 113,814 (113,045); and Prince Edward Island, 22,850 (26,558). (16)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

PIG IRON AND STEEL CASTINGS Canadian production of pig iron moved to higher levels in 1952 and in the month of December, while the output of steel castings advanced slightly in the year but dropped sharply in December. Output of pig iron totalled 2,682,065 tons against 2,552,696 in 1951, and in December amounted to 232,732 tons as against 220,537. Output of steel castings in 1952 stood at 122,037 tons compared with 121,236, and in December, 7,766 tons against 9,790. (17)

STEEL WIRE, FENCING AND NAILS Production of steel wire, fencing and nails declined in November and the first 11 months of the year from the corresponding periods of 1951. Month's output of steel wire was 26,118 tons as compared with 34,777 in November 1951, bringing the 11-month total to 336,203 tons as against 342,684. Production of wire fencing in November totalled 1,445 tons against 1,963, and in the 11 months, 19,330 tons compared with 20,394. Output of iron and steel nails in the month stood at 5,912 tons compared with 8,469 in November, 1951, bringing the January-November total to 76,703 tons as against 82,863. (18)

CLAY PRODUCTS Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays advanced 19 per cent in November to \$2,111,117 as compared with \$1,780,903 in the same month of 1951. This raised cumulative sales for the first 11 months of the year to \$21,620,109 slightly above the 1951 corresponding total of \$21,287,551. Sales were as follows in November, figures for a year earlier being in brackets: building brick, \$1,328,463 (\$1,035,098); structural tile, \$336,957 (\$263,233); drain tile, \$129,185 (\$96,985); sewer pipe, \$166,128 (\$150,397); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$35,906 (\$35,733); pottery, \$39,990 (\$85,721); other clay products, \$74,488 (\$113,736). (19)

STOVES AND FURNACES Canadian manufactures turned out 47,130 stoves of all kinds in November as compared with 43,250 in the corresponding month of 1951, and produced 9,102 warm air furnaces as against 5,651. Production of solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges in the month totalled 5,652 units against 4,807 in November 1951; solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, 6,539 against 10,839; combination stoves and ranges, solid fuel or oil combined with gas, 1,631 against 661; combination stoves and ranges, solid fuel or oil combined with electricity, 1,264 against 407; gas cooking stoves and ranges, 4,392 against 1,468; electric cooking stoves and ranges, 35 amperes and over, 15,636 against 5,499; electric rangettes, 3,507 against 677; and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, 5,951 against 7,367. (20)

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES Canadian manufacturers turned out nearly twice as many domestic-type electric refrigerators and more than twice as many domestic-type washing machines in November as in the previous November, but production of both was lower during the first 11 months of 1952. Output of refrigerators climbed to 22,974 from 12,815 in November 1951, and the 11-month total was 214,434 as against 270,011. Shipments numbered 12,452 in November and 229,735 in the 11 months, both higher than the corresponding figures of 9,250 and 224,865 for 1951. Stocks at the end of November amounted to 28,524 as compared with 45,221. Production of washing machines jumped to 26,584 from 12,233 in November 1951, with the 11-month total at 223,593 as against 228,249. Shipments rose to 24,760 in November and 233,047 in the 11 months from 12,864 and 209,099. Stocks at the end of the month totalled 15,459 as against 29,562. (21 & 22)

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M A N U F A C T U R I N G
(Concluded)

PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production increased in November and the first 11 months of the year over the same periods of 1951. The month's sales were valued at \$7,483,544 as compared with \$6,426,483 in November 1951, and in the January-November period totalled \$96,924,871 as against \$91,740,162. (23)

INKS Gross selling value of products turned out by manufacturers of printing and writing inks climbed four per cent in 1951 to \$10,583,000 as compared with the preceding year's figure of \$10,218,000. Production of printing inks in 1951 totalled 22,052,000 pounds valued at \$9,088,000 as compared with 22,557,000 at \$8,769,000 the year before, and the value of writing inks was \$348,000 compared with \$447,000. Printers' rollers were valued at \$591,000 against \$525,000. (24)

COTTON AND JUTE BAGS Gross production value of Canada's cotton and jute bag industry rose 17 per cent in 1951 to \$38,729,000 from \$33,063,000 in 1950. Output of cotton bags climbed to 4,154,000 dozen valued at \$14,772,000 from 4,006,000 dozen at \$11,909,000, while production of jute bags was lower at 4,226,000 dozen against 5,333,000 but higher in value at \$18,247,000 against \$16,895,000. The industry provided employment for 1,312 in 1951 as compared with 1,267 in 1950, and paid them \$2,484,000 in salaries and wages as against \$2,335,000. Material costs rose 21 per cent during the year to \$33,917,000 from \$28,032,000. Exports of bags of cotton, jute and similar materials increased to \$1,092,000 from \$713,000. (25)

TOILET PREPARATIONS Production of toilet preparations climbed to a new peak value of \$30,873,000 in 1951, six per cent above the previous record of \$29,147,000 in 1950. Imports, largely perfumes, were valued at \$647,000, up from \$358,000 in 1950, while exports increased to \$115,000 from \$76,000. Canadian manufacturers thus apparently accounted for about 98 per cent of the domestic supply both in 1951 and 1950. Of the total 1951 output, 97 firms engaged chiefly in the manufacture of toilet preparations accounted for \$19,268,000 or 62 per cent, and other industries, principally the medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry and the soaps and washing compounds industry, for the remainder.

Production of most items was higher in value in 1951. During the year Canadian manufacturers turned out toilet waters, colognes and lotions valued at \$3,991,000 (up from \$3,835,000 in 1950); creams of all kinds worth \$2,981,000 (\$2,744,000); face powders, \$1,370,000 (\$1,355,000); talcum powders, \$1,510,000 (\$1,324,000); lipstick and refills \$1,091,000 (\$934,000); liquid and cream shampoos, \$2,427,000 (\$2,167,000); personal deodorants, \$1,334,000 (\$1,000,000); hair tonics, non-alcoholic brilliantines and non-alcoholic wave-sets, \$1,955,000 (\$1,851,000); paste, powder and liquid dentifrices, \$5,571,000 (\$5,007,000); bay rum and alcoholic wave-sets, \$993,000 (\$673,000); rouge and refills, \$217,000 (\$197,000); bath salts and bath oils, \$376,000 (\$359,000); non-alcoholic toilet waters and lotions, \$161,000 (\$147,000); manicure preparations, \$621,000 (\$617,000); and home permanent wave-kits, refills and accessories, \$1,995,000 (down slightly from \$2,185,000 in 1950) (26)

FISHERIES STATISTICS FOR YEARS 1949, 1950 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a detailed report on Canada's fisheries for the years 1949 and 1950. The report contains statistical data for Canada and the provinces on quantities landed and value of all products marketed of the chief commercial fishes, production by areas, capital equipment, and employment. A section is devoted to data on imports. (27)

MOTOR VEHICLES

FACTORY SHIPMENTS Boosted by large gains in the second half of the year, factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose to an all-time peak total in 1952, about five per cent above the previous high in 1951. Shipments of vehicles for sale in Canada were up three per cent, while those intended for export rose 13 per cent in number. Sales of British-made vehicles declined about 10 per cent, while shipments of vehicles imported from the United States increased about four per cent. The overall result was a slight increase in the number of vehicles of all makes for the Canadian market.

Shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles totalled 432,696 units as compared with 413,772. Vehicles shipped for sale in Canada numbered 356,970 as compared with 346,992, while those for export totalled 75,726 as compared with 66,780. In December, 29,868 vehicles were shipped against 22,086 a year earlier, of which 24,806 were for sale in Canada compared with 13,602, and 5,062 were for export compared with 8,484. Shipments of Canadian passenger cars were up slightly in 1952 to 283,697 from 281,245, while commercial vehicle shipments were substantially higher at 148,999 compared with 132,527. Passenger cars shipped for the domestic market increased to 245,605 from 241,220, while those for export dropped to 38,092 from 40,025. Among the commercial vehicles those for the home market increased to 111,365 from 105,772, while export vehicles rose to 37,634 from 26,755.

Sales of British-made vehicles numbered 28,848 as compared with 31,896 the year before. Passenger cars fell in number to 26,627 from 28,853, and commercial vehicles to 2,221 from 3,043. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were 17,024 units compared with 16,366. Passenger cars increased to 13,520 from 12,491, while commercial vehicles fell to 3,504 from 3,875. Shipments of Canadian and United States motor vehicles and the sales of British-made vehicles totalled 402,842 as compared with 395,254. (28)

FINANCING AND SALES With large gains in each month since May more than off-setting declines in the first four months of the year, sales of new motor vehicles in 1952 rose four per cent in number and six per cent in value over the preceding year. Financing of sales of new vehicles declined in number of units in the first quarter of the year but the financed value was slightly higher. From April through December there was a rapid increase both in number and amount of financing, and totals for the year show an advance of 37 per cent in number and a gain of 53 per cent in amount of financing. Financing of used vehicles was greater both in number and amount for each month of 1952 as compared with 1951. The upward trend was more rapid after April and the year's totals showed increases of 50 per cent in number and 86 per cent in amount of financing.

Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles totalled 402,259 with a retail value of \$1,005,513,908 as compared with 385,648 valued at \$950,159,511 in the preceding year. All provinces with the exception of Manitoba shared in the increased sales. Passenger car sales totalled 292,054 units valued at \$724,960,046 as compared with 275,686 at \$683,182,846. The year's commercial vehicle sales amounted to 110,205 valued at \$280,553,862 compared with 109,962 at \$266,976,665 in 1951.

Financing of sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles totalled 172,641 units involving \$291,834,749 as compared with 126,255 units financed for \$191,202,909 the year before. New passenger cars financed numbered 124,776 with a financed value of

(Concluded on page 12)

\$193,657,461 as compared with 81,726 financed for \$110,146,031. New commercial vehicles financed in 1952 totaled 47,865 compared with 44,529, involving \$98,177,288 compared with \$81,056,878. The sales of 446,388 used vehicles were financed for a total of \$345,582,247 as compared with 297,575 financed for \$185,468,396 the year before. Passenger cars totalled 347,523 financed for \$281,460,282 as compared with 239,140 financed for \$138,775,609, while commercial vehicles numbered 71,865 financed for \$64,121,965 compared with 58,435 financed for \$46,692,787 in 1951. (29)

S A L E S

WHOLESALE Value of wholesale sales rose 12 per cent in December over the same month of 1951, while month-end inventories moved slightly lower, according to returns received from 400 wholesalers in nine lines of trade. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 341.5 for December as compared with 362.2 for November and 307.2 for December 1951. All trades had increased sales, with footwear wholesalers registering the greatest gain of 32 per cent. Sales of dry goods rose 28 per cent, clothing 25 per cent, drugs 22 per cent, auto parts and equipment 15 per cent, and hardware 12 per cent. Grocery wholesalers' sales advanced nine per cent, tobacco and confectionery eight per cent, and fruit and vegetables two per cent. Inventories of clothing wholesalers at the end of December were down 22 per cent from a year earlier, footwear 21 per cent, dry goods nine per cent, and hardware four per cent. Inventories of fruit and vegetable wholesalers advanced 16 per cent, tobacco and confectionery 12 per cent, groceries seven per cent, auto parts and equipment three per cent, while a slight gain was shown by drug wholesalers. (30)

CHAIN STORE All six types of chain stores rang up higher dollar sales in 1952. Food stores chalked up the largest advance over 1951 with a 13.2 per cent boost in sales. Women's clothing stores followed with a 12 per cent gain, variety stores with 8.9 per cent, shoe stores with 7.8 per cent, drug stores with 7.3 per cent, and hardware stores with 5.8 per cent. Food store sales rose to \$713,467,000 in 1952 from \$630,456,000 in 1951, women's clothing store sales to \$46,132,000 from \$41,188,000, variety store sales to \$179,456,000 from \$164,830,000, shoe store sales to \$39,796,000 from \$36,910,000, drug store sales to \$32,865,000 from \$30,638,000, and hardware store sales to \$14,637,000 from \$13,834,000. Dollar sales were also higher in December. Shoe store sales advanced 17.1 per cent to \$6,182,000 from \$5,280,000, women's clothing store sales 14 per cent to \$7,251,000 from \$6,360,000, variety store sales 11.4 per cent to \$32,361,000 from \$29,049,000, hardware store sales 10.9 per cent to \$1,593,000 from \$1,436,000, drug store sales 5.9 per cent to \$3,810,000 from \$3,598,000, and food store sales 5.6 per cent to \$70,520,000 from \$66,780,000.

Stocks on hand at the end of November were higher than a year earlier for each of the five types of chain stores reporting. Women's clothing store stocks were up 24.7 per cent to \$13,033,000 from \$10,451,000, variety store stocks 7.5 per cent to \$57,124,000 from \$53,151,000, shoe store stocks 4.6 per cent to \$20,686,000 from \$19,773,000, food store stocks 1.7 per cent to \$47,914,000 from \$47,127,000, and drug store stocks 0.1 per cent to \$9,500,000 from \$9,491,000. (31)

DEPARTMENT STORE Department store sales rose 2.9 per cent during the week ending January 31 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Sales in the Maritimes were up 15.5 per cent, Alberta 14.0 per cent, Saskatchewan 8.8 per cent, British Columbia 5.3 per cent, and Ontario 0.1 per cent. Sales in Manitoba were down 5.5 per cent and in Quebec 1.1 per cent.

C E N S U S

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED PERSONS
UP IN MOST AGE GROUPS IN 1951

The percentage of married persons in almost all age groups was higher in 1951 than a decade earlier for both males and females, according to a census bulletin on marital status by age groups and sex. Sole exceptions were males of 65 years of age and over, about the same percentage of which were married as in 1941, and females of 55 to 64 years, of which a slightly lower percentage were married.

In general the increases in married proportions during the decade were larger for males than for females. Of 4,920,815 males of 15 years of age and over in 1951, 63.8 per cent were married as compared with only 56.1 per cent of the 1941 total of 4,281,237, the married male population increasing to 3,141,754 from 2,400,100. Of 4,837,897 females of 15 years of age and over in 1951, 64.5 per cent were married as compared with 58 per cent of the 1941 total of 4,026,867, the married female population increasing to 3,119,824 from 2,336,485.

For both males and females the largest increase in percentage married was in the 25-34 years group. Of the males in this group, 71.9 per cent were married in 1951 as against 59.5 per cent in 1941, and of the females, 81.3 per cent were married as against 71.4 per cent ten years earlier. In the 15-24 years group, 13.3 per cent of the males and 30.1 per cent of the females were married in 1951 as compared with eight per cent and 21.7 per cent, respectively, in 1941. In the 35-44 years group, 84.7 per cent of the males and 84.1 per cent of the females were married as against 79.3 per cent and 81.4 per cent. In the 45-54 years group, 84.2 per cent of the males and 79.5 per cent of the females were married as compared with 82.4 per cent and 79.3 per cent. In the 55-64 years group, 81.5 per cent of the males and 69.4 per cent of the females were married as against 78.9 per cent and 69.7 per cent. Of the population 65 years of age and over, 64.5 per cent of the males and 41.6 per cent of the females were married as compared with 64.5 per cent and 41 per cent in 1941.

During the decade the percentage of single persons in the population 15 years of age and over dropped to 32.1 per cent from 39.8 per cent for males and to 25.7 per cent from 33 per cent for females, with declines in all age groups for both sexes. The percentage of widowed persons dropped to 3.8 per cent from four per cent for males and rose to 9.4 per cent from 8.8 per cent for females, while the proportion of divorced persons increased to 0.3 per cent from 0.1 per cent for males and to 0.4 per cent from 0.2 per cent for females. (32)

POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR SAINT JOHN

The second of 14 census tract bulletins has been published by the Bureau of Statistics and provides breakdowns of population and housing characteristics for the Saint John metropolitan area by census tracts. The first, which dealt with the Halifax metropolitan area, was published on January 28. Future bulletins will give similar data for Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver.

Census tracts are fairly homogeneous areas with respect to economic status and living conditions, and approximately uniform in size and population. They were established in cooperation with local authorities, and 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 basic population and housing data available from the 1951 Census provide background material for local surveys and are of value in disclosing trends within sectors of the community. (33)

DETAILED ANNUAL REPORT ON CANADA'S IMPORTS BY ARTICLES AND ORIGIN

The final detailed report on Canada's imports by articles and countries of origin for the calendar year 1951 has been released by the Dominion Bureau

of Statistics. This volume, the third and last in a series of annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, may be obtained from the Queen's Printer at \$2.00 per copy. The set of three volumes, i.e., Total Trade (Volume I), Exports (Volume II), and Imports (Volume III), may be obtained for a total of \$5.00. (34)

<u>Item</u>	<u>RELEASED DURING THE WEEK</u>	<u>Price</u>
1-	National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, Preliminary, 1952	10¢
2-	Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Dec. .	25¢
3-	Dairy Factory Production, Jan.	10¢
4-	M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, Feb.	10¢
5-	M: Margarine Statistics, Jan.	10¢
6-	RP: Post-Graduate Scholarships & Fellowships Open to Canadian Universities ..	25¢
7-	M: Gold Production, Nov.	10¢
8-	M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, Nov.	10¢
9-	M: Copper & Nickel Production, Nov.	10¢
10-	M: Asbestos, Dec.	10¢
11-	M: Salt, Dec.	10¢
12-	M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, Nov.	15¢
13-	Refined Petroleum Products, Oct.	25¢
14-	Civil Aviation, Sept.	15¢
15-	M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways	10¢
16-	M: Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, Oct.	10¢
17-	M: Production of Pig Iron & Steel, Dec.	10¢
18-	M: Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, Nov.	10¢
19-	M: Products Made from Canadian Clays, Nov.	10¢
20-	M: Stoves & Furnaces, Nov.	10¢
21-	M: Domestic Electric Refrigerators, Nov.	10¢
22-	M: Domestic Washing Machines, Nov.	10¢
23-	M: Sales of Paint, Varnishes & Lacquers, Nov.	10¢
24-	Inks Industry, 1951	25¢
25-	Cotton & Jute Bag Industry, 1951	25¢
26-	Toilet Preparations Industry, 1951	25¢
27-	Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1949 & 1950	\$1
28-	Motor Vehicle Shipments, Dec.	10¢
29-	New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, Dec.	20¢
30-	Wholesale Trade, Dec.	10¢
31-	Chain Store Sales & Stocks, Dec.	10¢
32-	1951 Census Bulletin 2-1: Marital Status by Age Groups & Sex	25¢
33-	1951 Census Bulletin CT-2: Population and Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts, Saint John	25¢
34-	Trade of Canada: Volume III, Imports, 1951	\$2
--	Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed Report, Dec. & 12 Months	50¢

M= Memorandum RP= Reference Paper

Average annual earnings of engineers and motormen on Canada's steam railway passenger trains was \$6,007 in 1951 as compared with \$3,566 in 1939.

...

In 1951 Canadian manufacturers turned out \$1,370,000 worth of face powders, \$1,091,000 worth of lipstick and refills and \$217,000 worth of rouge and refills.

...

In 1952 a total of 519,619 tons of dry common salt was produced in Canada.

...

Canadian manufacturers produce about 98% of all domestic supplies of toilet preparations.

...

Production of Canada's fast-growing primary plastics industry more than tripled in four years to \$39,370,423 in 1951 from \$11,782,525 in 1947.

...

There were 4,154,319 dozen cotton bags valued at \$14,772,234 and 4,225,605 dozen jute bags worth \$18,247,122 made in Canada in 1951.

...

In 1952 an average of 9,835 net tons of steel ingots was produced in Canada each day, 394 more than the 1951 daily average of 9,441 net tons.

...

Between 1938 and 1952 the value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres rose by 305%, with the largest increase in British Columbia at 474%, followed by the Prairie Provinces with 399% and the Atlantic Provinces with 379%, Ontario with 282% and Quebec with 256%.

...

In 1951, 63% of the single population of 15 years of age and over lived in urban centres, as did 65% of all married, 68% of all widowed and 80% of all divorced Canadians, or 64% of the total population 15 years of age and over.

...

Canada imported 24,534,824 tons of coal in 1952, of which 80% went to Ontario and 19% to Quebec.

...

Canada's 1,298 power laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing plants did \$96,674,-548 worth of business in 1951, an 11.5% jump in value over the previous year.

...

Average daily yield of milk per milked cow rose to 19.9 pounds in December 1952 from 19.1 in the previous month and 19.4 in December 1951.

...

In 1951, \$1,058,440 worth of shoe polishes and dressings were made in Canada as against \$969,551 worth in 1950.

...

The value of structural steel plate and tank work in Canada jumped 75% in 1951 to \$7,078,010 from \$4,038,960 in the previous year.

...

In four years the average stay of newborn infants in Canadian public hospitals dropped by one day, from 8.4 days in 1947 to 7.4 days in 1951.

...

Most valuable catches of Canada's deep-sea fishermen in 1952 were lobsters (\$13,204,000) and cod (\$7,459,000) on the Atlantic Coast and salmon (\$19,072,-000), halibut (\$3,825,000) and herring (\$3,193,000) on the Pacific Coast.

...

Since 1947 pork has replaced beef as the principal meat in the Canadian diet. Per capita consumption of pork rose from the 1938 low of 37.7 pounds to a peak of 67.8 pounds in 1951, while per capita consumption of beef dropped from the 1943 high of 69.3 pounds to the all-time low of 44.1 pounds in 1951.

...

In 1951, 52% of all married Canadians were between 25 and 44 years of age.

...



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