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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

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**CANADIAN RETAIL SALES** climbed to an all-time high value of \$11,303,783,000 in 1952, 7.5 per cent above the previous peak of \$10,517,326,000 in 1951, with all provinces and all trades except meats ringing up larger dollar sales. There were gains in each month of the year over 1951, with the December sales value reaching a new monthly record of \$1,120,784,000, up 10.7 per cent from \$1,012,548,000 in the corresponding month of the previous year. (page 2)

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**DEPARTMENT STORE SALES** were 17.7 per cent higher during the week ending February 14 than a year earlier. Gains were recorded in all regions, the increases ranging from 7.9 per cent in Manitoba to 25.8 per cent in Quebec. (page 3)

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**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX** stood at 221.5 in January, up 0.1 per cent from 221.2 in December, but 6.5 per cent below last year's January figure of 236.8. (page 11)

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**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA** continued its usual seasonal decline in January but was at a record level for this time of year. The civilian labour force totalled an estimated 5,210,000 during the week ending January 24 as compared with 5,276,000 during the week ended December 13. Applications for work on hand at National Employment Service offices on January 22 totalled 384,200, an increase of 147,000 over the figure for December 11. (page 8)

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**CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME** is estimated at record levels for November and the first 11 months of 1952. Total for the month amounted to \$960,000,000 compared with \$951,000,000 in October and \$872,000,000 in November 1951, bringing the 11-month total to \$9,910,000,000 as against \$8,867,000,000. (page 8)

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**GROSS VALUE OF PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS** produced on Canadian farms in 1952 is currently estimated at \$2,121,000,000. The final estimate is expected to exceed the record 1951 value by at least 10 per cent. (page 4)

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**CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS** during the week ending February 14 totalled 71,108 cars as compared with 68,549 in the preceding week and 75,553 in the corresponding week last year. (page 9)

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**CREAMERY BUTTER** stocks in nine cities of Canada on February 20 amounted to 24,980,000 pounds as compared with 17,715,000 on the corresponding date last year, with holdings larger in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Calgary, but smaller in Saskatoon and Vancouver. (page 5)

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M E R C H A N D I S I N G   &   S E R V I C E S

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Retail Sales At New Peaks In  
December & 12 Months of 1952

With gains in each month of the year over 1951 and a final surge to a new monthly high in December, the value of sales of Canadian retail establishments rose 7.5 per cent in the full year 1952 to set an all-time high record of \$11,303,783,000 as compared with \$10,517,326,000 the year before with increases in all provinces and all trades except meats. The December value was \$1,120,784,000 compared with \$1,012,548,000 a year earlier, a rise of 10.7 per cent. By trades, the outstanding gains in 1952 were 19.7 per cent for furniture stores, 16.4 for tobacco stores, 15 per cent for appliance and radio stores, 9.4 for motor vehicle dealers, 8.8 for variety stores and 8.4 per cent for department stores. Regionally, the largest increase was 14.3 per cent for Saskatchewan.

Both independents and chains boosted their dollar business in 1952. Sales of independent retail outlets rose about seven per cent to \$9,412,787,000 from \$8,806,239,000, while sales of chain stores increased 10.5 per cent to \$1,890,996,000 from \$1,711,087,000. Grocery and combination store sales rose slightly more than seven per cent to \$1,831,506,000 from \$1,709,335,000. Total sales for independent outlets rose 4.5 per cent to \$1,148,643,000 from \$1,099,428,000, while chains increased their sales by 12.0 per cent to \$682,863,000 from \$609,907,000. Independent outlets accounted for 62.7 per cent of total grocery and combination sales compared with 64.3 in 1951, while chains accounted for 37.3 per cent compared with 35.7 per cent.

Motor vehicle dealers sales rose in total value in 1952 to \$2,138,410,000 from \$1,954,800,000; department store sales to \$977,758,000 from \$901,700,000; garages and filling stations to \$552,359,000 from \$526,400,000; country general stores to \$534,340,000 from \$520,700,000; restaurants to \$395,792,000 from \$379,600,000; lumber and building material dealers to \$379,234,000 from \$360,900,000; drug stores to \$247,845,000 from \$231,800,000; coal and wood dealers to \$210,040,000 from \$204,400,000; and hardware stores to \$209,765,000 from \$202,000,000.

The year's sales for other major outlets were as follows, totals for 1951 being in brackets: Variety stores, \$206,256,000 (\$189,600,000); men's clothing, \$204,746,000 (\$199,000,000); women's clothing, \$202,598,000 (\$187,200,000); furniture, \$201,984,000 (\$168,700,000); family clothing, \$189,734,000 (\$176,300,000); meat stores, \$188,596,000 (\$106,900,000); appliance and radio, \$175,420,000 (\$152,600,000); shoe stores, \$107,658,000 (\$100,300,000); tobacco stores, \$104,377,000 (\$89,600,000); and jewellery, \$87,052,000 (\$82,300,000).

Sales in Ontario rose in total value to \$4,285,071,000 from \$4,037,800,000 the year before; Quebec to \$2,642,687,000 from \$2,466,100,000; British Columbia to \$1,294,875,000 from \$1,193,900,000; Alberta to \$903,965,000 from \$818,400,000; Maritime Provinces to \$777,295,000 from \$712,900,000; Saskatchewan to \$722,557,000 from \$631,900,000; and Manitoba to \$677,333,000 from \$656,300,000. (1)

Department Store Sales Department store sales rose 17.7 per cent during the week ending February 14 as compared with the corresponding week last year, gains being recorded in all regions. The rise in Quebec was 25.8 per cent, Maritimes 25.3 per cent, Alberta 19.3 per cent, British Columbia 17.9 per cent, Ontario 15.9 per cent, Saskatchewan 12.2 per cent, and Manitoba 7.9 per cent.

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M E R C H A N D I S I N G   &   S E R V I C E S

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Analysis of Canada's Retail Trade in 1951    An analysis of Canada's retail trade for the year 1951 has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report places the total value of retail sales at \$10,517,326,000 -- a peak figure up to that time. This was 11 per cent above the 1950 value of \$9,467,400,000, and more than three times the 1941 sales total of \$3,436,823,000. All trades and regions shared in the expansion.

The review shows that retail sales formed 71.1 per cent of personal disposable income in 1951 as compared with 74.4 per cent in 1950, 61.4 in 1946, 54.5 in 1945, 50.5 in 1944, 50.6 in 1943, 52.3 in 1942, 61.4 in 1941, 61.5 in 1940, 64.4 in 1935, and 64.2 in 1930.

Independent stores (excluding department stores), with sales of \$7,904,522,000 in 1951, did 75.1 per cent of the total business. Chain stores had sales amounting to \$1,711,087,000, accounting for 16.3 per cent of the total, and department store sales were \$901,717,000, or 8.6 per cent of the total. In past years the proportion of business handled by independent stores was lowest in 1951 when such stores formed 67.8 per cent of all sales. This ratio eventually stabilized at approximately 70 per cent and remained fairly constant until 1947 when it rose to 73 per cent; in 1950 it equalled 74.3 per cent and in 1951 it reached as high as 75.1 per cent. A preliminary tabulation for 1952 shows a slight drop to 74.6 per cent.

The relationship between chain store and total sales has been quite stable, varying between 16 per cent and 19 per cent for the period, 1930 and 1951. In 1952 it was 16.7 per cent. The proportion of business handled by department stores was highest in 1931 at 13.5 per cent, but has declined ever since, remaining below 10 per cent in 1950 and 1951. In 1952 it was 8.7 per cent.    (2)

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A G R I C U L T U R E

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Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds    Production of prepared stock and poultry feeds declined slightly in the first 11 months of 1952 to 1,868,258 tons as compared with 1,885,272 in the similar period of 1951. Output of dairy and cattle feeds fell to 200,056 tons from 215,179, swine feeds to 397,042 from 414,513, poultry feeds to 721,542 from 747,665, and poultry concentrates to 86,783 from 89,778. Production of dairy and cattle concentrates rose to 43,361 tons from 40,701, swine concentrates to 80,057 from 76,927, and chopped, ground or crushed grain feeds to 243,258 from 209,050.    (3)

Wheat    Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on February 5 amounted to 264,689,000 bushels, 20 per cent above last year's corresponding total of 220,750,000. Farmers' marketings totalled 6,843,000 bushels against 6,209,000, bringing the total for the crop year to date to 293,264,000 as compared with 253,985,000 in the similar period of 1951-52. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week amounted to 4,711,000 bushels compared with 4,066,000, and in the cumulative period, 147,260,000 against 117,207,000.    (4)

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A G R I C U L T U R E

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Principal Field Crops Gross dollar value of principal field crops produced on Canadian farms in 1952 (excluding Newfoundland) is now placed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$2,121,000,000. This estimate is based on average prices received by farmers during the August-January period of the current crop year, and gives effect to the recent increase in initial payments on Western wheat and barley, interim payments on sugar beets, and production and price adjustments where applicable to these and other crops. The current estimate is only slightly below the record \$2,124,000,000 set in 1951. However, direct comparison between the 1952 and 1951 estimates is misleading since the 1952 estimate is based on initial payments only for Western Canadian wheat, oats and barley, whereas the 1951 total includes the effect of final payments on these crops. The total value of the 1952 crops may be expected to exceed the 1951 record by at least 10 per cent if current price relationships are maintained for the remainder of the crop year.

On the basis of current estimates, the wheat crop accounts for \$949,000,000 or approximately 45 per cent of the total value of Canada's 1952 field crop production. Even on the basis of initial payments, the value of the 1952 wheat crop has established a new Canadian record for an individual crop. When final payments are taken into consideration, this value should exceed the billion dollar level for the first time in history. Other crops making major contributions to the 1952 total are: oats, \$277,000,000; barley, \$276,000,000; tame hay, \$271,000,000; and potatoes, \$116,000,000. For both oats and barley, final estimates are, as with wheat, likely to be substantially above current levels. The remaining crops, ranked in order of their estimated values, are: mixed grains, \$61,000,000; flaxseed, \$41,800,000; rye, \$36,200,000; shelled corn, \$28,400,000; fodder corn, \$17,400,000; field roots, \$13,400,000; sugar beets, \$11,000,000; soybeans, \$10,500,000; dry beans, \$5,700,000; buckwheat, \$3,400,000; dry peas, \$2,400,000; rapeseed, \$547,000; and sunflower seed, \$117,000.

On a provincial basis, Saskatchewan leads all other provinces with the value of the 1952 field crop production currently placed at \$814,000,000. Other provinces, in order of estimated total value rank as follows: Alberta, \$464,000,000; Ontario, \$340,000,000; Manitoba, \$222,000,000; Quebec, \$157,000,000; New Brunswick, \$36,000,000; British Columbia, \$36,000,000; Prince Edward Island, \$30,000,000; and Nova Scotia, \$23,000,000. These value estimates do not represent cash income received from sales but are gross values of farm crop production. Several of the crops, such as mixed grains and fodder corn, are almost wholly utilized on farms where grown -- and while not adding greatly to farm cash income they increase materially the gross value of farm production of field crops.

Fewer Hogs On Farms Estimated number of hogs on Canadian farms -- excluding Newfoundland -- at December 1 amounted to 5,237,000, a decrease of five per cent from a year earlier, according to a survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with provincial departments of agriculture. The survey also indicates that farmers intended to have 22 per cent fewer sows farrow in the six-month period from December 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953, than in the similar period of 1952. Estimated hog population on December 1 was as follows by provinces, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 72,000 (88,000); Nova Scotia, 53,000 (67,000); New Brunswick, 71,000 (90,000); Quebec, 1,040,000 (1,227,000); Ontario, 1,800,000 (1,970,000); Manitoba, 327,000 (365,000); Saskatchewan, 560,000 (540,000); Alberta, 1,260,000 (1,075,000); and British Columbia, 54,000 (76,000). The Census of Agriculture showed a total of 1,712 pigs on farms in Newfoundland at June 1, 1951. (5)

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 F O O D  
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Creamery Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 20 amounted to 24,980,000 pounds as compared with 17,715,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities on February 20, totals for a year earlier in brackets: Quebec, 2,051,000 (1,687,000 pounds); Montreal, 10,897,000 (7,336,000); Toronto, 5,374,000 (2,470,000); Winnipeg, 3,742,000 (2,178,000); Regina, 723,000 (109,000); Saskatoon, 88,000 (401,000); Edmonton, 781,000 (773,000); Calgary, 251,000 (241,000); Vancouver, 1,073,000 (2,520,000).

Eggs Production of eggs in January this year amounted to an estimated 37,700,000 dozen as compared with the preceding month's total of 37,400,000 dozen. Producers' sold 31,300,000 dozen for market in the month as against 32,300,000 in December, while estimated consumption by producers was 4,400,000 dozen. (6)

Sugar Stocks of refined beet and cane sugar held by manufacturers totalled 301,909,000 pounds at the end of January as against 290,865,000 a year earlier, and stocks of raw cane sugar amounted to 124,487,000 pounds as against 103,391,000. Production of refined sugar was down to 49,709,000 pounds from 65,387,000 in January 1952, but sales were higher at 89,790,000 pounds as against 88,071,000. Receipts of raw cane sugar by companies were higher this January at 176,974,000 pounds as against 166,611,000, but meltings and sales dropped to 52,487,000 pounds from 63,220,000. (7)

Processed Foods Canadian food processors manufactured more plain and fancy biscuits, chewing gum, chocolate bars, chocolate confectionery, sugar confectionery and marshmallows in 1952 than in the preceding year, but turned out smaller quantities of soda biscuits, cocoa powder and chocolate coatings for sale, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Output of glace and maraschino cherries, jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit peel, baked beans, bottled olives, pickles and relishes, canned tomato soup, vegetables quick frozen, foods prepared for infants, and spirit vinegar moved higher, while fruits quick frozen, canned vegetable soup and tomato catsup declined.

Production of baking powder, ready-to-serve cereals, roasted coffee, food drinks, dry and canned macaroni, prepared mustard, salted and roasted peanuts, peanut butter, ice cream powders, pie filling powders, pudding powders, process cheese, salad dressing and mayonnaise, sandwich spreads, blended and packed tea, fresh yeast, carbonated beverages and pre-cooked cereals for infants advanced, but there were declines in the output of mincemeat, jelly powders and dried yeast. Total production of canned meats climbed sharply above 1951. The following are figures for some main processed food items in 1952, those for 1951 being in brackets:

Biscuits and Confectionery:- plain and fancy biscuits, 186,898,134 (170,672,229) pounds; soda biscuits, 43,390,875 (43,878,480) pounds; chewing gum, 13,067,554 (12,071,733) boxes; cocoa powder for sale, 8,300,191 (9,887,573) pounds; chocolate coatings for sale, 12,657,789 (12,738,525) pounds; chocolate bars, 46,035,578 (38,731,288) dozen; chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, 39,182,360 (33,258,144) pounds; sugar confectionery, 72,409,284 (69,931,040) pounds; marshmallows, 5,106,971 (4,667,317) pounds.

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F O O D

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Fruit and Vegetable Preparations:- glace cherries, 2,418,741 (2,181,156) pounds; maraschino cherries, 2,847,589 (2,541,875) pounds; jam, 69,519,501 (65,063,992) pounds; jellies, 4,984,112 (4,417,708) pounds; marmalades, 18,133,667 (18,114,416) pounds; baked beans, 90,028,778 (83,052,489) pounds; bottled olives, 435,950 (396,428) gallons; pickles and relishes, 4,974,042 (4,424,456) gallons; canned tomato soups, 8,415,270 (7,498,896) dozen; canned vegetable soups, 5,283,777 (5,311,881) dozen; foods prepared for infants, excluding cereals, 37,013,875 (35,885,631) pounds; spirit vinegar, 7,834,124 (5,743,438) gallons.

Miscellaneous Foods:- baking powder, 10,248,989 (9,476,420) pounds; ready-to-serve cereals, 75,029,442 (73,413,862) pounds; roasted coffee, 75,728,522 (69,456,935) pounds; food drinks, 5,277,813 (2,337,116) pounds; dry macaroni, 71,940,891 (69,744,339) pounds; canned macaroni, 32,919,826 (29,040,507) pounds; salted and roasted peanuts, 17,449,735 (16,894,259) pounds; peanut butter, 23,824,769 (23,631,309) pounds; ice cream powders, 2,267,710 (1,422,553) pounds; jelly powders, 13,203,165 (13,386,952) pounds; pie filling powders, 6,229,147 (4,978,247) pounds; pudding powders, 10,303,099 (9,143,222) pounds; process cheese, 41,141,496 (39,191,126) pounds; salad dressing and mayonnaise, 17,586,230 (16,507,102) pounds; sandwich spreads, 3,383,146 (2,917,784) pounds; blended and packed tea, 43,374,014 (42,884,294) pounds; fresh yeast, 24,799,917 (23,264,806) pounds; carbonated beverages, 101,786,411 (91,691,350) gallons.

Canned Meat and Meat Products:- beef stews and boiled dinners, 15,496,930 (12,586,091) pounds; corned beef, 701,616 (619,882) pounds; roast beef, 1,804,118 (909,564) pounds; spiced beef, 607,757 (834,349) pounds; spiced pork and spiced ham, 86,804,948 (16,986,217) pounds; sausage, 1,065,028 (1,399,868) pounds; chicken and turkey, 2,231,224 (1,831,987) pounds; bologna, 1,148,757 (1,603,125) pounds; meat paste, 3,745,283 (3,591,554) pounds; meat lunch, 1,064,098 (927,306) pounds; weiners, 774,307 (1,287,072) pounds; total canned meat, 143,659,384 (54,545,118) pounds. (8)

Wine Smaller quantities of wine were produced and sold in Canada in 1951 than in the preceding year. According to advance figures, the amount produced and placed in storage for maturing during the year declined to 4,677,055 Imperial gallons compared with 5,884,844 the year before, while fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk fell to 4,386,918 Imperial gallons compared with 4,458,837. The inventory value of wines produced during the year was \$3,136,996 as compared with \$3,603,036 in 1950, and the value of wines sold was \$11,147,846 compared with \$9,870,234.

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I N D U S T R I A L P R O D U C T I O N & S A L E S

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Mineral Wool Production of mineral wool in the calendar year 1952 comprised 128,444,083 square feet of batts as compared with 149,678,060 in the preceding year, 9,742,077 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 10,355,019, and 1,254,219 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool compared with 1,145,450. In December, 16,075,024 square feet of batts were produced as against 6,625,862 a year earlier, 967,109 cubic feet of granulated wool against 786,650, and 152,806 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool against 74,777. (9)

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION & SALES

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Asphalt Floor Tiles Production of asphalt floor tiles dropped to 1,286,872 square feet in January from 1,621,560 in December and 1,296,225 in January 1952. Domestic shipments amounted to 1,195,854 square feet, down from 1,932,956 in the previous month and 1,403,670 a year earlier. (10).

Hides and Leather Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of December rose to 486,369 from 341,801 on the same date in 1951. Holdings of calf and kip skins declined to 483,343 from 653,101, goat and kid skins to 38,413 from 118,470, sheep and lamb skins to 41,596 dozen from 62,390 dozen, while horse hides advanced to 46,462 from 39,361. Production of cattle sole leather increased to 1,281,528 pounds from 783,993. Output of cattle upper leather climbed to 4,550,867 square feet from 2,597,545, and glove and garment leather to 475,938 square feet from 270,478 square feet. (11)

Rubber Combined stocks of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- were lower at the end of December, amounting to 9,910 long tons as compared with 12,747 a year earlier, while consumption advanced to 7,142 tons from 6,724. Production of synthetic and reclaim rubber declined to 5,327 tons from 6,571. Month-end stocks of natural rubber fell to 3,546 from 4,255 and synthetic to 4,743 tons from 6,925, while reclaim rubber rose to 1,621 tons from 1,567. Consumption of natural rubber increased to 2,853 tons from 2,782, synthetic to 3,073 tons from 2,799, and reclaim to 1,216 tons from 1,133. (12)

Motor Vehicles Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose five per cent in January this year over the same month of 1952, the gain being the result of an increase in the number of passenger cars shipped. Shipments totalled 35,894 units as against 34,232, and comprised 26,483 passenger cars as against 19,367 and 9,411 commercial vehicles as against 14,865. Passenger cars made for sale in Canada climbed sharply to 22,881 from 13,067, while a small decline occurred in commercial vehicles to 7,814 from 8,018. There was a pronounced drop in the number of passenger cars and commercial vehicles shipped for export, the former falling to 3,602 from 6,300, and the latter to 1,597 from 6,847. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States increased to 1,714 from 879, with passenger car imports rising to 1,517 from 518, while commercial vehicles were down to 197 from 361. Sales of British-made vehicles totalled 1,462 as against 1,430, comprising 1,389 passenger cars compared with 1,234, and 73 trucks and buses against 196. (13)

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LABOUR

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Regular Seasonal Decline In Employment in January The general level of employment in Canada, at a record level for this time of year, continued its usual seasonal downward movement in January, according to a joint monthly statement issued by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This decline mainly reflects the usual winter contraction of employment in logging, construction, fishing and shipping. It also reflects the traditional post-Christmas lull in retailing and the temporary halt in production which occurs in many factories at the beginning of the year to permit machinery overhaul and stocktaking. (concluded on page 8)

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 L A B O U R  
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The monthly labour force survey conducted by the Bureau indicates that the civilian labour force totalled 5,210,000 during the week ending January 24, 1953, as compared with 5,276,000 during the week ended December 13, 1952. Of these, 4,854,000 were working full or part time as against 5,017,000; 169,000 had jobs but did not work at them because of bad weather, temporary lay-off, illness, labour dispute, vacation or other reason as compared with 127,000; and another 187,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work compared with 132,000.

Applications for work on hand at National Employment Service offices on January 22, totalled 384,200, an increase of 147,000 over the figure for December 11, 1952, and 34,200 more than at January 24 last year. All regions except Ontario exhibited seasonal increases in applications on hand, and in all regions except Ontario increases were registered over January, 1952. The decrease in the Ontario total amounted to 11,800 compared with substantial increases of 21,300 in Quebec, 13,500 in the Atlantic Region, and smaller increases in the other regions.

The largest number of employment applications on file at National Employment Service offices was in the Quebec region, where there were 122,600, an increase of 46,700 since December 11 and 21,300 since the corresponding date a year earlier. Ontario had 94,700 applications for employment, an increase of 33,600 since December 11, but a reduction of 11,800 from a year earlier.

Employment applications in the Pacific Region numbered 60,100 on January 22, an increase of 23,500 since December 11, and a rise of 4,200 since January 24, 1952. In the Atlantic Region, employment registrations totalled 53,800, an increase of 22,600 since December 11 and 13,500 more than last year. Applications in the Prairie Region at 53,000 were 20,700 higher than at December 11, and 700 higher than a year ago.

Labour Income Set New Records  
 In November And the 11 Months

Canadian labour income reached record levels in November and the first 11 months of 1952, according to estimates compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the month amounted to \$960,000,000 as compared with \$951,000,000 in October and \$872,000,000 in November 1951, bringing the total for the January-November period to \$9,910,000,000 as against \$8,867,000,000 a year earlier.

Labour income in manufacturing in November increased to \$316,000,000 from \$279,000,000 in the same month of 1951, and in the 11 months to \$3,251,000,000 from \$2,936,000,000. Total for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade in the month advanced to \$240,000,000 from \$221,000,000 in November 1951, and in the 11-month period to \$2,488,000,000 from \$2,259,000,000.

In finance and services, including government, the November total rose to \$208,000,000 from \$190,000,000, and in the 11 months to \$2,186,000,000 from \$1,938,000,000. Labour income in construction in the month climbed to \$83,000,000 from \$71,000,000, and in the January-November period to \$832,000,000 from \$675,000,000.

In the primary industries -- agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining -- the November total remained unchanged at \$82,000,000, but increased substantially in the 11-month period to \$825,000,000 from \$759,000,000. Supplementary labour income in November increased \$2,000,000 to \$31,000,000, and \$28,000,000 in the 11 months to \$328,000,000. (14).



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T R A N S P O R T

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Carloadings On Canadian Railways

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending February 14 totalled 71,108 cars as compared with 68,549 in the preceding week and 75,553 in the corresponding week last year. Receipts from foreign connections were down from 37,149 cars a year earlier to 32,499. Cumulative loadings to February 14 aggregated 454,639 cars as compared with 484,247 in the similar period of 1952, a decrease of about six per cent. (15)

Steam Railways In 1951

Earnings of railways in Canada passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time in 1951, grossing \$1,038,584,000. This was an increase of 13.5 per cent over the previous peak of \$958,986,000 in 1950, and more than double the \$538,292,000 earned ten years earlier. The widespread development of natural resources, the national defence program, high industrial activity and employment and a 12 per cent increase in freight rates effective on July 26 contributed to the new record in earnings. With addition of earnings on United States lines of the Canadian National, total combined rail revenues passed all previous records at \$1,165,982,000.

Expenses of operation reflected the full effect of wage increases accorded in 1950 and 1951 and with a shorter work week, higher material prices and tax rates, rose to a new peak of \$977,577,000, up 17.3 per cent over the previous year when \$833,727,000 was expended. With this larger advance in expenses than in earnings, net operating revenues were down from the preceding year some \$14,252,000, falling from \$125,259,000 to \$111,007,000. Operating income for the year 1951 declined to \$61,935,000 from \$80,325,000 in 1950, a decrease of 22.9 per cent. Non-operating income, mainly net earnings, earnings and dividends from subsidiaries, totalled \$49,061,000, up from \$46,790,000 in 1950.

The tonnage of revenue freight carried on Canadian lines during the year increased 12.5 per cent over 1950 from 144,218,000 to an all-time high of 161,261,000. Passenger fares numbered 30,996,000, down 143,500 from the previous year, but passenger mileage advanced 10.4 per cent as average journey showed 100.3 miles compared with 90.4 miles. Railway employees, including express, communications and outside operations personnel, totalled 204,025 as compared with 190,385, and total salaries and wages were \$624,683,000 compared with \$523,009,000. (16)

Cargoes Loaded & Unloaded  
At Canadian Ports In 1951

Canada's maritime commerce continued at a high level in 1951, new peaks being reached in tonnages of cargoes loaded and unloaded, and in the net registered tonnage of vessel arrivals and departures. In number, arrivals and departures of vessels were more numerous in 1951 than in any year since 1940. Arrivals of vessels in foreign and coasting service during the year numbered 118,875 as compared with 115,485 the year before, the registered net tonnage amounting to 108,311,140 tons as compared with 98,883,946. Departures during the year numbered 119,152 as compared with 115,727, and the registered net tonnage totalled 108,359,543 compared with 98,955,718.

The total tonnage of freight loaded for shipment to other countries during 1951 rose to 27,279,799 tons from 21,227,930 in 1950, an increase of 28.5 per cent. Shipments of wheat led all commodities in rate of increase, advancing from 4,253,260 tons in 1950 to 6,620,022. Barley rose to 1,002,246 tons from 334,235, oats to 668,562 tons from

(concluded on page 10)

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 T R A N S P O R T  
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158,380, iron ore to 3,382,146 tons from 2,362,584, pulpwood to 1,934,096 tons from 1,000,398. Decreases were shown for corn, rye, flaxseed, coke, pig iron and newsprint.

The weight of cargoes unloaded at Canadian ports during the year was 38,269,394 tons as compared with 36,961,181 the year before, an increase of 3.5 per cent. Iron ore advanced to 4,033,301 tons from 3,328,006, bauxite to 2,150,357 tons from 1,764,188, petroleum oils and other petroleum products to 3,780,827 tons from 2,421,018. Corn declined to 309,859 tons from 857,177, and gasoline to 423,368 tons from 810,058. Declines were also shown for coal, sugar, scrap iron and steel, and sand.

As in former years, the bulk of Canada's waterborne trade was with the United States and the United Kingdom which, together, accounted for over three-fourths of both total inbound and total outbound trade. Waterborne trade with the United States alone was 62 per cent of the national total. Cargoes loaded for United States ports during the year aggregated 11,657,779 tons, down slightly from the 1950 total of 11,682,991, but well above the 9,800,858 tons loaded in 1949. Weight of cargoes from the United States advanced to 28,959,102 tons from 26,697,919, a rise of 8.5 per cent. Cargoes loaded for shipment to the United Kingdom rose sharply to 7,138,683 tons from 4,667,070, while the receipt of shipments from that country fell to 1,568,911 tons from 1,760,504.

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

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 C E N S U S  
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Winnipeg Population And Housing Data  
Is Detailed In Census Tract Bulletin

The third in a series of census tract bulletins has been published by the Bureau of Statistics and gives a breakdown of population and housing characteristics for the Winnipeg Metropolitan Area. It was preceded by similar bulletins for Halifax and Saint John and will be followed by others for Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Victoria, Vancouver, Regina and Saskatoon, and Calgary and Edmonton.

Census tracts are fairly homogeneous areas with respect to economic status and living conditions, and are approximately uniform in size and population. Established in cooperation with local authorities, they provide a means of comparison of social and economic factors within and 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 backfround material for local surveys and are of value in disclosing trends within sections of the community.

The present bulletin provides comparative data for a total of 86 census tracts, comprising 48 for Winnipeg City proper, and 38 plus a few other parts covering St. Boniface, Transcona, Tuxedo, Brooklands, Assiniboia, Charleswood, Fort Garry, Kildonan East, Kildonan North, Kildonan West, Old Kildonan, St. James and St. Vital. Besides giving data for each census tract, the bulletin presents totals of all characteristics listed for the metropolitan area, Winnipeg City proper and each of the other municipalities. (18)

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P R I C E S  
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January Wholesale Price Index Shows Slight Advance in Month      Canada's general index number of wholesale prices rose 0.1 per cent in January as compared with December, but was 6.5 per cent below last year's January level.

Firmer prices in five major groups were responsible for the small advance from December. This year's January index stood at 221.5 as compared with 221.2 in December, and 236.8 in January, 1952. Among the group indexes, non-ferrous metals moved up from 167.7 in December to 169.6 reflecting increases for silver, lead and zinc. In the animal products section firmer prices for fresh meats, fowl, cured meats, milk and its products and fish out-weighted decreases in hides, livestock and eggs to advance the group index from 237.4 to 239.3.

The chemical products group index rose from 176.1 to 177.0, due to price increases for glycerine, shellac, aluminum sulphate, soda ash and litharge. These outweighed decreases for copper sulphate and sodium cyanide. A change from 174.9 to 175.3 in non-metallic minerals was due to advances in imported anthracite and domestic bituminous coal, asphalt and cement and crushed stone at certain centres. An advance in iron and steel products from 221.4 to 221.5 reflected an increase in the castings sub-group index.

Due to lower quotations for raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton duck and jute bags, the fibres, textiles and textile products group index declined from 241.4 to 240.3. These decreases outweighed advances in raw wool, woollen yarns, cloth and carpets. Lower prices for grains, rubber, sugar potatoes, oranges, tea and coffee and raw leaf tobacco overbalanced strength in milled feeds, vegetable oils and onions to lower the vegetable products index from 202.7 to 202.0. The wood, wood products and paper index also receded from 291.2 to 291.1, due to lower prices for woodpulp which outweighed advances in cedar shingles.

The index for Canadian farm products at terminal markets declined in January to 219.9 from 222.3. Lower prices were recorded for both field and animal products, the index for the former series declining from 176.4 to 173.4, reflecting decreases in grains and potatoes. Animal products changed from 268.3 to 266.4, mainly as a result of lower quotations for western livestock and eggs which outweighed moderate strength in eastern livestock.

The index for residential building material prices moved fractionally from 283.8 to 283.7 between December and January. Group changes were small; lumber prices averaged slightly lower, while the paint and glass sub-group was somewhat higher due to an advance in shellac. The electrical equipment and fixtures series decreased following a lower price for outlet boxes. (19)

<u>Security Indexes</u>	<u>Feb. 19, 1953</u>	<u>Feb. 12, 1953</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Jan. 22, 1953</u>
Investors' Price Index			
(103 Common Stocks) .....	167.2	168.5	171.9
81 Industrials .....	168.1	169.8	173.6
14 Utilities .....	164.9	164.7	168.3
8 Banks .....	163.0	164.4	162.7
Mining Stock Price Index			
(27 Stocks) .....	102.6	102.6	106.2
22 Golds .....	72.2	71.5	73.7
5 Base Metals .....	172.3	173.7	180.7

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 A N N U A L I N D U S T R Y R E P O R T S  
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Soaps & Washing Compounds Soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations were produced in Canada in 1951 to the record value of \$73,719,-000, 12 per cent above the preceding year's figure of \$66,048,000, and nine per cent over the previous peak value of \$67,587,000 in 1948. There were 130 plants in operation during the year, 12 fewer than in 1950. Employees numbered 3,742 compared with 3,735, and salaries and wages totalled \$11,506,000 against \$10,340,000. Cost of materials used was \$41,758,000 against \$34,750,000.

Production of soaps from all industries in 1951 amounted to 197,221,000 pounds valued at \$37,674,000 as compared with 231,894,000 pounds worth \$38,656,000 the year before. Output of soap powders amounted to 85,141,000 pounds valued at \$13,874,000 as compared with 105,696,000 pounds worth \$14,821,000 in 1950. Toilet soaps -- except liquid -- totalled 35,650,000 pounds worth \$10,479,000 compared with 40,375,000 at \$11,008,000. Production of bar laundry and household soaps amounted to 24,940,000 pounds valued at \$3,456,000 as compared with 30,330,000 at \$3,774,000, soap chips and flakes, 23,132,000 pounds with a value of \$4,193,000 compared with 29,159,000 worth \$4,036,000, and liquid soaps, 12,483,000 pounds at \$1,540,000 against 11,256,000 worth \$1,445,000. Output of shaving creams totalled 1,390,000 pounds valued at \$1,774,000 compared with 1,270,000 at \$1,593,000.

Production of synthetic detergents in 1951 amounted to 69,929,000 pounds with a value of \$13,317,000 compared with 51,753,000 at \$9,101,000 in the preceding year. Output of cleaning or scouring powders, pastes and cakes totalled 31,098,000 pounds valued at \$2,889,000 as against 26,735,000 at \$2,316,000, and refined glycerine, 10,099,000 pounds worth \$6,502,000 compared with 13,367,000 at \$3,945,000. Javelle water was produced to the value of \$5,328,000 as against \$4,441,000. (20)

Miscellaneous Leather Products Gross value of production of the miscellaneous leather products industry in 1951 declined seven per cent to \$24,395,000 from the all-time record of \$26,102,000 reached in the preceding year. There were 239 establishments in operation during the year giving employment to 4,526 persons who were paid \$8,346,000 in salaries and wages against 266 plants with 5,144 workers earning \$8,785,000. Production of leather and other hand bags in all industries in 1951 had a gross value of \$5,999,000 as compared with \$6,905,000 in 1950; hand luggage, \$4,472,000 compared with \$5,574,000; and body belts, \$1,402,000 compared with \$1,419,000. Output of trunks in the miscellaneous leather products industry were valued at \$1,198,000 as against \$1,473,000 in 1950, and billfolds and wallets at \$1,844,000 compared with \$1,808,000. (21)

Fertilizers Factory value of fertilizers produced in Canada in 1951 rose to \$84,258,000 from the preceding year's total of \$78,755,000. Output of mixed fertilizers totalled 696,600 tons valued at \$29,193,000 as compared with 669,900 at 669,900 at \$26,519,000, and superphosphate, ammonium nitrate (fertilizer grade), and ammonium sulphate, 824,500 tons at \$43,326,000 compared with 839,000 tons at \$40,622,000. There were 39 plants engaged principally in the manufacture of fertilizers in 1951 with a factory selling value of products of \$74,489,000 as compared with 36 plants with a production value of \$68,997,000 the year before. These plants furnished employment for 3,218 persons who were paid \$10,310,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 3,253 persons paid \$9,423,000 in 1950. (22)

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A N N U A L I N D U S T R Y R E P O R T S

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Patent & Proprietary Medicines Production in Canada in 1951 of patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and biologicals rose in value to \$82,131,000 -- a new high figure -- as compared with \$69,325,000 in the preceding year. Imports of these commodities were valued at \$22,427,000 compared with \$18,629,000, while the exports totalled \$6,037,000 compared with \$4,298,000.

During the year under review there were 206 establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of these items, four less than in 1950. Their employees numbered 7,481 as compared with 7,524 and salary and wage payments aggregated \$18,918,000 as compared with \$16,638,000. Plants in Ontario and Quebec accounted for all but a small part of the total output. (23)

Contract Diamond Drilling Footage drilled by contract diamond drilling in 1951 amounted to 5,091,514 as compared with 6,006,747 in the preceding year, and income received from drilling totalled \$12,357,329 against \$9,492,679. The average number of employees was estimated at 2,431 against 1,862, and salaries and wages paid amounted to \$5,996,026 compared with \$4,532,903.

The footage drilled in Ontario in 1951 declined to 1,946,883 from 1,975,301 the year before, British Columbia to 235,644 from 1,468,348, Alberta to 22,750 from 32,537, and Northwest Territories to 4,563 from 202,347. Total for Quebec was up to 2,250,417 from 2,004,111, Manitoba to 242,240 from 174,044, Saskatchewan to 132,341 from 114,929, Newfoundland to 92,861 from 27,939, and New Brunswick to 22,132 from 7,191. (24)

Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Gross value of shipments by firms engaged in mining, exploring or developing silver-lead-zinc ores in 1951 amounted to \$185,693,000 as compared with the preceding year's figure of \$122,718,000.

Number of plants in operation during the year totalled 144 as against 112 in 1950. These establishments employed 9,324 persons who were paid \$30,381,000 in salaries and wages compared with 5,939 workers earning \$17,633,000. Cost of process supplies was \$10,382,000 against \$6,465,000. Ores mined in 1951 advanced sharply to 6,317,545 tons from 4,826,992 the year before, and ores milled to 6,163,848 tons from 4,689,371. (25)

Paper-Using Industries Gross factory value of products manufactured by the paper-using industries of Canada reached an all-time peak total of \$297,006,000 in 1950, a rise of 16 per cent over the previous peak value of \$256,912,000 in 1949. There were 405 establishments in operation during the year giving employment to 25,176 persons who were paid \$55,951,000 in salaries and wages against 401 plants with 24,421 employees earning \$50,645,000. Cost of materials used totalled \$167,378,000 against \$145,638,000.

Ontario ranks first among the provinces for the value of products of its paper-using industries with a total of \$163,161,000 as against \$140,922,000 in 1949, followed by Quebec with a value of \$92,349,000 against \$80,410,000, British Columbia \$23,200,000 against \$19,111,000, Manitoba \$12,110,000 against \$11,153,000, New Brunswick \$2,323,000 against \$2,069,000, Alberta \$2,312,000 against \$1,919,000, Nova Scotia \$1,450,000 against \$1,208,000, and Saskatchewan \$101,000 against \$120,600. (26)

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 A N N U A L I N D U S T R Y R E P O R T S  
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Value Of Chemicals In 1951 Value of chemicals produced for sale in 1951 amounted to \$234,889,000, an increase of 26 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$184,648,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of acids rose in value to \$15,550,000 from \$11,584,000 in 1950, calcium compounds to \$14,462,000 from \$12,409,000, sodium compounds to \$32,356,000 from \$22,503,000, organic chemicals to \$51,723,000 from \$38,723,000, compressed and liquefied gases to \$25,003,000 from \$19,148,000, fertilizer chemicals to \$44,933,000 from \$42,202,000, synthetic resins to \$23,097,000 from \$19,068,000, and other chemicals to \$27,765,000 from \$19,011,000. (27)

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 R E L E A S E D T H I S W E E K  
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<u>Item</u>	<u>Price</u>
1- Retail Trade, Dec. ....	20¢
2- Retail Trade, 1951 ....	50¢
3- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, Nov. ....	25¢
4- M: Grain Statistics Weekly ....	10¢
5- M: Report on the Live Stock Survey, Dec. 1, 1952: Hogs ....	10¢
6- M: Poultry Estimates, Jan. ....	10¢
7- The Sugar Situation, Jan. ....	10¢
8- Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, Dec. ....	25¢
9- M: Mineral Wool, Dec. ....	10¢
10- M: Asphalt Floor Tiles, Jan. ....	10¢
11- M: Statistics on Hides, Skins & Leather, Dec. ....	10¢
12- Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, Dec. ....	20¢
13- Motor Vehicle Shipments, Jan. ....	10¢
14- Estimates of Labour Income, Nov. ....	10¢
15- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways ....	10¢
16- Steam Railways, 1951, Part I ....	50¢
17- Shipping Report, 1951 ....	50¢
18- 1951 Census Bulletin CT-8: Population & Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts -- Winnipeg .....	25¢
19- Prices & Price Indexes, Jan. ....	20¢
20- Soaps, Washing Compounds & Cleaning Preparations Industry, 1951 ....	25¢
21- Miscellaneous Leather Products & Leather Belting Industries, 1951 ....	25¢
22- Fertilizers Industry, 1951 ....	25¢
23- Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1951 ....	25¢
24- Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry, 1951 ....	25¢
25- Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry, 1951 ....	25¢
26- General Review of the Paper-Using Industries, 1950 ....	25¢
27- Acids, Alkalies & Salts Industry, 1951 ....	25¢
--- 1951 Census Bulletin 4-6: Labour Force -- Industry by Age, Marital Status, Years of Schooling & Class of Worker, Canada .....	25¢
--- Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Calendar Year 1952 .....	50¢
--- Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, Dec. (Summarized in issue of February 14) .....	20¢

M= Memorandum

During the 1952 season 45,902 pleasure craft were cleared through Canadian canals as compared with 45,143 in 1951.

...

Some 17,450,000 pounds of salted and roasted peanuts were produced in Canada in 1952 as compared with 16,900,000 in the previous year.

...

The number employed in Canada's silver-lead-zinc mining industry increased from 5,939 in 1950 to 9,324 in 1951.

...

Some 696,600 tons of mixed fertilizers worth \$29,193,000 were manufactured in Canada in 1951 as compared with 669,900 tons worth \$28,921,000 in 1950.

...

Canadian exports of books and printed matter amounted to only \$2,180,932 in 1950 while imports totalled \$42,489,410.

...

Canada had 206 plants manufacturing medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in 1951, of which 94 were located in Ontario, 91 in Quebec, and the remaining 21 in other provinces.

...

Factory value of Canada's production of chemicals jumped from \$184,648,000 in 1950 to \$234,889,000 in 1951.

...

Between 1947 and 1951 the average Canadian ate about 48% more pork, 178% more canned meat, 0.7% more beef, about the same amount of offals, 11% less veal and 41% less mutton and lamb a year than he did between 1935 and 1939.

...

Venezuela is the third largest source of Canadian imports.

...

In 1952, 362,058,000 ice cream cones were made in Canada as compared with 330,456,000 in 1951.

...

Independent stores did 75.1% of all retail business in Canada in 1951, while chain stores accounted for 16.3% and department stores for 8.6%.

...

There were 6,001,544 pairs of wooden heels manufactured in Canada in 1951 as compared with 6,853,304 pairs in 1950.

...

The value of contract drilling for petroleum and natural gas in Canada jumped from \$23,429,058 in 1950 to \$42,988,013 in 1951.

...

Canada's production of soaps of all kinds dropped from 231,894,000 pounds in 1950 to 197,221,000 in 1951, while the output of synthetic detergents rose from 51,753,000 pounds to 69,929,000.

...

In 1952 Canada's production of chewing gum rose to 13,067,554 boxes from 12,071,733 in 1951.

...

The five major Canadian ports in 1951 on the basis of total foreign cargo handled were Montreal with 9,406,899 tons, Vancouver with 6,142,191 tons, Sault Ste. Marie with 4,492,874 tons, Hamilton with 4,091,220 tons, and Port Alfred with 3,116,738 tons.

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