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EXTERNAL TRADE IN FEBRUARY

External trade of Canada in February was valued at \$358,900,000, showing an increase of 32 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's total was lower than in the four previous months, but the rate of increase was higher, comparing with gains of 16 per cent in January, 11 per cent in December, 13 per cent in November and seven per cent in October. During the first two months of this year, aggregate external trade was \$743,200,000, compared with \$603,400,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 23 per cent.

Continuing the gains recorded since the beginning of 1946, merchandise imports advanced in February to \$177,100,000 as compared with \$117,000,000 in February last year and were also above this year's January figure of \$173,800,000. The month's imports were more than four times the average value recorded for February in the years 1935-39. Aggregate for the first two months of this year was \$350,900,000 compared with \$257,300,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 36 per cent.

Merchandise was exported in February to the value of \$179,500,000, an increase of 17 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, and compares with the 1935-39 average for the month of \$57,400,000. Total for the first two months of the year was \$388,100,000 compared with \$342,200,000 in the like period of 1946, a rise of 13 per cent.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in February to the value of \$2,300,000 compared with \$1,800,000 in January, and \$1,600,000 in February 1946; the two month total was \$4,100,000 as against \$3,900,000 in the same period of 1946.

As a result of the much greater increase in imports than in domestic and foreign exports, the favourable balance of merchandise trade fell to \$4,700,000 as compared with \$36,700,000 in January and \$37,700,000 in February last year.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS IN FEBRUARY

Merchandise was imported into Canada in February to the value of \$177,100,000 as compared with \$173,800,000 in the preceding month and \$117,000,000 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the two months ended February was \$350,900,000 as compared with \$257,300,000 in the similar period of 1946.

With the exception of miscellaneous commodities, increases were shown for all major groups of imports in February as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Outstanding among the gains were those in the fibres and textiles, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals products group. These three groups also had the largest gains in the first two months of this year.

Imports of fibres, textiles and textile products in February were valued at \$32,676,000 as compared with \$15,518,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 111 per cent; in the two months ended February, the value was \$65,600,000 compared with \$36,200,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 81 per cent. Large gains were recorded in February in the imports of raw cotton and cotton products; flax, hemp and jute, wool products, and artificial silk and products.

Gain during the month in the imports of iron and its products was 97 per cent, or from \$24,721,000 in February last year to \$48,604,000, the two-month aggregate rising from \$56,602,000 a year ago to \$97,417,000. Increases were widely distributed during the month, being most pronounced in rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery, other machinery, automobiles and parts, and engines and boilers.

Agricultural and vegetable products were imported in February to the value of \$25,675,000 as compared with \$18,113,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 42 per cent. Total for the two months ended February was \$49,635,000 as against \$43,147,000 in the same period of 1946, a rise of 15 per cent. During February, large increases were shown in the imports of coffee, tea, vegetable oils, rubber and products, and nuts, while sugar and products, fruits and vegetables showed declines.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products as a group were valued at \$11,173,000 in February as against \$6,300,000 in the corresponding month of last year. The non-metallics were valued at \$25,198,000 as against \$19,674,000, the increase being mainly due to substantial gains in crude petroleum and petroleum products, and in glass and glassware. Chemicals as a group were imported to the value of \$8,466,000 as against \$6,665,000 and animals and animal products \$8,225,000 as against \$6,539,000. The miscellaneous group fell from \$14,583,000 to \$10,555,000.

Purchases from the United States accounted for \$138,768,000 of the February total as against \$86,046,000 a year ago, making an aggregate of \$278,374,000 for the two months as against \$183,451,000 in 1946. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$10,515,000 in the month as against \$12,994,000, and in the two months at \$24,773,000 against \$33,062,000. Imports from British India rose sharply in February to \$5,531,000 as against \$745,000; total for New Zealand was \$1,520,000 against \$909,000; Australia, \$1,215,000 against \$1,272,000; and Latin American countries, \$9,340,000 against \$7,143,000.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS IN MARCH

Cheques cashed or otherwise paid in clearing centres in March totalled \$5,737,122,000 being one per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As increases were shown in each of the first three months of this year, the advance in the aggregate for the first quarter was 3.2 per cent, or from \$17,004,746,000 a year ago to \$17,549,673,000.

Considerable advances were shown in March in each of the five economic areas except Ontario, with 27 of the 33 clearing centres recording higher totals. Figures for the month were as follows by areas, totals for March 1946 being in brackets: Maritimes, \$130,124,000 (\$123,663,000); Quebec, \$1,893,098,000 (\$1,638,330,000); Ontario, \$2,330,924,000 (\$2,673,878,000); Prairie Provinces, \$852,694,000 (\$805,626,000); British Columbia, \$530,272,000 (\$436,674,000).

CANADA'S POPULATION UP SEVEN PER CENT SINCE 1941

Canada's population increased 188,000 last year, rising to 12,307,000 from 12,119,000 in 1945, according to the annual estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gain in the population since the last Dominion-wide census was taken in 1941 was 800,000, or more than seven per cent.

Population of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia made the largest absolute gains between 1941 and 1946. Ontario's population rose 319,000 in the period, that of Quebec 298,000, and British Columbia 185,000. In the same interval the population of Nova Scotia increased 34,000, New Brunswick 23,000, Alberta 4,000, North West Territories 4,000, and the Yukon 3,000. Saskatchewan's population fell 66,000, Manitoba's 3,000, and Prince Edward Island's by 1,000.

Estimated population in 1946 by provinces was as follows, totals of 1941 census being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 94,000 (95,000); Nova Scotia, 612,000 (578,000); New Brunswick, 480,000 (457,000); Quebec, 3,630,000 (3,332,000); Ontario, 4,107,000 (3,788,000); Manitoba, 727,000 (730,000); Saskatchewan, 830,000 (896,000); Alberta, 800,000 (796,000); British Columbia, 1,003,000 (818,000); Yukon, 8,000 (5,000); North West Territories, 16,000 (12,000).

TOURIST EXPENDITURES REACH
NEW PEAK IN 1946

The year 1946 definitely established a new record for tourist expenditures in Canada, as well as a new maximum for Canadians travelling abroad, mainly to the United States, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Revised preliminary expenditures of travellers to Canada from the United States are placed at a new high of \$214,000,000, while tourists from overseas countries and Newfoundland are estimated to have spent about \$7,000,000 during their visits to Canadian soil.

The aggregate expenditure of \$221,000,000 for all travel to Canada represents an increase of 33 per cent or \$55,000,000 over the revised total of \$166,300,000 for 1945 and is over two and one-half times the wartime low of \$32,000,000 in 1942. The 1946 record compares with a previous high of \$198,000,000 for all travel in 1929 when touring costs were on a somewhat similar plane and overseas visitors were much more numerous. Pre-war levels of \$166,000,000 in 1937 and \$149,000,000 in 1938 and 1939 have been well surpassed.

Expenditures by United States tourists in 1946, now estimated at \$214,000,000 compare with a revised total of \$163,300,000 in 1945, an increase of nearly \$51,000,000 or 31 per cent. This new record reflects favourably from the previous high of \$184,000,000 in 1929 and the pre-war figure of \$149,000,000 in 1937 and \$137,000,000 in 1939 for United States visitors to Canada. Canadians are estimated to have expended a new record of \$135 million on travel beyond our borders, with \$131,000,000 on United States account, an increase of \$81,000,000 or 61 per cent over the 1945 figure. As a result, despite the record expenditures of United States travellers' Canada's credit balance on travel account increased only from \$82,000,000 in 1945 to \$83,000,000.

Estimate of United States tourist expenditures during 1946 by provinces of entry, while subject to certain reservations, indicates that the province of Ontario secured roughly \$109,000,000 or 51 per cent of the total United States expenditure in Canada compared with nearly \$96,000,000 in 1945. Quebec garnered an estimated \$45,000,000 or 21 per cent of the national total of \$214,000,000. British Columbia is estimated to have acquired \$34,000,000, or 16 per cent, while tourist entries into the Maritimes, principally through New Brunswick ports, represented an expenditure of \$13,500,000 or 6.3 per cent of the total. Tourist travel into the Prairie Provinces accounted for a total of \$12,400,000, or 5.8 per cent.

Summarizing the year 1946, the total volume of non-resident entries to Canada across the United States border reached the impressive sum of over 21,100,000 compared with 17,100,000 in 1945 and 16,600,000 in 1939. Although short term visits by motorists and by "other travellers" accounted for a considerable part of the 4,000,000 increase over 1945, the bona-fide tourist contributed a fair share of the advance. The trend total number of Canadians returning from the United States during 1946 reached 13,900,000 compared with total American entries of 21,100,000.

In 1946, American automobile travel to Canada continued the expansion resumed during the preceding year, some 5,371,200 foreign vehicles being checked through Canadian border ports. Of this immense international cavalcade, 1,492,000 vehicles entered on tourist car permits, 3,696,000 were non-permit or local traffic and 183,000 commercial vehicles. It is estimated that expenditures of tourists by automobile were \$83,000,000 in Canada during the year while the short-term visitors by car accounted for \$12,700,000 more for a total of \$96,000,000 compared with \$57,000,000 in 1945, a gain of 68 per cent.

In comparison with the American automobile traffic in 1945, the tourist permit class advanced from 859,915 cars to a new record of 1,492,106, up 73.5 per cent, while the short term traffic rose 27.8 per cent. Tourist cars at over 1,492,000 compare with previous highs of 1,470,497 in 1931 and 1,384,488 in 1937, and since the average number of passengers per car was nearly three, an estimated 4,400,000 tourists visited Canada by motor car during the year.

Due to the wider use of automobiles as a means of international travel, the net number of tourists entering Canada by train during 1946, exclusive of intran-its, declined to about 686,000, a decrease of 13 per cent from the all-time record established in 1945, but still over 80 per cent above 1939 levels. Tourists by rail to Canada have high average expenditures and their contribution to the total outlay placed at nearly \$62,000,000 compared with \$64,000,000 in 1945. During 1946 there were more than 316,000 net tourist entries on long distance buses compared with about 262,000 in 1945 and more than double the entries in 1941. Tourists by bus are estimated to have spent about \$16,000,000 in Canada during 1946.

The aeroplane continues to increase in importance as a carrier of international tourists. In 1946 net tourist entries from the United States by plane were almost 99,000 compared with a net of about 59,000 in the preceding year, and this high average expenditure group are estimated to have contributed over \$10,000,000 in tourist expenditures during their visits to Canada.

Tourist entries by boat during 1946 at over 339,000 were well in excess of pre-war levels, with notable increases along the west coast and on inland lakes and rivers. Tourists entering Canada by steamer in 1946 are estimated to have spent over \$16,000,000, principally in British Columbia and Ontario. This compares with an expenditure of about \$13,000,000 by 323,786 boat passengers from the United States in 1945 and is not inclusive of arrivals from overseas. It is estimated that the group conveniently called "other travellers" -- those coming by foot, bicycle, local bus, taxis, motorcycles, horse drawn vehicles, etc. -- expended \$14,000,000 in Canada during 1946 on nearly 5,000,000 visits to Canadian soil compared with 3,940,000 in 1945.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR IN MARCH

Canadian mills produced 2,354,128 barrels of flour in March as compared with 2,392,927 barrels in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total output for the eight months of the present crop year amounted to 18,732,045 barrels, as against 17,526,791 barrels in the same period of 1945-46. Should this rate of production be maintained to the close of the present crop year, a possible annual total of 28,000,000 barrels would be reached.

Amount of wheat used in the manufacture of flour in March was 10,492,910 bushels, as against 10,661,527 in the corresponding month last year. Total wheat milled during the current crop year to the end of March was 83,575,474 bushels compared with 78,017,817 bushels for the same period of 1945-46. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the end of March were 5,756,257 bushels compared with 6,021,237 at the end of February.

Following quantities of coarse grains also were ground in March, totals for March 1946 being in brackets: oats, 2,513,830 (2,371,539) bushels; corn, 262,715 (213,999); barley, 530,504 (693,042); buckwheat, 490 (1,411); mixed grain, 2,276,615 (2,274,564).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 17 totalled 99,035,866 bushels compared with 102,833,283 on April 10, and 88,606,872 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 98,808,142 bushels in Canadian positions and 227,724 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending April 17 aggregated 1,057,440 bushels compared with 752,442 in the preceding week. The total for the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- August 1 to April 17 -- aggregated 264,857,183 bushels compared with 200,283,579 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending April 17, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 525,102 (595,814) bushels; barley, 336,829 (353,004); rye, 20,209 (11,033); flaxseed, 1,675 (1,845).

DAIRY SITUATION IN MARCH

March supplies of butter, including total stocks at the beginning of the month, imports and the month's production totalled 43 million pounds in comparison with 27 million in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in March amounted to 1.76 pounds per capita as against 1.30 pounds a year ago, and of all butter -- creamery, dairy whey -- 2.22 pounds against 1.75 pounds.

Production of creamery butter rose two per cent in March, amounting to 12,076,000 pounds as compared with 11,839,000 in the corresponding month last year. Total make for the first quarter was 1.2 per cent ahead of last year, totalling 30,557,000 pounds. Dairy butter make for March is estimated at 5,542,000 pounds, making a total of 14,800,000 pounds for the first quarter, as against 14,400,000 in the similar period of 1946.

Out-of-storage movement of creamery butter during March amounted to 8,936,541 pounds, April 1 stocks totalling 15,177,225 pounds compared with 24,113,766 pounds on March 1. Stocks of dairy butter on April 1 totalled 8,647 pounds as against 10,143 on March 1, and of whey butter 52,733 pounds as against 74,989 pounds.

Milk production in February -- latest month for which figures are available -- was 891,520,000 pounds, just slightly above the production of 891,484,000 pounds in February last year, showing a smaller rate of increase than in January when the increase over the previous January amounted to 1.5 per cent.

The feed supply outlook is reasonably satisfactory, but there is a shortage of labour with fewer cows for milking purposes. If this situation continues, it will have an adverse effect on milk production during the coming season.

Fluid milk sales in February amounted to 284,776,000 pounds, a decline of two per cent from last year. Fluid cream sales registered a much more pronounced decrease, and total sales -- milk and cream combined -- amounted to 331,612,000 pounds, a reduction of approximately 10 million pounds from last year.

Sales income from dairying in January reached a total of approximately \$17,000,000, being up \$2,500,000 from the same month of last year.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
RISE 12 PER CENT IN MARCH

Department store sales in Canada during March were 12 per cent higher than in March last year and 32 per cent above sales in February, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The increase in March over the corresponding month of 1946 was less than the similar gains recorded in January and February, when dollar sales of department stores rose 21 and 17 per cent respectively over totals for these months of 1946. Sales in the first quarter of this year averaged 16 per cent higher than for the corresponding 1946 period.

Sales of all types of merchandise were higher last month than in March last year, increases exceeding 20 per cent in home furnishings, household appliances, radio and musical instruments and supplies, and stationery, books and magazines. Sales of food departments, which have been expanding steadily in recent months, showed a 15 per cent gain, much of which was probably the result of price advances. Gains in the apparel, footwear, furniture and hardware departments were considerably less than in previous months.

The March increase in sales for Quebec province was higher than the gains in other economic regions, amounting to 18 per cent as compared with 10 per cent in Ontario, 13 per cent in the Prairie Provinces, 14 per cent in British Columbia and nine per cent in the Maritime Provinces. The sharpest contraction in percentage increases occurred in Ontario, where the month's gain compares with an average increase of 19 per cent in the first two months of the year.

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES
AND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS UP

Reaching the highest level ever to be recorded in a month, there were 15,172 domestic washing machines produced in Canada in February, an increase of 24 per cent over the preceding month, and an advance of almost 60 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of domestic type electric refrigerators also was at a high point, totalling 8,272 units compared with 7,886 in January, and 3,295 a year ago.

Figures for the first two months of this year also reveal a sharp rise in the rate of output of these home appliances. There were 27,433 washing machines produced in the two months of this year, as compared with 18,457 in the similar period of 1946, and 16,158 domestic electric refrigerators as compared with 5,679 a year ago.

Production of domestic washing machines in February was as follows by types, figures for February 1946 being in brackets: electric, 13,287 (8,129); gasoline, 1,404 (555); hand, 481 (831). Two-months totals: electric, 23,464 (15,851); gasoline, 2,890 (1,023); hand, 1,079 (1,583).

Imports of domestic electric washing machines also were sharply increased in February, totalling 3,162 units as compared with 513 in February last year; imports of electric refrigerators, domestic or store type, were up, numbering 2,106 as compared with 298 a year ago.

OUTPUT OF WIRE NAILS IN FEBRUARY

Canadian manufacturers of wire nails turned out 6,015 tons of that greatly wanted hardware item in February, bringing the production for the first two months of the year to 12,333 tons as against 11,925 tons in the corresponding months of 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The February output compares with 5,531 tons in February last year and continues an unbroken upward trend in production since last September.

Output of other types in February, with figures for February last year in brackets, was as follows: iron and steel cut nails, 73 (90) tons; steel wire staples, 208 (154); steel, brass and copper tacks, 152 (215) tons.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board was further increased in March, the month's total amounting to 15,074,995 square feet as compared with 11,579,598 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first quarter of this year, 45,316,103 square feet were produced compared with 35,292,243 in the similar period of 1946.

Domestic sales also were increased, the March total standing at 11,613,271 square feet as compared with 10,127,474 a year ago, and the first quarter aggregate, 34,767,896 square feet as against 29,522,240 in the similar period of 1946.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC VACUUM
CLEANERS UP SHARPLY IN 1946

Production of electric vacuum cleaners increased sharply during 1946, when 55,430 units were turned out as compared with 14,220 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During 1946, production comprised 24,183 upright floor models, and 31,247 cylinder models.

Factory sales also moved sharply higher during the year, totalling 53,183 units valued at \$2,239,288 as against 14,495 units valued at \$590,673 in 1945. Sales of attachments and parts were valued at \$757,956 as compared with \$229,348 in 1945.

There were 36,876 electric vacuum cleaners imported during the year, showing a marked increase over the 1945 total of 3,126 units; exports also were increased, advancing from ten units in 1945 to 792 units in 1946.

LANDINGS OF SEA FISH IN MARCH

Landings of sea and shellfish in Canada during March rose sharply from the February total, amounting to 39,384,000 pounds compared with the revised figure of 16,108,700 pounds for February, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landings of groundfish, lobsters and herring in the Atlantic provinces registered increases and British Columbia reported increased catches of nearly all varieties. Cumulative landings for the first three months of 1947 amounted to 145,394,300 pounds compared with 128,635,600 in the similar period of 1946.

Landings in the sea-fishing provinces in March were: Prince Edward Island, 1,800 pounds; Nova Scotia, 4,765,000; New Brunswick, 6,551,500; Quebec, nil; British Columbia, 28,065,000 pounds. Cumulative totals for the three months, in pounds, with 1946 figures in parentheses, were: Prince Edward Island, 611,100 (764,000); Nova Scotia, 10,968,300 (44,006,700); New Brunswick, 14,590,900 (11,082,200); Quebec, 211,200 (195,000); British Columbia, 119,012,600 (72,587,100).

NEW HOUSING COMPLETED IN 1946

It is estimated that there were approximately 62,700 new dwelling units completed in Canada in 1946, an increase of 14,100 or 29 per cent over the total for 1945, when 48,600 new dwelling units were completed, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The new total for 1946 is a revision of the preliminary estimate of 58,000 released at an earlier date, due to the receipt of additional reports from municipalities and other areas included in the survey.

The 1946 total comprised 57,900 dwelling units (92.4 per cent) resulting from new construction, and 4,800 dwelling units (7.6 per cent) from conversions, as compared with 42,600 dwelling units (87.7 per cent) by new construction, and 6,000 dwelling units (12.3 per cent) by conversions, in 1945. Thus, for new housing construction alone, the number of dwelling units completed in 1946 increased by 36 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

Single dwelling houses constructed in 1946 exceeded the number built in 1945, and increased to 91.6 per cent of the total for 1946 as compared with 90.3 per cent of the 1945 total. Commercial buildings, such as stores or other business premises which contain apartments or flats, rank second in number for 1946 completions, accounting for three per cent of the total, as against 1.9 per cent of the total for 1945, when this type of building ranked fourth. Duplex buildings, on the other hand, ranked fourth in 1946 and accounted for 1.6 per cent of the total, as compared with 2.6 per cent of the 1945 total, when they ranked second.

Number of buildings containing dwelling units completed in 1946 totalled 52,300, as compared with 37,100 completed in 1945, an increase of 41 per cent. While there were only 3,700 more buildings constructed in metropolitan areas in 1946 than in 1945, an increase of 30 per cent, other urban areas show an increase of over 8,200 new buildings for 1946, or 68 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

Using new residential construction only, that is, excluding dwelling units created by conversions, the average number of dwelling units per building for all new residential construction declined to 1.11 units per building for 1946 from 1.15 for 1945. This is accounted for by the larger proportion of single dwelling units built in 1946.

The survey also shows that 67 per cent of all new residential construction completed in 1946 were buildings of wood frame with wood siding and shingles, an increase from 64.3 per cent of the total for this type of construction in 1945. Buildings of wood frame with stucco on lath again ranked second in 1946, when they increased to 12.4 per cent of the total from 11.8 per cent in 1945. Wood frame and brick veneer accounted for 9.1 per cent of the 1946 total, solid brick 3.6 per cent, cinder or cement blocks and stucco 3.1 per cent.

While new dwelling unit completions in metropolitan areas increased by almost 13 per cent in 1946 as compared with 1945, these represent only 32.1 per cent of the total for 1946 as against 36.8 per cent of the total 1945 completions. In other urban areas, however, completions reflect a marked change in both respects, these having increased by over 47 per cent, and represented 39.3 per cent of total completions in 1946 as compared with 34.3 per cent of the 1945 total.

As indicated, the proportion of new dwelling units constructed in metropolitan areas in 1946 declined, as compared with 1945, yet in several individual instances fairly substantial increases were shown. The following table gives data on the number of dwelling units, including conversions, for Canada as a whole, metropolitan areas as a group, and by individual metropolitan area.

	Total Number of Dwelling Units		Percentage Increase or Decrease		
	1946	1945	1946	over	1945
Total for Canada	62,660	48,599	28.93		
Total for Metropolitan Areas	20,136	17,865	12.71		
Halifax	567	189	200.00		
St. John	300	163	84.05		
Quebec	976	1,054	- 7.40		
Montreal	3,712	4,788	- 22.47		
Ottawa	1,598	1,497	6.75		
Toronto	4,447	3,533	25.87		
Hamilton	687	613	12.07		
London	822	446	84.30		
Windsor	797	747	6.69		
Winnipeg	2,345	1,310	79.00		
Vancouver	3,028	2,875	5.32		
Victoria	857	650	31.85		

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended April 12 increased to 71,312 cars from 66,639 cars for the preceding week, which was affected by the holiday, and 66,850 cars for the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, March (10 cents).
2. Housing Statistics, 1946 (25 cents).
3. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, February (10 cents).
4. Imports for Consumption, February (10 cents).
5. Fisheries of Quebec, 1945 (English, 10 cents).
6. Fisheries of Quebec, 1945 (French, 10 cents).
7. Steel Wire, February (10 cents).
8. Wire Fencing, February (10 cents).
9. Nails, Tacks and Staples, February (10 cents).
10. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, March (10 cents).
11. Lumber Industry in Ontario 1945 (10 cents).
12. Cheques Cashed And Money Supply, March (10 cents).
13. Cement Products Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
14. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, March (10 cents).
15. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
16. Department Store Sales, March (10 cents).
17. Canada's International Tourist Trade, 1946 (10 cents).
18. Canadian Milling Statistics, March (10 cents).
19. Exports -- Detailed -- Canadian and Foreign Produce, February (25 cents).
20. Transit Report, December (10 cents).
21. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, February (10 cents).
22. Domestic Washing Machines, February (10 cents).
23. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
24. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, March (10 cents).
25. Electric Vacuum Cleaners, 1946 (25 cents).

Copies of these and other Bureau reports may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



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Percentage
of population
1990 1995 2000

Total number
of population
1990 1995 2000

Table 1.1
Population by age group and sex, 1990-2000

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Table 1.1. Population by age group and sex, 1990-2000. This table shows the population by age group and sex for the years 1990, 1995, and 2000. The population is shown in thousands.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

- 1. Total population
- 2. Male
- 3. Female
- 4. 0-14 years
- 5. 15-64 years
- 6. 65 years and over
- 7. 0-14 years, male
- 8. 15-64 years, male
- 9. 65 years and over, male
- 10. 0-14 years, female
- 11. 15-64 years, female
- 12. 65 years and over, female
- 13. 0-14 years, total
- 14. 15-64 years, total
- 15. 65 years and over, total
- 16. 0-14 years, total, male
- 17. 15-64 years, total, male
- 18. 65 years and over, total, male
- 19. 0-14 years, total, female
- 20. 15-64 years, total, female
- 21. 65 years and over, total, female

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1990, 1995, and 2000.