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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS rose in November to \$5,107,000 from \$4,184,000 in the corresponding month in 1950, while the unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made increased to 2,033,000 from 1,782,000.

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CANADA'S CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE stood at an estimated 5,210,000 persons during the week ended November 3, and of this total 5,100,000 had jobs and 100,000 were without jobs and seeking work.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated nine per cent during the week ending December 22 as compared with the corresponding week in 1950, gains being recorded in all provinces.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended December 22 totalled 70,376 cars as compared with 74,369 in the corresponding week last year.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on December 13 amounted to 220,207,000 bushels as compared with 216,697,855 on the corresponding date last year.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR fell to 1,944,000 barrels in November from 2,138,000 in the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative output for the August-November period was down to 7,368,000 barrels from 7,837,000.

**MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUE AT NEW
PEAK OF \$1,228,005,000 IN 1951**

Value of Canada's mineral production continued to climb in 1951, reaching an all-time high total of \$1,228,005,000, according to preliminary annual estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 17.5 per cent above the previous peak value of \$1,045,450,000 for 1950, and considerably more than double the 1946 total of \$502,816,000.

Higher prices for the principal base metals accounted for a large part of the gain over 1950, but there were also substantial increases in physical volume of output for most of the minerals. The principal gains were for crude petroleum, copper, nickel, zinc, asbestos, lead, and cement. Gold was an exception to the general trend, being lower in both quantity and value than in 1950.

Estimated value of all metals was \$732,771,000, or 18.7 per cent higher than in 1950. Copper production was up 2.4 per cent in quantity to 540,967,000 pounds from 528,418,000, and 21 per cent in value to \$149,313,000 from \$123,211,000. Nickel output rose 11 per cent to 274,536,000 pounds from 247,318,000, while the value advanced 34 per cent to \$150,647,000 from \$112,105,000. Lead production fell eight per cent to 304,999,000 pounds from 331,394,000, but the value increased 17 per cent to \$56,120,000 from \$47,886,000. Tonnage of iron ore rose 31 per cent to 4,736,000 from 3,605,000, and the value increased to \$26,674,000 from \$23,414,000.

Gold was again the leading mineral in terms of output value. The price of gold in Canadian dollars ranged from \$37.50 to \$35.80 per troy ounce, the nominal average being \$36.85 per troy ounce compared with \$38.05 in 1950. Production in 1951 amounted to 4,329,000 fine ounces valued at \$159,407,000 as compared with 4,441,000 at \$168,989,000.

The gain of 18 per cent in the value of mineral fuels to \$238,000,000 from \$201,194,000, was due almost entirely to the tremendous increase in production of crude petroleum in Alberta. The output of crude oil totalled 48,097,000 barrels compared with 29,044,000 last year, and the value was up 43 per cent to \$121,000,000. Coal production was slightly lower at 18,750,000 tons valued at \$110,050,000 as against 19,139,000 valued at \$110,140,000.

Structural materials were in greater demand throughout the year. Output of cement totalled 16,900,000 barrels valued at \$40,200,000, both totals being new records. Lime production moved up to 1,242,000 tons valued at \$14,181,000 from 1,124,000 at \$12,281,000. Clay products, which include brick, tile, sewer pipe, etc. gained eight per cent to \$23,600,000. Production of sand and gravel increased to \$42,953,000 from \$36,435,000, but stone fell to \$24,563,000 from \$25,895,000.

Non-metallic minerals as a group were produced to the value of \$111,776,000 as compared with \$94,722,000, a rise of 18 per cent. Asbestos was the principal item, and its output was up 10 per cent to 967,000 tons from 875,000, and the value 20 per cent to \$78,800,000 from \$65,855,000. Salt production increased 12 per cent to 962,000 tons from 859,000, and the value increased to \$7,694,000 from \$7,011,000. Output of gypsum fell to 3,374,000 tons from 3,666,000, and the value was down to \$5,576,000 from \$6,708,000. (1)

**DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
NINE PER CENT IN WEEK**

Department store sales rose by an estimated nine per cent during the week ending December 22 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. There were advances in all provinces, sales in Saskatchewan being up 27 per cent, Alberta 15 per cent, the Maritimes and Quebec each 11 per cent, Manitoba nine per cent, and Ontario and British Columbia each six per cent.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended December 22 totalled 70,376 cars as compared with 74,369 in the corresponding week last year. Cumulative loadings during the 51 weeks to December 22 aggregated 4,117,618 cars, or 267,082 more than in the similar period of 1950.

Receipts from foreign connections during the week amounted to 29,908 cars, down from 33,967 cars one year earlier. Total for the 51 weeks was 1,753,711 cars, an increase of 135,936 over the same period of 1950. (Mem.1)

LABOUR FORCE IN NOVEMBER Canada's civilian labour force stood at an estimated 5,210,000 persons during the week ended November 3 this year and of this total 5,100,000 had jobs and 100,000 were without jobs and seeking work, according to the quarterly survey by the Bureau of Statistics.

The civilian labour force at the period of the latest survey represented 53.2 per cent of the total non-institutional population 14 years of age and over, estimated at 9,790,000, down slightly from 53.3 per cent of the total a year earlier. On the other hand, the proportion with jobs was up slightly to 52.2 per cent as against 52.1 per cent, and that of the number without jobs down to one per cent as compared to 1.2 per cent.

Of the total labour force of 5,210,000 in November this year, males accounted for 4,085,000 and of this number 4,005,000 had jobs and 80,000 were without jobs and seeking work. Females in the labour force totalled 1,125,000, with 1,105,000 at work and 20,000 seeking work. Of the total of 5,110,000 with jobs, 4,235,000 were engaged in non-agricultural occupations and 875,000 in agriculture. (2)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AT NOVEMBER 1 Industrial employment was at a slightly lower level at the beginning of November than a month earlier, but there was a gain over a year earlier, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time, aggregate payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries advanced to new peaks.

The general index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 186.2 as compared with 186.5 at the beginning of October, and 178.1 on November 1, 1950. The payrolls index was 412.3 as against 410.0 a month earlier, and 351.7 a year ago, while weekly wages and salaries averaged \$51.97 as against \$51.59 at October 1, and \$46.29 last year.

Heightened industrial employment, as compared with a month earlier, was recorded in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, while curtailment was indicated in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. There was little change in Nova Scotia. Gains of 1.3 per cent in Quebec and New Brunswick, and a decrease of 1.9 per cent in British Columbia were the most noteworthy changes.

Employment in manufacturing at November 1 was 1.8 per cent lower than at the beginning of October, and weekly wages and salaries fell 0.8 per cent. As compared with November 1, 1950, there were increases of 2.9 per cent and 15.7 per cent in the index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed substantial seasonal advances in employment, trade was seasonally active, and construction and some other classes were quieter. (3)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT
PAYMENTS HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

Unemployment insurance benefit payments rose in November to \$5,107,000 from \$4,184,000 in the corresponding month in 1950, while the unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made increased to 2,033,000 from 1,782,000.

Initial and renewal claims filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during November increased to 122,603 from 93,016 a year earlier. Number of claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of November was 186,833.

Initial and renewal claims filed in Ontario in November increased to 45,836 from 24,388, Quebec to 36,444 from 28,155, Manitoba to 6,258 from 4,893, Newfoundland to 1,233 from 802, and Prince Edward Island to 518 from 481. Total for British Columbia was down to 16,693 from 16,784, Alberta to 4,602 from 5,020, Nova Scotia to 4,514 from 4,593, New Brunswick to 3,640 from 4,180, and Saskatchewan to 2,865 from 3,720. (4)

MILK PRODUCTION HIGHER IN OCTOBER,
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN TEN MONTHS

Estimated quantity of milk produced in October amounted to 1,399,000,000 pounds, an increase of 92,000,000 or seven per cent over last year's corresponding total of 1,307,105,000 pounds. Preliminary calculations indicate a rise of three per cent in November over a year earlier. During the first 10 months of this year, output totalled 14,336,000,000 pounds, a slight decline of 0.4 per cent from last year's January-October total of 14,386,000,000 pounds.

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, totalled 360,671,000 pounds in October, an increase of 11,000,000 pounds or 3.1 per cent in comparison with last year. Cumulative sales for the January-October period amounted to 3,521,000,000 pounds, a gain of 1.8 per cent.

Dairy butter production in October was estimated at 4,041,000 pounds, an increase of 255,000 pounds or seven per cent over October last year. In the 10 months, output aggregated 39,934,000 pounds, up three per cent over a year earlier.

Domestic disappearance of butter in October -- creamery, dairy, and whey -- amounted to 30,750,000 pounds, a decrease of less than 250,000 pounds or one-half of one per cent. On a per capita basis the domestic disappearance in the month amounted to 2.19 pounds as against 2.23 a year ago, and in the January-October period it was 18.69 pounds against 19.42.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in October amounted to \$32,718,000, an increase of \$5,232,000 over the corresponding month last year. (5)

FLUID MILK SALES UP FOUR
PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Sales of fluid milk increased four per cent in Canada in October as compared with the corresponding month last year, but there was a decline of one per cent in cream sales, according to estimates based on sample reports from 180 individual markets. In the first ten months of this year, milk sales rose two per cent and cream sales advanced one per cent.

Fluid milk sales in October amounted to 117,582,000 quarts, bringing the 10-month total to 1,139,285,000 quarts. Cream sales, in terms of butter-fat, totalled 2,035,000 pounds in October, and for the ten months the total was 20,693,000 pounds.

There were increased sales of fluid milk in October in 18 of the 25 larger markets for which separate figures are published by the Bureau. Largest sales advances were shown for Halifax, the Sydney area, Hamilton, Edmonton and Calgary. Declines were shown for Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, and Vancouver. (Mem.2)

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION
LOWER IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of wheat flour fell to 1,944,215 barrels in November from 2,138,300 in the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative output for the August-November period this year was down to 7,367,710 barrels from 7,836,509 barrels in the same period of 1950-51.

Wheat flour exports in November decreased to 904,343 barrels from 1,259,820 a year ago, and in the four months of the crop year the total fell to 2,833,356 barrels from 3,256,459.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in November, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: oats, 1,771,802 (1,656,960) bushels; corn, 183,538 (208,630); barley, 491,732 (449,790); buckwheat, 5,995 (13,937); mixed grain, 2,178,602 (2,121,554). (Mem.3)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS
OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on December 13 amounted to 220,207,395 bushels as compared with 216,697,855 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers' marketings of wheat during the week totalled 10,603,977 bushels as against 6,620,807 in the same period last year, and the overseas export clearances amounted to 2,368,421 bushels as against 2,395,374. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF RAW AND
REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw sugar were 19 per cent lower at the end of November than a year earlier, but there was a rise of about four per cent in the stocks of refined sugar. Month-end stocks of raw sugar totalled 139,752,557 pounds as compared with 155,387,602, and the refined stocks amounted to 282,165,256 pounds against 271,427,262.

Meltings and sales of raw sugar during November amounted to 96,138,718 pounds as compared with 105,501,110 in the corresponding month last year, while refined sugar manufactured totalled 187,389,278 pounds as against 219,329,187. Sales of refined sugar during the month amounted to 113,634,236 pounds as against 99,331,717. (6)

LUMBER PRODUCTION
LOWER IN OCTOBER

Lumber production was lower in October than in the corresponding month last year, but there was a small increase in the first ten months of this year.

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in October amounted to 310,053,000 feet board measure as compared with 353,268,000 a year earlier, and in the other provinces the month's output totalled 176,670,000 board feet as against 206,909,000.

Cumulative output in British Columbia amounted to 2,941,829,000 board feet as against 2,687,228,000 a year earlier, and for the other provinces the total was 2,521,502,000 board feet as against 2,792,453,000. (7 and 8)

PRODUCTION OF CASTINGS AND
CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS

Production of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings moved higher in October, the month's total rising nine per cent to 78,400 tons from 71,600 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first 10 months of 1951 to 775,600 tons as against 595,200 in the similar period of 1950, an increase of slightly more than 30 per cent.

Consumption of pig iron rose in October to 46,400 tons from 38,400 a year earlier, while the consumption of scrap iron and steel increased to 50,800 tons from 46,300. Tonnage of pig iron consumed in the first 10 months of this year increased to 469,800 from 323,000 a year ago, and the amount of scrap iron and steel used rose to 513,700 tons from 403,100. (Mem.5)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING
MATERIALS LOWER IN NOVEMBER

Production of asphalt roofing materials was lower in November than in the corresponding month of 1950. Output of asphalt shingles fell to 106,333 squares from 145,435, smooth surfaced roofing in rolls to 105,639 squares from 105,859, mineral surfaced roofing in rolls to 45,947 squares from 59,434, and roll type sidings to 19,085 squares from 37,973. (Mem.6)

BUTTON, BUCKLE AND
FASTENER INDUSTRY

Gross factory value of products manufactured by 38 establishments engaged principally in the production of buttons, buckles, fasteners, etc. in 1950 was \$9,777,000, a rise of about 22 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$8,006,000. Number of employees was 1,698 as compared with 1,682, and their salaries and wages totalled \$3,530,000 as against \$3,375,000.

Zipper fasteners, which were manufactured to the value of \$5,970,000, continued to be the most important item of production. Other main products included moulded buttons valued at \$971,000, plastic buttons at \$663,000, metal buttons at \$373,000, and celluloid buttons at \$327,000. (9)

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION IN CANADA

In response to a demand for information both in Canada and abroad for information on courses of study offered by Canadian colleges and universities, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a pamphlet entitled "Institutions of Higher Education in Canada".

The pamphlet describes the two parallel systems of higher education in Canada offered in the English and French language institutions. It contains a brief outline of the courses of study and degrees available at each institution and presents relative data on admission requirements, fees and enrolments as reported at date of preparation.

Copies of this booklet may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 25 cents each. (10)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1951 (15 cents).
2. The Labour Force, Quarterly Survey, Week Ended November 3, 1951 (25 cents).
3. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, November (10 cents).
4. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Employment Insurance Act, November (25 cents).
5. The Dairy Review, November (25 cents).
6. Sugar Situation, November (10 cents).
7. Production, Shipment and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October (25 cents).
8. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, October (25 cents).
9. Button, Buckle and Fastener Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
10. Institutions of Higher Education in Canada (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Fluid Milk Sales, October (10 cents).
 3. Grain Milling Statistics, November (10 cents).
 4. Grain Statistics Weekly, (10 cents).
 5. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, October (10 cents)
 6. Asphalt Roofing, November (10 cents).
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