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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell by an estimated seven per cent during the week ending April 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in March numbered 62,515 -- practically unchanged from the March, 1951 total of 62,718.

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PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON rose in February to 199,162 net tons from 193,228 in February last year, and the output of Steel Ingots and Castings advanced to 305,865 net tons against 281,380.

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CANADA'S FARM POPULATION DROPPED over 320,000, or more than ten per cent to 2,827,732 in the decade between 1941 and 1951. At the same time, the nation's Non-Farm Rural Population rose over 700,000, or more than 37 per cent to 2,553,444. This compares with the corresponding urban population growth of 32.7 per cent to a record 8,628,253.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN in all positions at March 31 this year were substantially larger than those of a year earlier. Wheat stocks totalled 465,900,000 bushels; oats, 318,800,000; barley, 196,300,000; and rye, 13,800,000.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on April 18 amounted to 10,324,000 pounds as compared with 4,666,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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CANADA'S 1951 FRUIT CROPS had a farm value of \$42,772,000, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the preceding year's total of \$41,562,000.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN MARCH

A summary of foreign trade figures for March released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows an increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$352,400,000 from \$290,200,000 in March last year, and a decrease in estimated total imports to \$327,500,000 from \$342,500,000.

Domestic exports to the United States declined in value to \$185,200,000 from \$190,200,000, and to the United Kingdom rose to \$67,800,000 from \$39,700,000. Estimated imports from the United States increased to \$254,100,000 from \$245,700,000, and from the United Kingdom were down to \$22,800,000 from \$30,400,000.

The March import figures are only preliminary and subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

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

	<u>March, 1951</u>		<u>March, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	39.7	0.1	67.8	0.4
Other Commonwealth countries	20.3	0.1	33.8	0.4
United States	190.2	3.1	185.2	3.5
Other foreign countries	40.0	0.5	65.6	0.4
Total, all countries	<u>290.2</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>352.4</u>	<u>4.7</u>

	<u>March, 1951</u>	<u>March, 1952**</u>
	<u>Imports:-</u>	
United Kingdom	30.4	22.8
Other Commonwealth countries	25.0	11.3
United States	245.7	254.1
Other foreign countries	41.4	39.3
Total, all countries	<u>342.5</u>	<u>327.5</u>

** Estimate only; subject to revision.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

Railway carloadings of revenue freight during the week ended April 14 -- which included the Easter holidays -- were down to 65,207 cars from last year's corresponding holiday-free week total of 79,737 cars. Loadings in the eastern division declined to 44,012 cars from 54,199, and in the western region to 21,195 cars from 25,538. Receipts from foreign connections were also lower at 32,170 cars against 36,059.

Cumulative loadings for the first 14 weeks of this year aggregated 1,118,606 cars as compared with 1,121,419 in the similar period of 1951. Volume in the eastern region dropped 32,968 cars to 739,091, while the west increased 30,155 cars to 379,515, due to heavier grain shipments. Receipts from connections declined 4,735 cars to 540,510. (Mem. 1)

OVER 34 PER CENT OF ALL CANADIANS LIVE
IN URBAN LOCALITIES OF 30,000 AND OVER

A total of 4,829,369 persons, more than 34 per cent of all Canadians and close to 56 per cent of the nation's total urban population, live within the boundaries of urban localities with populations of 30,000 and over, according to a special compilation of 1951 Census figures by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of 1,102,168 persons, or 29 per cent more than the 3,727,201 Canadians living in urban localities of 30,000 and over in 1941, which at that time represented 32 per cent of the total population and 51 per cent of all urban dwellers.

Some 3,782,811 Canadians lived in urban centres with populations of 1,000 to 29,999 in 1951, an increase of 1,006,626 or 36 per cent over 1941's total of 2,776,185, and they represented 27 per cent of the total population and over 44 per cent of all urban dwellers, as against 24 per cent and 42 per cent a decade earlier.

Biggest numerical gain in the decade was made by urban localities of 100,000 and over where the total population rose 717,388 or 27 per cent from 2,645,133 to 3,362,521. In 1951, people living in urban localities of 100,000 and over accounted for 24 per cent of the total population and nearly 39 per cent of all urban dwellers, as compared to 15 per cent and 27 per cent in 1941.

Percentage-wise the biggest gain was made by urban localities in the 10,000 to 29,999 group, with a total population increase of 47 per cent or 478,700 from 1,013,437 to 1,492,137. The population of urban centres in the 30,000 to 99,999 group increased 35 per cent or 384,780 from 1,082,068 to 1,466,848, while that in the 1,000 to 9,999 group increased 29 per cent or 527,926 from 1,762,748 to 2,290,674.

In 1951 Canada had five provinces boasting urban localities with populations of 100,000 and over -- Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Ontario had the largest number of citizens living in urban localities of 100,000 and over, a total of 1,307,751 as against Quebec's 1,185,536.

Only three of the ten provinces had no urban localities with populations of 30,000 to 99,999 in 1951 -- Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta. In this category Ontario also led with a total of 764,448 as against Quebec's 247,548. However, Quebec had more people living in urban centres of 10,000 to 29,999 (504,523 as against Ontario's 463,404) and 1,000 to 9,999 (750,436 to Ontario's 714,343).

CANADA'S FARM POPULATION DROPPED
MORE THAN TEN PER CENT IN DECADE

Despite a rural population increase of 7.5 per cent, Canada's farm population dropped over 320,000, or more than ten per cent, to 2,827,732 in the decade between 1941 and 1951, according to a special compilation of census figures by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time the nation's non-farm rural population rose over 700,000, or more than 37 per cent, to 2,553,444. This compares with the corresponding urban population growth of 32.7 per cent to a record 8,628,253.

In 1951 the farm population accounted for 52.5 per cent of the country's 5,381,176 rural dwellers as against over 60 per cent in 1941, and represented slightly more than 20 per cent of Canada's total population as against more than 27 per cent a decade earlier. The non-farm rural population was a little more than 18 per cent of all Canadians, compared to 16 per cent in 1941.

Except for British Columbia, the drop in farm population was general, and ranged from a low of about four per cent in Ontario to a high of over 22 per cent in Saskatchewan. The West Coast province reversed the trend with a farm population increase of over seven per cent to 109,919. All provinces made gains in non-farm rural population in the decade.

Six provinces had more farm dwellers in 1951 than non-farm rural residents. Prince Edward Island's 46,757 farm dwellers represented over 63 per cent of its total rural population; Quebec's 766,910, over 56 per cent; Ontario's 678,043, slightly over 50 per cent; Manitoba's 214,435, nearly 64 per cent; Saskatchewan's 398,279, just under 69 per cent; and Alberta's 339,955, over 69 per cent.

The remaining four provinces and the two territories had more non-farm rural residents than farm dwellers. Newfoundland's 191,165 non-farm rural residents represented 92.5 per cent of its total rural population; Nova Scotia's 185,618, over 62 per cent; New Brunswick's 154,915, 51.5 per cent; British Columbia's 261,820, over 70 per cent; the Yukon's 6,458, 99 per cent; and the Northwest Territories' 13,252, almost 100 per cent.

During the decade only one province changed sides. In 1941 New Brunswick's farm population outnumbered its non-farm rural population and represented 52 per cent of its total rural population.

CANADA'S LARGEST RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Members and adherents of Canada's ten largest religious denominations, as shown by a special tabulation of final Census figures, represented 96 per cent of Canada's total population in 1951, and 91 per cent of the population belonged to six of these denominations.

Largest denomination was the Roman Catholic with 6,069,496 adherents or 43.3 per cent of the total population. The United Church was second with 2,867,271 or 20.5 per cent of the population, followed by the Church of England with 2,060,720 or nearly 15 per cent. Next three -- making up the total of 91 per cent -- were: Presbyterian, 781,747 (5.6 per cent); Baptist, 519,585 (3.7 per cent); and Lutheran, 444,923 (3.2 per cent). The remaining four of the ten were: Jewish, 204,836 (1.5 per cent); Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic, 190,831 (1.4 per cent); Greek Orthodox, 172,271 (1.2 per cent); and Mennonite, 125,938 (0.9 per cent).

Roman Catholics were the largest religious group in Quebec (where they accounted for 88 per cent of the population), and in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Westward from Quebec the United Church of Canada had the largest following, accounting for 28 to 30 per cent of the total population in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Nearly half of all Anglicans lived in Ontario and the next largest number -- 15 per cent -- in British Columbia. Over half of the Presbyterians, 44 per cent of the Baptists and one-third of the Lutherans lived in Ontario. Four-fifths of those of Jewish faith were in Quebec and Ontario, the number in Ontario exceeding slightly that in Quebec; and over 72 per cent of all Ukrainian (Greek) Catholics were in the Prairie Provinces and most of the Mennonites in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES IN MARCH

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in March numbered 62,515 -- practically unchanged from the March, 1951 total of 62,718. The comparison is influenced by the fact that Easter occurred in April this year but in March last year. Cumulative entries for the first three months of 1952 rose seven per cent to 153,067 from 142,594 in the similar period of 1951.

Entries into Ontario in March declined to 32,008 from 34,780 a year ago, Quebec to 11,141 from 12,034, and New Brunswick to 4,302 from 4,324. Total for British Columbia was up to 12,484 from 9,891, Alberta to 1,222 from 733, Manitoba to 918 from 697, Saskatchewan to 259 from 130, and the Yukon Territory to 125 from 67. (Mem. 2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN SEVEN PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell by an estimated seven per cent during the week ending April 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Declines were recorded in all provinces, with Alberta showing the largest drop of 12 per cent. The decrease in Manitoba was 10 per cent, Saskatchewan nine per cent, British Columbia eight per cent, Ontario six per cent, and Quebec and the Maritimes each three per cent.

STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AT MARCH 31 ABOVE LAST YEAR

Stocks of Canadian grain in all positions at March 31 this year were substantially larger than those of a year earlier and, with the exception of flaxseed, were also above the 1941-1950 averages, according to the annual March-end survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions amounted to an estimated 465,900,000 bushels, 113,000,000 bushels more than last year's total and 45,000,000 bushels greater than the 1941-50 average. Stocks in United States positions amounted only to 5,100,000 bushels, most of which was held for drying in bond in Duluth elevators. Farm-held wheat stocks were placed at almost 252,000,000 bushels, about 54 per cent of the total in all positions, as compared to 161,450,000 bushels a year ago. Out of 208,900,000 bushels in Canadian off-farm positions, some 108,000,000 were held in country elevators, interior private and mill elevators, and interior terminal elevators. Stocks in Fort William-Port Arthur and Pacific Coast elevators were 42,800,000 and 11,800,000 bushels, respectively. The remaining 46,300,000 bushels were either in transit or held in mill bins, in eastern elevators and at Churchill.

Farm stocks of wheat in the Prairie Provinces were estimated at 246,000,000 bushels, with the provincial distribution as follows: Manitoba, 14,400,000; Saskatchewan, 162,600,000; and Alberta, 69,000,000 bushels. From these stocks (which include an allowance for unharvested grain) will be taken seed for the 1952 crop and such amounts as may be required for live stock and poultry feed during the April-July period of the current crop year, leaving the balance to be divided between deliveries until July 31 and carryover stocks at that date.

Stocks of Canadian oats at the end of March this year were estimated at 318,800,000 bushels compared with 229,900,000 a year ago, and an average of 194,600,000 bushels for the period 1941-50. Farm stocks, placed at 277,300,000 bushels, accounted for about 87 per cent of this year's total supplies. Of the 41,100,000 bushels in Canadian commercial positions, slightly more than half were in country elevators and about one-quarter in Lakehead terminals.

March-end stocks of Canadian barley, estimated at 196,300,000 bushels, were well above last year's level of 111,000,000 bushels and the 10-year average of \$1,600,000 bushels. Stocks on farms were estimated at 144,400,000 bushels. As with oats, slightly more than half the off-farm stocks of 51,900,000 bushels were in country elevators and about one-quarter in Lakehead terminals.

Rye stocks at the end of March were estimated at 13,800,000 bushels, of which half was still on farms. The bulk of commercial supplies was about equally divided between Lakehead terminals and country elevators. Stocks of flaxseed at the end of March were placed at almost 6,000,000 bushels, with an estimated 2,600,000 still on farms. (1)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on April 3 rose to 207,449,175 bushels from 184,514,360 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 3,568,659 bushels against 1,280,610 a year ago, bringing the aggregate for the crop year to date to 293,770,099 bushels from 268,612,486 in 1950-51. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week amounted to 4,484,854 bushels compared with 2,690,437, and in the cumulative period totalled 146,634,074 bushels against 93,084,243. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on April 18 amounted to 10,324,000 pounds as compared with 4,666,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 634 (171); Montreal, 5,186 (1,356); Toronto, 1,363 (1,389); Winnipeg, 650 (435); Regina, 43 (56); Saskatoon, 377 (138); Edmonton, 197 (527); Calgary, 92 (183); Vancouver, 1,782 (411).

VALUE OF FRUIT CROPS
SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN 1951 Canada's 1951 fruit crops had a farm value of \$42,772,000, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the preceding year's total of \$41,562,000. There was little overall change in value in the two major fruit producing areas -- British Columbia and Ontario -- but there was a sharp rise in Quebec, and a drop in Nova Scotia.

Total value of British Columbia's fruit crops in 1951 was \$21,063,000 as against \$21,087,000 the year before, the effect of a small apple crop being largely offset by higher prices. Increased production of peaches and apricots, the crops which in 1950 had been reduced by frost damage, also bolstered the total value for that province. In Ontario there were increases in value of all crops except pears, plums and prunes, and grapes, and the provincial total rose to \$14,547,000 from \$14,305,000.

Higher values for apples, strawberries and raspberries boosted the total value for Quebec Province 34 per cent to \$5,122,000 from \$3,822,000. A drop in value in Nova Scotia to \$1,489,000 from \$1,778,000 was almost entirely the result of a smaller apple harvest. Overall value for New Brunswick was \$551,000 against \$570,000.

All-Canada values for individual crops in 1951 were as follows, totals for 1950 being in brackets -- in thousands: apples, \$19,379 (\$19,493); strawberries, \$5,579 (\$6,885); peaches, \$4,699 (\$2,822); pears, \$3,057 (\$2,136); raspberries, \$3,014 (\$2,967); grapes, \$2,801 (\$3,543); cherries, \$2,488 (\$2,168); plums and prunes, \$1,428 (\$1,278); apricots, \$185 (\$93); loganberries, \$142 (\$177). (Mem. 4)

FRUIT AND NURSERY STOCK SALES Sales at wholesale of fruit and ornamental nursery stock were lower in value in the 12 months ending June, 1951 than in the previous year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of 195 nurseries in 1950-51 were valued at \$1,692,000 as compared with a total of \$1,929,000 for 204 nurseries the year before.

Ornamental nursery stock sales were valued at \$1,144,000 as compared with \$1,219,000; fruit trees, shrubs and plants, \$497,000 compared with \$655,000; and trees and shrubs for shelter belts and afforestation \$51,700 compared with \$54,900.

Evergreen trees led all other ornamentals with a sales value of \$386,900, followed by ornamental shrubs at \$350,500, rose bushes \$175,500, deciduous ornamental trees \$132,000, herbaceous perennials \$84,700, and ornamental climbers \$14,000.

Apple trees were the main class of fruit stock sold with a value of \$151,400; peach trees were next at \$71,600, pear trees \$63,800, raspberry plants \$50,400, plum trees \$37,300, strawberry plants \$35,500, cherry trees \$28,200, grape vines \$26,700, and black current bushes \$10,100.

Juniper was first in sales value among the ornamental evergreens, while maple and birch were the leaders among ornamental deciduous trees. Barberry and privet led in sales value among the ornamental shrubs, and chrysanthemums and rock and alpine plants were the chief sellers among herbaceous perennials. (Mem. 5)

DROP IN RADIO SALES, BUT
RISE IN TELEVISION IN 1951 Fewer radios were sold in Canada in 1951 than in the preceding year, but there was a marked rise in sales of television receivers, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Producers' sales of radios in the full year 1951 totalled 574,000 valued at list prices at \$51,452,000 as compared with 759,000 at \$59,160,000 in 1950. Sales of television receivers numbered 39,200 units valued at \$20,836,000 as against 29,600 at \$12,948,000 the year before.

Among the radios, sales of standard broadcast electric table models fell to 293,000 units from 407,000 in 1950, but there was a gain in sales of short wave table sets to 19,300 from 17,400. Sales of standard electric broadcast automatic combinations dropped to 54,800 from 67,800, but sales of the short wave type were slightly higher at 28,600 as against 28,400. Sales of automatic frequency modulation sets were down to 4,800 from 10,300.

Sales of standard broadcast battery table sets fell in number to 10,600 from 14,400, and short wave table models to 5,400 from 7,500. Among portable radios there was a drop in sales of battery-operated types to 3,400 units from 10,200, and battery-electric to 22,000 from 39,300. Sales of automobile radios also were lower at 122,800 as against 128,900.

Radio sales were lower in all provinces in 1951. In Ontario, which accounted for about one-half of the all-Canada total, sales dropped to 282,000 units from 376,000. Quebec's sales fell to 115,600 units from 151,000, Manitoba's to 42,000 from 44,600, and British Columbia's to 39,700 from 58,300. There was a decline in Alberta to 35,600 from 45,800, Maritimes to 35,400 from 51,500, Saskatchewan to 19,300 from 26,900, and Newfoundland to 4,400 from 5,100.

Sales of television receivers in the Toronto-Hamilton area in 1951 totalled 17,800; Windsor area, 12,300; Niagara Peninsula area, 6,800; and all other areas, 2,200. (Area totals for 1950 are not available. (2))

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES
AND PARTS HIGHER IN JANUARY

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were higher in January, totalling \$1,885,955 as compared with \$1,672,984 in the same month of 1951. Sales in January this year included 132,581 batteries at \$1,496,715 for the ignition of internal combustion engines for passenger cars and light trucks; 2,379 cells at \$25,929 for farm lighting plants; 989 cells at \$48,534 for railway service; batteries valued at \$259,164 for all other purposes, including telephone switchboards, direct motive power and ignition of internal combustion engines other than passenger cars and light trucks; and miscellaneous parts and supplies at \$55,613. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF WASHING
MACHINES SHARPLY LOWER IN JANUARY

There was a further pronounced decline in the production of domestic-type washing machines in January this year, the month's output, at 12,433 units, being less than half last year's corresponding total of 30,705. Production of electric washing machines decreased to 11,672 from 29,426 a year ago, gasoline to 708 from 1,241, while hand machines were up to 53 from 38.

Factory shipments in January also dropped sharply to 12,074 units from 29,754 a year ago, while stocks at the end of the month advanced to 30,292 units from 11,363. Imports of domestic-electric washing machines numbered 683 as compared with 38 in January last year, and the exports totalled 497 units compared with 891. (Mem. 7)

STOCKS, CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Combined stocks of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- at the end of February were up to 13,676 tons from 8,794 on the corresponding date last year, while consumption declined to 6,874 tons from 8,051. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim advanced to 7,034 tons from 5,186.

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of February amounted to 5,218 tons as compared with 4,153 a year earlier, synthetic 6,598 tons compared with 2,676, and reclaim 1,860 tons compared with 1,965. Consumption of natural rubber aggregated 2,912 tons as against 4,339, synthetic 2,854 tons against 2,225, and reclaim 1,108 tons against 1,487. Domestic production of synthetic rubber totalled 6,678 tons compared with 4,726, and reclaim 356 tons compared with 460. (3)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF COAL
LOWER IN MARCH AND FIRST QUARTER

Canadian production of coal declined in March and the first three months of this year from the corresponding periods of 1951, and there was also a drop in imports in both comparisons, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 1,435,000 tons as compared with 1,492,241 in March last year, bringing the three-month total to 4,978,156 tons against 5,043,643 in the same period of 1951. Imports in March aggregated 806,375 tons compared with 1,038,551 a year ago, and in the first quarter totalled 2,736,831 tons against 3,161,639. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND
STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS

Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings both moved higher in February as compared with the same month last year. The month's output of pig iron amounted to 199,162 net tons as compared with 193,228 in February last year, and the production of steel ingots and castings totalled 305,865 net tons against 281,380. (Mem. 9)

OUTPUT OF STEEL WIRE, WIRE
FENCING AND NAILS IN JANUARY

Larger quantities of steel wire, wire fencing, and wire nails were produced in January this year than in the corresponding month of 1951, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of steel wire amounted to 34,682 tons as compared with 33,520 in January last year, wire fencing 2,264 tons compared with 1,970, and iron and steel wire nails 8,014 tons compared with 7,820. (Mem. 10)

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF
ASBESTOS IN FEBRUARY

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines declined three per cent in February from the same month last year, while exports were 13 per cent higher. The month's shipments amounted to 69,036 tons as compared with 71,463 in February last year, and the exports totalled 60,642 tons as against 53,461. (Mem. 11)

MOVEMENT OF OIL BY
PIPE LINE IN DECEMBER

Reflecting the normal seasonal reduction in demand for oil products as well as the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes, pipe-line receipts of oil fell to 7,322,458 barrels in December from 7,828,524 in November, while net deliveries declined to 7,187,693 barrels from 8,048,232. Preliminary totals for the year 1951 show net receipts of 88,641,693 barrels, and net deliveries of 88,378,224 barrels. (Mem. 12)

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN FEBRUARY

Production of dry common salt in February amounted to 44,027 tons as compared with 40,887 in the corresponding month last year, while the shipments totalled 40,829 tons as compared with 38,594. Producers' stocks at the end of February amounted to 14,876 tons as compared with 19,818 a year earlier. (Mem. 13)

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL WOOL IN FEBRUARY

Production of mineral wool in February comprised 7,874,701 square feet of batts as compared with 10,835,813 in the same month last year, 572,694 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 811,868, and 77,825 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool compared with 131,604. (Mem. 14)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN MARCH

Production and domestic shipments of asphalt floor tiles both were lower in March and the first three months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1951. The month's output amounted to 1,590,064 square feet as compared with 1,729,534 in March last year, and in the three months totalled 4,340,393 square feet as against 4,828,980 a year ago. Shipments in March aggregated 1,324,216 square feet against 1,395,733 in March last year, bringing the three-month total to 4,166,187 square feet against 4,294,904. (Mem. 15)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
GYPSUM WALLBOARD AND LATH

Production of gypsum wallboard in February this year amounted to 16,037,144 square feet as compared with 18,793,624 in the same month of 1951, and the output of gypsum lath totalled 15,532,774 square feet as against 21,569,964. Shipments of wallboard were 16,319,515 square feet as against 18,264,926 in February last year, while 15,254,666 square feet of lath were shipped against 20,932,232. (Mem. 16)

STOCKS OF RAW CATTLE HIDES AND
PRODUCTION OF LEATHER IN FEBRUARY

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of February amounted to 388,377, up 25 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 311,018. There were 635,453 calf and kip skins on hand compared with 417,065 a year earlier, 82,080 goat and kid skins compared with 56,984, 38,390 horse hides compared with 51,189, and 50,184 dozen sheep and lamb skins compared with 38,890.

Production of cattle sole leather in February totalled 943,011 pounds as compared with 1,588,857 a year ago. Output of cattle upper leather aggregated 2,862,832 square feet against 3,742,904 in February last year, glove and garment leather 443,679 square feet against 337,511, and calf and kip skins upper leather 566,695 square feet against 982,950. (Mem. 17)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND REVENUES OF
TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN YEAR 1951

Number of passengers carried by Canadian transit systems dropped two per cent in 1951 as compared with the preceding year. Total number transported last year was 1,529,049,000 as against 1,560,065,000 in 1950. Urban systems carried 1,428,121,000 as compared with 1,457,202,000 the year before, and inter-urban volume totalled 100,928,000 against 102,863,000.

As a result of general fare increases, revenues moved up four per cent to an all-time peak of \$158,806,000 as compared with \$152,029,000 in 1950. Urban receipts advanced to \$112,145,000 from \$107,283,000, and interurban revenues to \$46,661,000 from \$44,746,000. (4)

FUR PRODUCTION UP
26 PER CENT IN 1950-51

Raw fur production in Canada in the 1950-51 season -- exclusive of Newfoundland -- was valued at \$31,134,000, an increase of 26 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$23,184,000. The number of pelts taken during the year was 7,479,000 as against 7,377,000 the year before.

Mink was the principal kind of fur produced, being valued at \$14,618,000 compared with \$10,877,000 in 1949-50, followed by muskrat at \$6,646,000 compared with \$5,334,000, beaver \$4,263,000 compared with \$3,305,000, squirrel \$1,943,000 compared with \$871,000, ermine \$806,000 compared with \$934,000, white fox \$684,000 compared with \$167,000, silver fox, including mutation \$675,000 compared with \$899,000, marten \$539,000 compared with \$271,000, and otter \$374,000 compared with \$242,000.

Exports of Canadian raw furs in 1950-51 were valued at \$29,884,000 as compared with \$21,947,000 the year before, while the imports totalled \$21,783,000 as against \$16,118,000. Mink, beaver, muskrat, squirrel, and fox were the chief export furs, while Persian lamb, muskrat, mink, and rabbit were the leaders among the imports. (Mem. 18)

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. Stocks of Grain at March 31 (10 cents).
2. Radio Receiving Sets, December (25 cents).
3. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, February (20 cents).
4. Summary of Monthly Traffic Reports, 1951 (10 cents).
5. Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports, 1951 (25 cents).
6. Dairy Factory Production, 1950 (50 cents).
7. Miscellaneous Chemical Products Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
8. Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, 1949 (25 cents).
9. Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 2. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, March (10 cents).
 3. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 4. Value of Fruit Production, 1951 (10 cents).
 5. Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock Sales, 1951 (\$1.00).
 6. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January (10 cents).
 7. Domestic Washing Machines, January (10 cents).
 8. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, March (10 cents).
 9. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, February (10 cents).
 10. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, January (10 cents).
 11. Asbestos, February (10 cents).
 12. Pipe Line (Oil) Statistics, December (10 cents).
 13. Salt, February (10 cents).
 14. Mineral Wool, February (10 cents).
 15. Asphalt Floor Tiles, March (10 cents).
 16. Gypsum Products, February (10 cents).
 17. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, February (10 cents).
 18. Fur Production, Season 1950-51 (25 cents).
 19. Transit Report, December (10 cents).
 20. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, 1951 (10 cents).
 21. Fur Farms, 1950 (25 cents).
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D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

Over 34 per cent of all Canadians live within the boundaries of urban localities with populations of 30,000 and upwards, and 27 per cent in urban centres under 30,000 and over 1,000.

...

Canadian farmers took in an estimated total of \$2,825,500,000 from the sale of farm products in 1951.

...

In 1950 there were 5,012,610,978 telephone calls completed in Canada, an average of 1,718 calls per telephone or 362 per Canadian. At the conservative average of three minutes per call, Canadians spent a total of over 500,000,000 hours on the phone during the year, some 36 hours apiece.

...

At last count Canada had 8,558 firms engaged in the manufacture of foods and beverages with a total annual production value of close to \$3,000,000,000.

...

The production of cement in Canada reached an all-time high in 1951 with an output of 16,900,000 barrels valued at \$40,200,000.

...

In 1951 the average value of occupied farm land in Ontario was \$90 per acre, \$15 more than in 1950.

...

In 1951 Canada exported a total of \$1,114,600,000 worth of wood, wood products and paper to the United States, nearly 10 per cent more than in 1950.

...

A total of \$92,999,000 worth of paints, varnishes and lacquers was manufactured in Canada by 109 plants in 1950.

...

Gold is Canada's leading mineral in terms of output value. In 1951 the nation's gold production totalled 4,328,931 fine ounces worth \$159,407,314.

...

Alberta accounts for nearly 95 per cent of the total crude oil output of Canada.

...

About one-fifth of Canada's population lived on farms in 1951 as compared to 27 per cent ten years earlier.

...

Ten new ships totalling 31,509 gross tons valued at \$9,693,614, were built in Canadian shipyards in 1950 for private domestic account.

...

At last count Canada had 5,169 hotels in operation with a total of 146,353 rooms.

...

The total value of United States direct investments in Canadian businesses stood at \$3,442,000,000 at the end of 1950, of which \$2,033,000,000 was invested in manufacturing industries.

...

At last count there were approximately 74,800,000 telephones in the world or about three for every 100 persons. Canada has 21 telephones for every 100 persons, a ratio exceeded only by the U.S. with 28 and Sweden with 24.

...

The 84 plants in Canada's wood-turning industry employ a total of 1,140 persons and use nearly \$2,500,000 worth of lumber a year to produce over \$6,000,000 worth of wooden spools, bobbins, mop, broom, axe, and tool handles.

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