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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES at the beginning of March was practically unchanged from February, but advanced over March last year. Payrolls rose in both comparisons, while average weekly wages and salaries reached new peak levels.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for six of the nine regional cities declined between March 1 and April 1, two advanced, and one remained unchanged.

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VALUE OF CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE in March was \$856,945,000, a slight gain of less than one per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$851,615,000.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell one per cent in April from the corresponding month last year.

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NET INCOME OF CANADIAN FARMERS from farming operations soared to an all-time high total of \$2,221,200,000 in 1951, up 53 per cent over the revised estimate of \$1,451,700,000 for 1950, and about one-third larger than the previous high of \$1,681,600,000 for 1948.

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INDEX NUMBER OF FARM PRICES of agricultural products dropped in March to 267.6 from 272.5 in February, and 294.1 in the corresponding month of 1951.

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OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations rose six per cent in March to 5,217,771,000 kilowatt hours from 4,912,309,000 in March, 1951.

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OUTPUT OF PIG IRON AND STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS set new high monthly records in March, the former amounting to 240,800 tons against 220,600 a year earlier, and the latter totalling 339,400 tons against 314,800.

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FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES continued to drop in March, total for the month falling to 33,600 units from 47,800 in March last year.

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REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED by Canadian railways during the week ended May 7 amounted to 80,631 cars as compared with 109,694 in the preceding nine days.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR
NINE REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for six of the nine regional cities declined between March 1 and April 1, two advanced, and one remained unchanged, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Composite cost-of-living indexes for Toronto at 184.8 and Vancouver at 192.3, were higher by 0.4 and 0.1 points, respectively. The advance in the index for the former city mainly reflected higher newspaper rates which outweighed slightly lower food prices. The Vancouver index increase was due to a firmer food index which was supported by a substantial advance in potatoes.

The Halifax index remained at 177.8, a slight increase in the food index balancing decreases in clothing and homefurnishings. Strength in the food series reflected regional firmness for eggs coupled with a substantial advance in potatoes.

For other centres continued weakness in foods, notably meats and eggs, was mainly responsible for the decline in the total indexes, although clothing and homefurnishings and services were lower at most centres. Fuel costs were unchanged except for St. John's, Newfoundland, where a slight increase occurred. Group indexes for the miscellaneous series were generally higher, reflecting increases in automobile repairs and maintenance, coupled with small advances in personal care costs in certain centres. Rents were not surveyed in April, consequently the indexes were unchanged.

Composite city indexes for March 1 and April 1, and April 1 group index detail are shown in the following table. The indexes show changes in retail prices and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

Index Numbers of the Cost-of-Living for Nine Cities of Canada
at the beginning of April 1952
(Base: August 1939=100)

| | Mar. 1 1952 | Apr. 1 1952 | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Cloth- ing | Home- furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- aneous |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------------|---|-------------------|
| St. John's* | 104.0 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 105.2 | 107.4 | 104.2 | 102.9 | 101.9 |
| Halifax | 177.8 | 177.8 | 234.4 | 126.1 | 152.5 | 224.0 | 183.5 | 138.8 |
| Saint John | 187.0 | 186.8 | 237.8 | 126.1 | 146.9 | 231.3 | 193.5 | 152.7 |
| Montreal | 195.4 | 193.8 | 255.1 | 148.7 | 145.0 | 197.0 | 206.3 | 142.5 |
| Toronto | 184.4 | 184.8 | 228.7 | 152.4 | 172.5 | 211.0 | 194.7 | 147.5 |
| Winnipeg | 182.0 | 181.9 | 242.4 | 133.6 | 131.1 | 208.7 | 202.0 | 140.6 |
| Saskatoon | 185.6 | 183.7 | 238.4 | 132.3 | 158.6 | 218.7 | 206.2 | 134.9 |
| Edmonton | 181.2 | 180.0 | 244.1 | 124.2 | 121.8 | 220.0 | 192.8 | 140.8 |
| Vancouver | 192.2 | 192.3 | 252.7 | 134.0 | 176.9 | 222.9 | 196.1 | 148.5 |

* Index on the base June 1951=100

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH

Employment in the major non-agricultural industries at the beginning of March was practically unchanged from February, but advanced over March last year. Payrolls rose in both comparisons, while average weekly wages and salaries reached new peak levels.

Index number of industrial employment, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 177.9 -- highest figure so far this year -- as compared with 177.8 in the preceding month, and 172.3 at March 1, 1951. The payrolls index was 408.4 compared with 402.9 at the first of February, and 353.8 a year ago, while salaries and wages averaged \$53.91 against \$53.19 at February 1, and \$48.19 in the corresponding month of 1951.

Employment was lower in March than a month earlier in all provinces except Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, but gains were recorded over a year earlier in all regions.

The slight upward movement over February 1 was largely accounted for by an advance of 1.0 per cent in employment in manufacturing. Mining, public utility operation, finance and service industries recorded insignificant increases. On the other hand, substantial seasonal reductions of 3.4 and 2.3 per cent were recorded in logging and construction, respectively. Trade and transportation, storage and communication were also somewhat less active, the losses amounting to less than 1.0 per cent in each. (1)

RETAIL SALES UP SLIGHTLY
IN MARCH AND FIRST QUARTER

Value of Canada's retail trade in March was \$856,945,000, a slight gain of less than one per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$851,615,000, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With gains of three per cent in January, and six per cent in February, the cumulative value for the first quarter of this year rose by a moderate three per cent to \$2,314,217,000 as compared with \$2,249,618,000 a year ago.

Sales trends were mixed among the trades and provinces during the month. Sharp gains were registered for Saskatchewan and Alberta, but there were declines from Manitoba eastward to the Maritimes. Eleven of the 21 trades had higher dollar totals. In the quarter there were sales advances in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba, while sales advances were posted by 13 of the 21 trades.

Sales in Saskatchewan increased 29 per cent in the month and 25 per cent in the quarter, the large increases being partly due to the fact that sales in that province in March last year, under adverse weather conditions, were down 12 per cent from March, 1950. Sales in Alberta were up 11.5 per cent in March and 9.5 per cent in the quarter, while there were small advances of about two per cent in British Columbia in both periods.

Sales in the Maritimes were down three per cent in March, but up 0.7 per cent in the January-March period, while Quebec's March sales dropped 0.1 per cent in the month but rose 4.4 per cent in the quarter. In Ontario, sales were 2.7 per cent lower in the month and 1.1 per cent in the quarter, while Manitoba's sales fell 4.9 per cent in March and 3.1 per cent in the quarter. (2)

WHOLESALESAERS' SALES DOWN
SLIGHTLY IN MARCH

Sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade declined slightly in March from the same month last year, while inventories at the end of the month were down six per cent from a year earlier, according to a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 333.7 for March as against 313.5 in the preceding month, and 338.9 for March, 1951.

Clothing wholesalers recorded the largest sales decline of 15.1 per cent in March as compared with a year earlier. Sales of dry goods wholesalers fell 14.1 per cent, footwear 13.9 per cent, hardware 13.1 per cent, and drug 3.3 per cent. Wholesalers of fruit and vegetables reported the largest increase of 12.9 per cent, while sales of auto parts and equipment were up 9.1 per cent, groceries 2.4 per cent, and tobacco and confectionery 1.6 per cent. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
DOWN ONE PER CENT IN APRIL

Department store sales fell one per cent in April from the same month last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Manitoba were down six per cent, Alberta five per cent, Quebec three per cent, and British Columbia two per cent, while sales in the Maritimes were eight per cent higher, and Ontario and Saskatchewan each up two per cent.

PRAIRIE CROP CONDITIONS

Generally favourable weather during the past week has permitted rapid progress of spring seeding and threshing throughout the Prairie Provinces. In the southern sections of all three provinces wheat seeding is practically completed and a large proportion of the coarse grains has been sown. Progress in northern areas is variable but in general seeding is well advanced for this time of year.

Spring precipitation remains considerably below normal throughout the three provinces and rain is now urgently needed in southern parts of Manitoba. Elsewhere in the Prairies rain would be welcome to replenish surface moisture supplies.

Spring threshing is nearing completion with the exception of the Swan River Valley of Manitoba, scattered areas in Saskatchewan, in the Peace River area and southwestern and west-central Alberta. In these areas some 10 to 20 per cent of the over-wintered crop remains to be harvested.

Manitoba. - Seeding is well advanced in Manitoba except in the northwest sections where wet soil and spring harvesting have hampered operations. Surface soil is very dry north to the Riding Mountains and some damage has occurred to crops due to soil drifting. Growth is well advanced but rain is urgently needed over wide areas. Many farmers are awaiting wild oat growth before finishing seeding. Hay and pastures which started well are now suffering from drought as are gardens. North of the Riding Mountains no soil drifting has occurred and moisture is adequate. Wet weather has delayed threshing in the Swan River Valley where 20 per cent remains to be done.

Saskatchewan - Good progress has been made in Saskatchewan with both seeding and harvesting operations. For the province as a whole approximately 60 per cent of the wheat and 35 per cent of the coarse grains are now seeded. Seeding is furthest advanced in southeastern and south-central sections of the province where 70 to 90 per cent of the wheat has been sown and many fields are showing green. An estimated 50 to 70 per cent of the wheat is seeded in most other areas except in the northeast. In this region less than 20 per cent is completed due to the large amount of spring harvesting and delays caused by recent rains.

Rains have also caused some delays in spring harvesting but operations are now nearing completion. Less than 10 per cent remains to be done in west-central and northeastern areas and from 20 to 25 per cent in other localities where threshing was not completed last fall. Over most of the province growing conditions are good but rains are required in the southeast and will soon be necessary in most areas to replenish surface moisture and to ensure even germination.

Alberta.- Continued favourable weather throughout Alberta has permitted rapid progress in seeding and spring work is nearing completion in southern and east-central sections of the province. In some central districts up to 75 per cent of the seed is in. In northern areas (Crop Districts 10 to 15) seeding averages perhaps 20 to 35 per cent, with some points well above this level. Progress of seeding in the Peace River area varies from 20 to 50 per cent completed. Wheat is up to four inches high in the south but is just beginning to show above ground from Stettler north. Germination in all areas is fairly good.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the planting of special crops in the Lethbridge and Brooks area. Surface soils are drying rapidly in all areas, although reserves are still adequate on fallows. Rains would ensure uniform germination and greatly benefit grasslands and gardens. Spring threshing is practically completed except in southwestern and west-central areas where 10 to 15 per cent remains. No serious insect infestations are indicated as yet. (4)

FIELD CROPS AREA IN 1951
OVER TENTH LARGER THAN IN 1941

Total area of field crops in Canada in 1951 was more than 10 per cent greater than in 1941, increases in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia heavily outweighing decreases in Ontario, Quebec and the three Maritime Provinces, and enlarged acreages of wheat and barley nearly equalling the overall increase, according to final figures of the 1951 Census of Agriculture on area of field crops and farms reporting each crop released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The aggregate area for all field crops in 1951 is placed at 61,740,664 acres, an increase of 5,917,016 acres or 10.6 per cent over the total of 55,823,648 acres recorded for 1941. Census figures released earlier showed the relatively small increase of 395,551 acres, amounting to only 0.2 per cent, in total occupied farm area in the ten-year period. Last year's total, which includes the small figure of 19,000 acres for Newfoundland, compares with 19,800,000 acres in 1901.

Among the provinces, largest increase in field crop area was in Saskatchewan with a rise of nearly 4,000,000 acres to 23,696,293 acres compared to 19,735,296 acres in 1941. Alberta was next in size of gain with 14,410,054 as against 12,254,829 acres, a rise of 2,155,225 acres, followed by Manitoba with an increase of 1,010,796 acres to 7,321,239 from 6,310,493 acres. In British Columbia, the area advanced by 74,381 acres to 610,985 from 536,596 acres.

Third in total area, Ontario had the largest decrease with a drop of 549,595 acres from 9,072,304 in 1941 to 8,422,709 acres. Acreage in Quebec was down 376,315 acres from 6,061,831 to 5,685,516 acres. In New Brunswick, the area declined from 855,766 to 701,387 acres; Nova Scotia, from 528,789 to 449,115; and Prince Edward Island, from 467,744 to 424,315 acres.

Total area in wheat last year is placed at 25,254,990 acres, an increase of 3,305,467 acres over the total of 21,949,523 acres shown in the 1941 Census. Wheat area in Saskatchewan was up to 15,634,917 from 12,194,866 acres for a gain of 3,440,051 acres that exceeded the overall increase. There were decreases in wheat area both in Manitoba and Alberta and increases in Ontario and British Columbia.

Overall barley area in 1951 was 7,839,707 acres as against 5,311,508 acres in 1941, a rise of 2,528,199 acres, while the area in oats -- second to wheat in size -- was down 378,044 acres to 11,897,685 from 12,275,729 acres. There was an increase in rye to 1,127,581 as compared with 928,711 acres and in flaxseed to 1,161,413 against 1,008,377 acres, while buckwheat area was down to 124,882 from 208,759 acres and peas to 37,546 from 71,181 acres.

Acreage of cultivated hay was moderately higher percentagewise at 10,553,193 acres in 1951 as compared with 10,365,241 acres in 1941. Potato acreage was down sharply to 287,570 from 479,910 acres, with decreases in every province. Proportionately, the areas in sugar beets and tobacco were substantially greater last year than in 1941, that for sugar beets rising to 95,669 from 69,081 acres and for tobacco to 118,452 from 71,875 acres. (5)

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER
AND CHEESE IN APRIL

Creamery butter production increased again in April, the month's output advancing 13 per cent over a year earlier. This raised the cumulative total for the first four months of the year 10 per cent above last year. Domestic disappearance advanced 17 per cent during the month and three per cent in the four months.

Cheddar cheese production was down eight per cent in April and 16 per cent in the four months. Ice cream production rose 15 per cent in the month and nine per cent in the cumulative period, while the output of concentrated milk products advanced 17 per cent in the month and 13 per cent in the four months.

April output of creamery butter amounted to 19,102,000 pounds as compared with 16,863,000 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative output for the four months to 46,240,000 pounds against 42,228,000. Domestic disappearance in the month was 19,323,000 pounds against 16,512,000, and in the four months, 78,266,000 pounds against 76,155,000.

Cheddar cheese production in April was 3,619,000 pounds as against 3,916,000, bringing the total for the January-April period to 7,499,000 pounds against 8,926,000. Output of concentrated milk products in April totalled 40,757,000 pounds against 34,958,000, and in the four months, 101,723,000 pounds against 90,357,000.

Ice cream production in April amounted to 2,149,000 gallons as against 1,866,000 a year earlier, bringing the four-month total to 6,119,000 gallons as against 5,603,000. (6)

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND
POULTRY PRODUCTS ON MAY 1

Stocks of creamery butter were higher on May 1, amounting to 17,137,000 pounds as compared with 10,146,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheese advanced to 27,409,000 pounds from 18,106,000.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on May 1 rose to 15,839,000 pounds from 4,415,000 a year ago, and holdings of skim milk powder were up to 5,588,000 pounds from 2,361,000. Stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, increased to 598,000 cases from 302,000 a year ago, and holdings of poultry meat were higher at 22,826,000 pounds as against 10,181,000. (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Production of margarine was lower in April and the first four months of this year than in the same periods of 1951. The month's output amounted to 9,247,000 pounds as compared with 9,540,000 in April last year, and in the four months totalled 36,863,000 pounds as against 39,766,000. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of May aggregated 3,176,000 pounds as against 3,843,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF MEAT ON MAY 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on May 1 increased to 87,894,000 pounds from 81,121,000 on April 1, and 68,693,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Pork accounted for most of the increase over a year earlier. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF FISH ON MAY 1

Overall stocks of fish were higher on May 1, amounting to 29,537,000 pounds as compared with 25,278,000 in the corresponding month last year. Holdings of cod rose to 7,415,000 pounds from 4,472,000 a year ago, haddock to 1,873,000 from 1,828,000, salmon to 5,730,000 from 4,049,000, and inland fish to 2,542,000 from 2,108,000. Stocks of sea herring declined to 6,873,000 pounds from 8,056,000, and other sea fish to 4,219,000 from 4,765,000. (Mem. 4)

NET FARM INCOME FROM FARMING OPERATIONS AT NEW PEAK IN 1951

Net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations soared to an all-time high of \$2,221,200,000 in 1951, according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 53 per cent above the revised estimate of \$1,451,700,000 for 1950, and almost one-third larger than the previous high of \$1,681,600,000 for 1948.

The large increase over 1951 was the net result of a sharp rise of 32 per cent in gross farm income to \$3,608,600,000 from \$2,733,800,000, and a lesser increase of eight per cent in farm operating expenses, including depreciation charges, to \$1,397,700,000 from \$1,295,950,000. Cash income from the sale of farm products climbed to a new peak total of \$2,825,511,000 from \$2,219,642,000, and income in kind rose to \$429,406,000 from \$383,478,000. Value of inventory changes advanced to \$353,664,000 from \$130,729,000, and supplementary payments fell to \$10,356,000 as against \$13,306,000.

Farm net income in 1951 was higher in all provinces, the greatest gains both on a percentage basis and in absolute terms occurring in Saskatchewan. Ontario led the provinces in total dollar value at \$578,500,000 as against \$459,600,000 in 1950, followed by Saskatchewan at \$564,400,000 as against \$265,200,000, and Alberta \$411,100,000 against \$236,400,000.

Net income for Quebec was \$337,600,000 against \$252,000,000, Manitoba \$182,400,000 against \$126,300,000, British Columbia \$64,300,000 against \$42,200,000, New Brunswick \$37,600,000 against \$33,500,000, Nova Scotia \$27,700,000 against \$23,600,000, and Prince Edward Island \$17,600,000 against \$12,900,000. (Mem. 5)

INDEX OF FARM PRICES
LOWER IN MARCH

Lower prices for live-stock, dairy products, poultry and eggs more than offset a substantial increase in potato prices, and the Bureau's index number of farm prices of agricultural products dropped in March to 267.6 from 272.5 in February and 284.0 in January. Compared with March, 1951, current prices are lower for grains, live-stock, poultry and eggs, and the index fell 26.5 points from 294.1.

Regional indexes for each of the three Maritime Provinces were higher in March than in the preceding month and March last year. British Columbia's index was down from February but above a year earlier, while there were declines in both comparisons in the rest of Canada. (Mem. 6)

MARKED INCREASES IN POPULATION
UNDER 10 AND OVER 65 YEARS IN 1951

Both proportionately and numerically, Canada's population under ten years old, and particularly under five, was much larger in 1951 than in 1941, while the population 65 years old and upward also showed a marked but lesser increase both in number and proportion of the population, according to a special compilation by specified age groups of final figures of the 1951 population Census by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Children under five totalled 1,722,109 or 12.3 per cent of the total population of 14,009,429 at June 1 last year, while children in the age group five to nine years accounted for 1,397,825 or almost 10 per cent of the total population. These figures compare with proportions of 9.1 per cent for each group in 1941. Thus the population under 10 represented over 22 per cent of the population in 1951 as compared to slightly over 18 per cent ten years earlier.

There were 670,255 more children under five in Canada in 1951 than in 1941, an increase of approximately 63 per cent. Children in Newfoundland, not included in 1941, accounted for only 58,831 of the numerical gain. The number in the five-nine year group, with its smaller proportionate gain, was greater by 352,005 (Newfoundland accounting for 46,433), a gain of about one-third. Aggregate increase for the two groups at 1,022,260 was equivalent to approximately 40 per cent of the total population gain of 2,502,774 in the ten-year period.

In the upper age brackets, the population 65 years old and over rose to 7.7 per cent of the population as compared to 6.7 per cent in 1941. For the group 65-69 years, the number increased to 433,497 or 3.1 per cent of the total population from 307,724 or 2.7 per cent in 1941, and for 70 years and upward to 652,776 (nearly 4.7 per cent) from 460,081 (4.0 per cent).

In contrast with the increase under 10 years, the proportion in the 10-14 group fell to 8.1 per cent as against 9.6 per cent in 1941, the numerical gain being only 29,906; while the proportion in the 15-19 group declined to 7.6 as compared to 9.7 per cent, with an actual numerical decrease of 62,063 for all Canada. As a result of the decline in these two groups, the proportion under 20 years, at approximately 38 per cent, was only slightly higher in 1951 than in 1941. This ratio compares with 41.6 per cent in 1931, 43.6 in 1921, and 44.7 per cent in 1901.

Proportion of the population from 20 to 64 years old was down in 1951 to 54.3 per cent from 55.8 per cent in 1941 when it had shown a marked ten-year rise from 52.8 per cent in 1931 and 51.6 per cent in 1921. In 1901 the ratio was 50.2 per cent, the proportion 65 and over then standing at 5.1 per cent.

Provincially, Newfoundland had the largest proportion of children under five in 1951 at 16 per cent. Next was New Brunswick with 14.5, followed by Prince Edward Island and Quebec with 13.4 and 13.3 per cent, Nova Scotia with 12.8, Alberta with 12.4, Saskatchewan 12, Manitoba 11.6, Ontario 11.2 and British Columbia 10.8 per cent.

Prince Edward Island had the largest proportion of its population 70 and over at 6.5 per cent. Next in order were British Columbia (6.3), Nova Scotia (5.5), Ontario (5.3), Manitoba (4.9), New Brunswick (4.8), Saskatchewan (4.6), Alberta (3.9), Newfoundland (3.9), and Quebec (3.4).

The following table shows the proportions of the 1951 population of Canada and each province in four broad age groups -- under 25, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and over.

| | <u>Under 25</u> | <u>25-44</u> | <u>45-64</u> | <u>65 and over</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Canada | 45.66 | 28.85 | 17.73 | 7.75 |
| Newfoundland | 54.93 | 24.98 | 13.59 | 6.50 |
| Prince Edward Island | 48.48 | 24.77 | 16.89 | 9.86 |
| Nova Scotia | 47.32 | 27.12 | 16.20 | 8.55 |
| New Brunswick | 51.06 | 25.93 | 15.44 | 7.57 |
| Quebec | 50.41 | 28.30 | 15.57 | 5.72 |
| Ontario | 41.49 | 30.04 | 19.76 | 8.71 |
| Manitoba | 43.61 | 29.20 | 18.76 | 8.43 |
| Saskatchewan | 46.45 | 27.63 | 17.84 | 8.08 |
| Alberta | 46.44 | 28.97 | 17.47 | 7.12 |
| British Columbia | 39.00 | 30.14 | 20.03 | 10.83 |

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
HIGHER IN MARCH AND FIRST QUARTER

Production of electric energy by central electric stations rose six per cent in March over the same month of 1951, and the cumulative total for the first three months of this year advanced 10 per cent. Gains were recorded in all provinces both in the month and quarter with the exception of New Brunswick.

The month's output amounted to 5,217,771,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,912,309,000 in March last year, and in the January-March period totalled 15,456,433,000 kilowatt hours as against 14,076,435,000. Consumption of primary power in March -- production, less net exports and secondary power -- increased to 4,702,447,000 kilowatt hours from 4,396,928,000 a year ago, and to 13,986,852,000 kilowatt hours in the quarter from 12,751,253,000.

Gross exports to the United States in March rose to 240,115,000 kilowatt hours from 220,900,000, and in the three months to 660,704,000 kilowatt hours from 558,204,000. (Mem. 7)

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

Revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways during the week ended May 7 amounted to 80,600 cars as compared with 109,700 in the preceding nine days, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Daily average loadings was 11,500 cars as against 12,200. Receipts from foreign connections totalled 34,200 cars compared with 43,000. (Mem. 8)

RADIO SALES LOWER IN JANUARY,
BUT TELEVISION SALES HIGHER

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets continued to drop in January from a year earlier, while there was a rise in sales of television sets, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Factory stocks of radios were larger at the end of January than a year ago.

Radio sales in January totalled 29,700 sets valued at list prices at \$3,126,000 as against 50,700 sets at \$4,405,000 in January, 1951, while the factory stocks totalled 136,700 sets as against 158,500. Producers' domestic sales of television sets amounted to 4,600 sets as against 3,800 a year earlier. (7)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS
AGAIN LOWER IN MARCH

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles continued to drop in March, total for the month falling 30 per cent below the all-time peak set in March last year. Cumulative shipments for the first quarter of this year fell 21 per cent below the same period of 1951. The declines in both the month and quarter were entirely due to a falling-off in shipments of passenger cars.

Shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles in March totalled 33,600 units as compared with 47,800 in the corresponding month last year. In the first quarter, 100,300 vehicles were shipped as against 127,600 in the January-March period of 1951. There was a pronounced decline in the number of vehicles shipped for sale in Canada both in the month and three months, the former dropping to 25,800 units from 44,900 a year ago, and the latter to 70,600 from 119,500. Vehicles shipped for export were up sharply in March to 7,800 units from 2,900, and in the quarter to 29,600 from 8,000.

Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States in March declined to 1,500 units from 2,900 a year ago, and in the quarter fell to 3,900 from 6,800. Preliminary figures show a marked drop in the sales of British-made vehicles in the month to 2,300 units from 4,400, and in the three months to 5,800 from 12,300. (8)

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON AND STEEL
AT NEW MONTHLY PEAKS IN MARCH

Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings set new high monthly records in March, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Month's output of pig iron amounted to 240,800 tons as against 220,600 a year earlier, and of steel ingots and castings, 339,400 tons against 314,800.

With gains already posted for both January and February, total output of pig iron in the first quarter of this year climbed to 649,100 tons from 615,000 in the same period of 1951, while steel ingots and castings rose to 962,300 tons from 905,900 tons. (Mem. 9)

SHIPMENTS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, in February this year totalled 261,800 tons as compared with 244,600 in the corresponding month of 1951, while producers' interchange totalled 148,800 tons against 122,100. Imports of primary iron and steel forms -- carbon, alloy and stainless -- rose to 149,900 tons from 81,100, and there was an increase in exports to 26,600 tons from 9,900. (9)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL IN MARCH Production of copper declined in March and the first three months of this year from the corresponding periods of 1951, while there was a rise in the output of nickel in both comparisons. Month's output of new primary copper amounted to 22,500 tons as compared with 24,300 in March last year, and in the first quarter aggregated 65,500 tons against 67,400. March production of new primary nickel totalled 12,300 tons compared with 11,600 a year ago, and in the January-March period amounted to 34,700 tons against 32,200. (Mem. 10)

PRODUCTION OF LEAD, ZINC AND SILVER HIGHER IN MARCH, QUARTER Canadian production of lead, zinc and silver increased both in March and the first three months of this year as compared with a year earlier. March output of lead amounted to 15,400 tons as compared with 12,600 a year ago; zinc, 28,800 tons against 26,000; and silver, 2,080,500 fine ounces against 1,754,700. Quarter totals follow: lead, 41,300 tons (40,700 in 1951); zinc, 86,000 tons (76,900); and silver, 5,874,000 fine ounces (5,358,000). (Mem. 11)

MARCH PRODUCTION OF GOLD Canadian gold mines produced a total of 364,700 fine ounces in March, more than the 352,700 fine ounces mined in the previous month but less than the output of 372,400 fine ounces in March, 1951. This brought the nation's gold production for the first quarter of the year to 1,072,000 fine ounces compared to the 1,094,000 fine ounces mined in the first three months of the previous year. (Mem. 12)

COKE SUPPLIES STEADY IN FEBRUARY Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada were little changed in February as compared with a year earlier, totalling 340,200 tons as compared with 340,000. Month's production amounted to 323,400 tons as against 312,100, imports totalled 47,400 tons against 40,100, and the exports were 30,700 tons against 12,500. (10)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PORTLAND CEMENT Production and shipments of Portland cement both were higher in March and the first three months of this year than in the same periods of 1951. Output for the month amounted to 1,459,000 barrels as compared with 1,409,000 in March last year, and in the first quarter totalled 4,223,000 barrels as against 3,911,000. Shipments in March aggregated 1,502,000 barrels compared with 1,380,000 a year ago, and in the January-March period amounted to 3,527,000 barrels against 3,227,000. (Mem. 13)

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER LOWER IN FEBRUARY Production of lumber was lower in February than in the same month of 1951, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia amounted to 261,934,000 feet as compared with 272,401,000 in February last year, and in the other provinces the production of sawn lumber -- excluding ties -- totalled 232,874,000 feet against 242,582,000. (11 and 12)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR Canadian production of leather footwear in February was 2,966,800 pairs, practically unchanged from a year earlier. Production of men's footwear in February increased to 717,400 pairs from 702,200 in the same month last year, boys' to 98,300 from 98,000, and children's and little gents' to 221,900 from 192,900. Output of youths' footwear declined to 28,600 pairs from 37,200, women's and growing girls' to 1,438,700 from 1,455,000, misses' to 239,200 from 248,200, and babies' and infants' to 222,700 from 223,200. (Mem. 14)

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT LOWER IN 1951 Students of university grade in full-time attendance in Canadian universities and colleges at the end of 1951 totalled 60,381, a decrease of about six per cent from the preceding year's total of 64,359. This decrease may be attributed largely to the near-completion of the war veterans' assistance programme of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. It is estimated that there are some 3,000 student veterans still in attendance under the D.V.A. programme.

Undergraduates enrolled in the arts and science courses -- largest of the faculties -- in the institutions reporting to the Bureau declined to 27,191 from 29,645 at December 31, 1950. In engineering and applied science, enrolments declined to 7,325 from 8,266, law to 2,298 from 2,433, agriculture to 1,360 from 1,701, and pharmacy to 1,355 from 1,383.

In commerce there was an increase in the number of undergraduates to 3,143 from 2,857, medicine to 4,482 from 4,395, education to 2,036 from 1,904, household science to 1,313 from 1,246, and theology to 1,209 from 921.

Number of post graduates in all courses in the reporting institutions declined to 3,080 from 4,445. (Mem. 15)

BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1950 The production of Canada's 229 plants engaged in the manufacture of small wooden vessels and pleasure craft was valued at \$5,629,000 in 1950, a drop of 2.5 per cent from the \$5,772,000 output of 221 plants in 1949.

The output of outboard boats increased from 7,900 worth \$1,371,000 in 1949 to 9,100 worth \$1,587,000 in 1950. The production of motor-boats decreased from 2,000 worth \$1,485,000 to 1,000 worth \$1,203,000; of row-boats, skiffs and dories from 4,400 worth \$261,300 to 4,300 worth \$260,300; and of sail-boats from 188 worth \$127,900 to 184 worth \$120,400. The number of canoes made dropped from 3,200 to 3,000, but the value increased from \$303,200 to \$303,800, and the number of life boats and whale boats increased from 143 to 147 while the value decreased from \$181,600 to \$149,900. (13)

SURVEY OF ADULT EDUCATION The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a reference paper on Canada's adult education movement for the academic year 1950-51. The paper contains data on adult education activities sponsored by universities and colleges, and the provincial departments of education. Copies may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician, at 50 cents each. (Ref. Paper 1)

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. Employment and Payrolls, March (20 cents).
2. Retail Trade, March (20 cents).
3. Wholesale Trade, March (10 cents).
4. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
5. Field Crops, 1951, by Province and Division: 1951 Census of Agriculture (35 cents).
6. Dairy Factory Production, April (10 cents).
7. Radio and Television Receiving Sets, January (10 cents).
8. Motor Vehicle Shipments, March (10 cents).
9. Primary Iron and Steel, February (25 cents).
10. Coal and Coke Statistics, February (20 cents).
11. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February (25 cents).
12. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February (25 cents).
13. Boat Building Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
14. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, March (20 cents).
15. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, January (25 cents).
16. Leather Products -- General Review -- 1950 (25 cents).
17. Miscellaneous Metal Mining Industry, 1950 (30 cents).
18. Machinery Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
19. Roofing Paper Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Exports, March -- Detailed Bulletin -- (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, May 1 (10 cents).
2. Margarine Statistics, April (10 cents).
3. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, May 1 (10 cents).
4. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, May 1 (10 cents).
5. Farm Net Income, 1951 (25 cents).
6. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, March (10 cents).
7. Central Electric Stations, March (10 cents).
8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
9. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, March (10 cents).
10. Copper and Nickel Production, March (10 cents).
11. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, March (10 cents).
12. Gold Production, March (10 cents).
13. Cement and Cement Products, March (10 cents).
14. Production of Leather Footwear, February (10 cents).
15. University and College Enrolment, 1951-52 (25 cents).
16. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, May 1 (10 cents).
17. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, March (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Survey of Adult Education in Canada, 1950-51 (50 cents).

About a third of all the wheat Canada exports goes to the United Kingdom.

* * *

Canada's urban and interurban transportation systems carried a total of 1,529,049,000 passengers in 1951.

* * *

Canada's 2,917,092 telephones are connected by 9,488,467 miles of wire.

* * *

Canadian factories at last count made some 52,000 standard typewriters a year.

* * *

The average Canadian hen of over six months laid 162 eggs in 1951.

* * *

At last count Manitoba had 157 lumber mills with a total annual production valued in excess of \$3,300,000.

* * *

At last count there were 59,059 persons working in Canadian hotels.

* * *

Per capita expenditure of Canadians on personal and medical care and death expenses in 1951 was about \$59.

* * *

Canadians spent about \$98 per capita on such miscellaneous items as motion pictures, newspapers and magazines, religious and welfare activities, legal services, postage and telegrams in 1951.

* * *

According to the most recent figures, the 168 plants in Canada's cooperage industry employ 867 persons and pay them a total of close to \$1,500,000 a year in salaries and wages.

* * *

Canadian wheat exports jumped 67 per cent to an estimated 169.8 million bushels in the first eight months of the current crop year.

* * *

The average Canadian consumed over 23 pounds of poultry meat in 1951.

* * *

At last count Canadian factories were making over 86,000 power-type oil burners for house heating each year.

* * *

About \$5,000,000 worth of cement piping is made in Canada every year.

* * *

In 1950 there were 9,921 persons reported to the police as missing. In that year missing persons located by the police numbered 8,820.

* * *

The per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream in Canada in 1951 was a little less than one pint a day.

* * *

In 1950 the number of juveniles before the Courts was 7,304, the second lowest figure in 25 years. The peak year was 1942 when 13,802 juveniles appeared in Courts.

* * *

Average yield of commercially grown tomatoes in Ontario was 13,600 pounds per acre in 1951 as compared to 11,700 pounds in 1950, according to estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepared in co-operation with provincial agricultural officials. Yield of peas was 2,300 compared to 1,900 pounds; corn, 4,100 (5,500); beans, 3,600 (3,600); cabbage, 21,600 (25,600); carrots, 24,900 (25,500); onions, 17,000 (22,900).

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