

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XX -- No. 21

Saturday, May 24, 1952

\$1.50 a year

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS rose in value in April to \$346,800,000 from \$295,200,000 in April last year, while ESTIMATED TOTAL IMPORTS declined to \$325,200,000 from \$393,000,000. Domestic exports to the United States declined slightly in value to \$181,100,000 from \$183,200,000, and to the United Kingdom rose to \$71,000,000 from \$41,700,000. Estimated imports from the United States decreased to \$247,500,000 from \$278,300,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$28,300,000 from \$48,900,000.

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CANADA'S TOTAL CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL LABOUR FORCE totalled 5,179,000 in the week ending March 1 this year as compared with 5,114,000 for the week ending March 3, 1951.

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LABOUR INCOME in February totalled \$846,000,000 -- a new peak for the month -- as compared with \$733,000,000 in the same month last year.

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DOWNWARD TREND IN WHOLESALE PRICES continued in April, and the Bureau's general index number dropped to 226.9 from 230.8 in March, and 242.4 a year earlier.

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INTENDED ACREAGE OF SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT for harvest in 1952 is placed at 25,600,000 as compared with 25,300,000 in 1951; oats for grain, 11,447,200 acres (11,896,600 in 1951); barley, 7,928,600 acres (7,839,800); spring rye, 390,300 acres (415,200); mixed grains, 1,526,700 acres (1,524,300); flaxseed, 1,108,200 acres (1,158,500); and potatoes, 294,600 acres (284,900).

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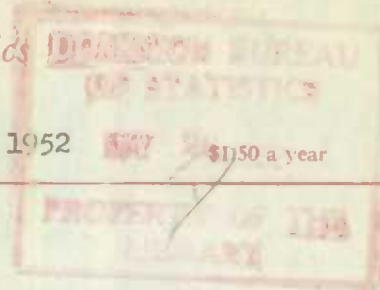
DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 6.6 per cent during the week ending May 10 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in April rose to a new high for the month at 96,400 cars as against 86,400 in the same month last year.

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS in the seven days ending May 14 totalled 81,473 cars as compared with 80,631 in the preceding seven days.



PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN APRIL

A summary of foreign trade figures for April released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows another increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$346,800,000 from \$295,200,000 in April last year, and a decrease in estimated total imports to \$325,200,000 from \$393,000,000.

Domestic exports to the United States declined slightly in value to \$181,100,000 from \$183,200,000, and to the United Kingdom rose to \$71,000,000 from \$41,700,000. Estimated imports from the United States decreased to \$247,500,000 from \$278,300,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$28,300,000 from \$48,900,000.

The April 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>April, 1951</u>		<u>April, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports:</u>				
United Kingdom	41.7	0.1	71.0	0.3
Other Commonwealth countries ..	19.6	0.1	22.3	0.1
United States	183.2	2.9	181.1	2.9
Other foreign countries	50.7	1.9	72.4	0.5
Total, all countries	<u>295.2</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>346.8</u>	<u>3.8</u>
	<u>April, 1951</u>		<u>April, 1952**</u>	
<u>Imports:</u>				
United Kingdom	48.9		28.3	
Other Commonwealth countries	22.2		12.9	
United States	278.3		247.5	
Other foreign countries	43.6		36.5	
Total, all countries	<u>393.0</u>		<u>325.2</u>	

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

CREDIT BALANCE ON FOREIGN
TRADE OF \$31,500,000 IN MARCH

Canada's balance on foreign commodity trade with all countries continued on the credit side of the ledger in March when total exports exceeded imports by \$31,500,000 as compared with an import surplus of \$48,500,000 in the corresponding month last year. With credit balances of \$21,000,000 in January, and \$31,400,000 in February, the cumulative export surplus in the first three months of this year climbed to \$83,900,000 as against an import surplus of \$124,200,000 in the same period of 1951.

With a further substantial gain of 18 per cent in volume and a rise of almost four per cent in average price, Canada's domestic exports to all countries in March rose nearly 22 per cent in value to \$353,800,000 from \$290,200,000 a year earlier. Foreign exports were also up in value at \$4,700,000 as against \$3,800,000. In contrast, the volume of imports rose only 2.4 per cent over a year earlier, while import prices moved down 7.5 per cent in the year, resulting in a decline in the value of total imports to \$327,000,000 from \$342,500,000.

In the first three months of this year, domestic exports to all countries rose in value to \$987,200,000 from \$809,200,000, and foreign exports to \$12,800,000 as against \$10,400,000, to bring total exports to the record value for the first quarter of \$1,000,000,000, up 22 per cent from last year's aggregate of \$819,600,000. Aggregate value of imports -- up sharply last year -- fell off three per cent to \$916,100,000 from \$943,900,000.

Trade with the United States in March produced an increased import surplus of \$64,700,000 as compared with \$52,400,000, bringing the total deficit for the first three months of the year to \$142,300,000 as against \$139,500,000 a year earlier. Domestic exports to the United States in March were down slightly in value to \$185,200,000 from \$190,200,000, but up in the quarter to \$541,800,000 from \$529,600,000, while foreign exports were worth \$3,500,000 in March against \$3,100,000, and \$9,800,000 in the quarter against \$9,000,000. The month's imports rose to \$253,500,000 from \$245,700,000, and the quarter's to \$694,000,000 from \$678,100,000.

Export surplus in trade with the United Kingdom climbed sharply in March to \$45,500,000 from \$9,300,000 a year earlier, raising the cumulative total for the first three months of this year to \$87,400,000 -- nearly four times as large as last year's corresponding total of \$21,400,000. Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in March were up sharply in value to \$67,800,000 as compared with \$39,700,000 a year ago, and in the first quarter to \$154,600,000 as compared with \$113,300,000. Foreign exports in the month totalled \$400,000 against \$100,000, and in the quarter were worth \$1,000,000 against \$300,000. On the other hand, imports from the United Kingdom declined in value in March to \$22,600,000 as compared with \$30,400,000, and in the quarter to \$68,200,000 from \$92,100,000.

There were large export surpluses in trade with all other Commonwealth countries both in March and the first quarter in contrast to import surpluses a year earlier. There was also a credit balance with Latin American countries in the first quarter compared with a deficit last year, and a much larger credit balance with European countries as a group.

Imports by Countries

Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom in March fell in value to \$10,749,000 from \$25,028,000 last year, and in the quarter were off to \$41,703,000 from \$61,847,000. There were smaller purchases both in the month and quarter from Barbados, Jamaica, Union of South Africa, British East Africa, India, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Australia and New Zealand.

With substantial gains in the month and quarter in the value of imports from Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela overbalancing a marked drop from Argentina, purchases from Latin American countries rose in the aggregate to \$24,247,000 in March from \$22,446,000 a year ago, and to \$65,162,000 in the quarter against \$61,504,000.

Imports from European countries as a whole were moderately higher at \$11,593,000 in March as against \$11,132,000 a year earlier, and \$32,851,000 in the quarter against \$30,239,000. There were larger purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland in both periods, while those from France and Italy were moderately lower.

Total purchases from the remaining group of foreign countries dropped in March to \$3,809,000 from \$7,554,000 a year ago, and to \$13,085,000 in the quarter as against \$19,293,000. Largest declines were in imports from Arabia, Japan, the Philippine Islands and Syria.

Main Commodity Groups

There were increases in only two of the nine main commodity groups of imports in March as compared with a year earlier, while in the quarter three were higher in value and six lower. Lower prices were important contributors to the declines in value. Iron and its products -- largest of the nine -- rose in value in March to \$127,950,000 from \$111,200,000, and in the quarter to \$336,400,000 from \$299,900,000. Rolling-mill products, engines and boilers, farm implements and machinery, and other machinery, except business and printing, were among the main increases, while automobiles and parts were among the larger decreases.

Fibres and textiles dropped in total value in March to \$30,100,000 from \$49,300,000, and to \$92,300,000 in the quarter from \$133,000,000. Values were lower in both periods for cotton and cotton products, wool and wool products, and synthetic fibres and products.

With the chief declines in rubber, vegetable oils, and tea, the agricultural and vegetable products group value fell to \$37,100,000 in March from \$47,000,000, and in the quarter to \$109,400,000 from \$129,400,000. Wood and paper group value fell to \$11,035,000 from \$12,162,000 in the month but were up slightly at \$32,963,000 in the quarter.

With a mixture of small increases and decreases in the main commodities of the group -- coal, petroleum, and petroleum products -- imports of non-metallics fell slightly in March to \$43,910,000 from \$44,293,000, and in the first quarter to \$132,861,000 from \$137,061,000. Declines in aluminum, brass and copper, precious metals (except gold), tin and products, accounted for most of a decrease in the non-ferrous metals group in March to \$23,300,000 from \$27,541,000, and in the quarter to \$65,312,000 from \$69,316,000. Electrical apparatus -- main commodity in the group -- moved slightly lower in March, but there was a substantial gain in the quarter.

Decreases in fur and products, raw hides and skins, meats, and animal oils, fats, and greases, were mainly responsible for a drop in the overall value of animal product imports to \$6,185,000 in March from \$12,966,000, and to \$24,302,000 in the three months from \$37,482,000. Chemicals moved down in total value to \$15,982,000 from \$17,363,000, and to \$44,992,000 in the quarter from \$48,946,000.

Imports in the miscellaneous commodities section increased in value in March to \$31,491,000 from \$20,741,000, and to \$77,525,000 in the quarter from \$55,940,000, with sharp gains in aircraft and parts, Canadian tourists' purchases, and miscellaneous items. (1 and 2)

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE AND NUMBER WITH JOBS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Canada's total civilian non-institutional labour force rose moderately in the week ending March 1 this year as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's quarterly survey. Number with jobs as well as the number without jobs and seeking work rose slightly.

At the survey date the civilian non-institutional labour force totalled 5,179,000 as compared with 5,114,000 for the week ending March 3, 1951. There was a small increase in number of persons with jobs to 4,967,000 from 4,944,000, but the proportion to the total labour force dropped slightly to 95.9 per cent from 96.7 per cent.

Number of persons with jobs who were working full time -- 35 hours or more during the survey week -- increased to 4,305,000 from 4,200,000, while those working less than full time declined in number to 482,000 from 537,000, and those not at work for various reasons declined to 180,000 from 207,000. Among the latter, the number not at work because of illness decreased to 76,000 from 133,000, while those temporarily laid off increased from 31,000 to 51,000. The survey week in March last year was coincident with an influenza epidemic, accounting in large measure for the drop at that time in the number not at work.

Non-agricultural labour force climbed in March this year to 4,347,000 from 4,275,000 a year ago, while the agricultural group fell to 832,000 from 839,000. Those with jobs in non-agricultural pursuits increased in number to 4,142,000 from 4,110,000, but there was a drop among those with jobs in agriculture to 825,000 from 834,000. (3)

TOTAL LABOUR INCOME AT
NEW PEAK FOR FEBRUARY

Estimated total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income was at a high level for February, aggregate for the month, at \$846,000,000, rising 15.4 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$733,000,000. For the first two months of this year, labour income advanced 14.8 per cent to \$1,679,000,000 from \$1,463,000,000 in the similar period of 1951.

Wages and salaries in manufacturing in February were up to \$287,000,000 from \$254,000,000 a year ago; in utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade to \$212,000,000 from \$188,000,000; and in finance and services, including government, to \$186,000,000 from \$162,000,000.

Labour income in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining advanced to \$74,000,000 from \$59,000,000 in February, 1951, and for construction increased to \$59,000,000 from \$46,000,000. Supplementary labour income rose \$4,000,000 to \$28,000,000. (4)

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER IN APRIL

The downward trend in wholesale prices continued in April, and the Bureau's general index number dropped to 226.9 from 230.8 in March and 242.4 a year earlier. This was the ninth successive monthly decline in the index from the peak figure of 243.7 for July last year.

The index for Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets also declined in April to 245.4 from 248.3 in March, and 265.4 in April last year. Index for the animal section dropped to 273.7 from 283.3 in March and 331.6 in April, 1951, while that for field products rose to 217.1 from 213.3 in March and 199.2 a year ago.

Largest decreases from April last year occurred among textiles and animal products, the former dropping 22.1 per cent, and the latter 16.3 per cent. Group index for vegetable products fell 3.5 per cent; chemical products, 3.1 per cent; and wood products, 2.2 per cent. Iron products index rose 6.9 per cent; non-metallic minerals, 3.1 per cent; and non-ferrous metals, 0.06 per cent.

Sub-group indexes were as follows in April, those for April, 1951 being in brackets: vegetable products, 214.0 (221.7); animal products, 248.4 (296.7); textile products, 253.9 (326.1); wood products, 287.1 (293.6); iron products, 218.7 (204.5); non-ferrous metals, 176.0 (175.9); non-metallic minerals, 174.3 (169.1); chemical products, 181.8 (187.6).

The general building materials index for April declined to 286.2 from 288.1 in March, and 293.9 a year ago, while that for residential building materials fell to 285.2 from 286.8 in March, and 287.6 in April, 1951. (5)

STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS LOWER IN JANUARY

Both starts and completions of new dwelling units fell in number in January as compared with the corresponding month last year. Starts were down to 1,705 from 2,771, and completions were off to 5,017 from 6,950. Number in various stages of construction at the month-end was down to 39,892 from 55,261 a year earlier.

Starts in Ontario dropped to 710 units from 1,358, in Quebec to 445 from 760, and British Columbia to 321 units from 353. Completions in Ontario fell to 2,008 from 2,660, Quebec to 1,295 from 2,371, but there was a gain in British Columbia to 818 from 814.

Starts in the rest of Canada fell in number to 229 from 300, while the completions dropped to 898 from 1,105. (6)

RELEASES OF CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO, AND PRODUCTION OF BEER AND NEW SPIRITS

Releases of cigarettes, cigars, and cut tobacco for consumption in Canada declined in March from a year earlier. Beer production increased, but there was a decline in the output of new spirits. Month-end stocks of distilled liquor were larger than a year ago.

Releases of cigarettes in March amounted to 1,265,000,000 as compared with 1,578,000,000 in March last year; cigars, 13,800,000 against 15,900,000; cut tobacco, 2,183,000 pounds against 2,362,000; plug tobacco, 88,000 pounds against 188,000; and snuff, 83,000 pounds against 85,000.

Beer production in March totalled 705,600 barrels compared with 603,200 in the same month last year, and the output of new spirits totalled 2,240,000 proof gallons against 2,310,000. Spirits bottled, including imported liquors, amounted to 840,000 proof gallons against 1,210,000, and the month-end inventories of distilled liquor totalled 87,970,000 proof gallons against 81,880,000.

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES AT NEW HIGH FOR APRIL

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in April rose to a new high for the month at 96,378 as against 86,360 in the same month last year. Cumulative entries for the first four months of 1952 numbered 249,445, nine per cent above last year's corresponding total of 228,954.

Entries into Ontario in April increased to 53,403 from 47,152 a year ago, Quebec to 18,280 from 16,191, and British Columbia to 13,818 from 13,072. Total for New Brunswick was up to 7,373 (7,281 in April, 1951), Alberta 1,359 (1,041); Manitoba 1,323 (989), Saskatchewan 559 (536), and the Yukon Territory 180 (70). (Mem. 1)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP 6.6 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 6.6 per cent during the week ending May 10 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Sales in British Columbia advanced 15.2 per cent, Alberta 14.3 per cent, Manitoba 13.6 per cent, Maritime Provinces 5.3 per cent, and Ontario 4.2 per cent. Sales were down 4.1 per cent in Saskatchewan, and one per cent in Quebec.

FARMERS' ACREAGE INTENTIONS
FOR 1952 FIELD CROPS

Canadian farmers' plans for the 1952 crop season, based on their intentions at April 30, show relatively small changes from the 1951 acreages of the major grain crops, potatoes, and summerfallow. Indicated increases for spring wheat, barley and potatoes are almost exactly offset by reductions in acreages seeded to winter wheat and fall rye in the fall of 1951 together with anticipated decreases in the area to be seeded this spring to oats, spring rye and flaxseed. Acreages intended for summerfallow in the Prairie Provinces and for mixed grains are practically the same as last year.

The combined acreage of spring and winter wheat in Canada for harvest in 1952 is placed at 25,600,000 acres, an increase of 1.5 per cent over last year's 25,300,000. The acreage intended for barley, the only other major grain crop for which an increase is indicated, is estimated at 7,900,000 acres, second only to the record 8,400,000 planted in 1943. The intended acreage for oats, at 11,400,000 acres, is down 3.8 per cent from last year's 11,900,000, while the indicated area for all rye is down by 12 per cent at 1,000,000 acres, and for flaxseed, at 1,100,000 acres, is 4.3 per cent lower than in 1951.

Basic data for the estimates in this report were obtained from the Bureau's annual April 30 survey of crop correspondents conducted in cooperation with provincial departments. These intended acreages are merely indicative of farmers' plans at the end of April, and acreages actually seeded, therefore, may vary considerably from the intentions figures, depending upon conditions affecting seeding subsequent to April 30.

Intended wheat seedings in the Prairie Provinces are placed at 24,800,000 acres, up 1.8 per cent over the 1951 area. Saskatchewan's prospective wheat acreage, at 16,100,000 acres, is up by three per cent while Alberta's, at 6,400,000 is unchanged and Manitoba's, at 2,300,000, is down by one per cent from last year. Ontario's wheat acreage is placed at 682,100 acres (all but 42,100 of which is winter wheat), a decrease of nine per cent from 1951. Wheat is of much less importance in the remaining provinces and the relatively small changes indicated have little effect on the all-Canada total.

Decreases in the area intended for oats for grain in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario more than offset slight increases in the remaining provinces. The prospective barley acreage, if realized, will be second only to the 1943 record of 8,400,000. Indicated increases of 182,000 acres in Alberta and 61,000 acres in Manitoba are largely responsible for the over-all increase in barley acreage this year. The 1,500,000 acres intended for mixed grains, seeded principally in Ontario and Quebec, is unchanged from 1951.

The area intended for spring rye in 1952 is placed at 390,300 acres, six per cent below the 1951 level of 415,200. The fall rye acreage, estimated at 600,600 acres, is some 16 per cent below last year's, largely due to unfavourable seeding conditions in the fall of 1951. This year's intended acreage of flaxseed in Ontario and the four Western provinces, the major flax-growing areas, is placed at 1,100,000 acres, a decrease of 50,000 from 1951.

An increase of about 3.4 per cent over 1951 is indicated in the all-Canada potato acreage this year, with most of the increase taking place in the Maritime Provinces. The prospective potato acreage in Prince Edward Island is placed at 34,000 as against 29,600 last year, while in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this year's acreages are expected to be 41,900 and 13,400, respectively, compared with 38,100 and 11,300 in 1951. Indicated changes in the remaining provinces are relatively small, ranging from a five per cent decrease in Alberta to an eight per cent increase in British Columbia.

For all Canada, the intended acreages for 1952 as reported at April 30, are as follows, with the 1951 acreages within brackets: spring wheat, 24,996,000 (24,551,400); oats for grain, 11,447,200 (11,896,600); barley, 7,928,600 (7,839,800); spring rye, 390,300 (415,200); mixed grains, 1,526,700 (1,524,300); flaxseed, 1,108,200 (1,158,500); potatoes, 294,600 (284,900).

Corresponding figures for the Prairie Provinces are as follows: Three Provinces - spring wheat, 24,831,000 (24,385,000); oats for grain, 7,891,000 (8,312,000); barley, 7,626,000 (7,530,000); spring rye, 918,300 (1,046,800); flaxseed, 1,041,000 (1,086,000); summerfallow, 20,395,000 (20,312,000). Manitoba - spring wheat, 2,303,000 (2,326,000); oats for grain, 1,594,000 (1,643,000); barley, 2,101,000 (2,040,000); spring rye, 49,000 (52,800); flaxseed, 603,000 (655,000); summerfallow, 2,207,000 (2,063,000). Saskatchewan - spring wheat, 16,104,000 (15,635,000); oats for grain, 3,586,000 (3,815,000); barley, 2,302,000 (2,449,000); spring rye, 604,000 (710,000); flaxseed, 290,000 (296,000); summerfallow, 12,198,000 (12,198,000). Alberta - spring wheat, 6,424,000 (6,424,000); oats for grain, 2,711,000 (2,854,000); barley, 3,233,000 (3,041,000); spring rye, 265,300 (284,000); flaxseed, 148,000 (135,000); summerfallow, 5,990,000 (6,051,000). (7)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on May 8 totalled 215,958,000 bushels as compared with 171,189,000 a year earlier. Farmers' marketings during the week ending May 8 amounted to 14,519,000 bushels as compared with 5,127,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the elapsed portion of the current crop year to 341,275,000 bushels as against 282,349,000 in the similar period of 1950-51. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week advanced to 7,206,000 bushels from 2,873,000, and in the cumulative period to 169,488,000 bushels as against 104,506,000. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on May 16 amounted to 11,889,000 pounds as compared with 4,804,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Quebec, 766,000 (217,000) pounds; Montreal, 5,320,000 (1,402,000); Toronto, 2,152,000 (1,191,000); Winnipeg, 995,000 (382,000); Regina, 101,000 (75,000); Saskatoon, 408,000 (178,000); Edmonton, 276,000 (529,000); Calgary, 97,000 (145,000); Vancouver, 1,774,000 (585,000).

REFINERY STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR IN APRIL

Refinery stocks of raw sugar were sharply higher at the end of April than at the same time a year ago, while there was a marked decline in the holdings of refined sugar. Raw sugar stocks amounted to 113,549,000 pounds as compared with 69,843,000, and refined sugar totalled 182,588,000 pounds against 238,813,000.

Receipts of raw sugar increased to 113,857,000 pounds from 73,308,000 in April last year, while meltings and sales fell to 64,082,000 pounds from 71,919,000. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month was 60,356,000 pounds compared with 67,029,000 a year ago, and the sales totalled 91,560,000 pounds as against 95,859,000. (8)

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES ON APRIL 1

Overall stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses both were higher on April 1 than on the same date last year.

Holdings of canned fruits advanced to 6,826,005 dozen containers from 5,002,649, while stocks of canned vegetables rose to 12,583,878 dozen containers from 11,773,540.

Holdings of canned fruits were as follows on April 1, totals for the corresponding date last year being in brackets: apples, 234,988 (196,595) dozen containers; applesauce, 552,546 (370,569); apricots, 226,912 (140,797); blueberries, 75,495 (12,178); cherries, 317,792 (170,918); fruits for cocktails and salads, 210,654 (369,117); pears, 1,580,847 (1,268,724); peaches, 2,466,451 (1,526,557); apple-pie filling, 46,288 (36,341); pineapple, 204,138 (268,108); plums, gages, etc., 521,639 (391,736); raspberries, 132,003 (53,602); strawberries, 97,801 (89,785).

Stocks of canned vegetables on April 1 were as follows: asparagus, 150,604 (173,627) dozen containers; green or wax beans, 1,174,906 (652,156); baked beans, etc., 1,851,712 (1,938,063); beets, 970,105 (630,839); carrots, 306,469 (404,457); carrots and peas combined, 339,127 (273,992); corn, 3,372,178 (4,440,550); mixed vegetables (macedoine), 353,897 (515,070); peas, 2,837,914 (1,391,284); pumpkin, 121,431 (50,159); spinach, 246,956 (145,723); tomatoes, 685,563 (1,001,358).

April 1 stocks of other canned foods included: apple juice, 1,117,131 (1,341,404) dozen containers; infants' foods, 4,667,810 (4,166,164); jams, 370,868 (414,036); jellies, 78,529 (100,841); marmalades, 159,460 (186,848); pickles, 347,607 (319,185); relishes and sauces, 361,016 (257,108); ready dinners and stews, 329,842 (282,971); sauerkraut, 224,254 (178,778); soups, 7,286,991 (6,237,441); spaghetti, 577,724 (569,449); tomato juice, 2,430,405 (1,676,691); tomato catsup, 1,657,837 (1,089,920); tomato paste, pulp and puree, 263,901 (175,099).

FEWER DEATHS, MORE BIRTHS
AND MARRIAGES IN FEBRUARY

There were more births and marriages and fewer deaths in Canada in February than in the same month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics.

February births totalled 28,887 as against 27,672 a year earlier, bringing the total for the first two months of this year to 58,499, almost three per cent above the 56,882 births recorded in the first two months of 1951.

There were 6,481 marriages in the month as compared with 5,468 in February, 1951, and the two-month total stood at 11,535, less than one per cent below the 11,644 marriages reported in January and February of last year.

February deaths totalled 9,746 as against 11,214 in the same month of 1951, with the two-month total of 20,834 close to five per cent below the 21,876 deaths of the first two months of 1951. (9)

LARGER INCREASE IN MARRIED
THAN SINGLE POPULATION IN DECADE

Canada still has more single than married citizens but in the decade between 1941 and 1951 the nation's married population grew more than twice as fast as the single population, according to a special compilation of 1951 Census figures on population by marital status by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

While the total population rose by 2,502,774 or nearly 22 per cent, the number of single Canadians increased by 841,630 or nearly 14 per cent to 7,072,505, and the number of married Canadians by 1,524,993 or over 32 per cent to 6,261,578. At the same time, the number of widowed Canadians increased by 118,185 or close to 23 per cent to 643,348, and the number of divorced persons rose by 17,966 or 128 per cent to 31,998. Of these increases, the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation accounted for 207,622 single persons, 133,422 married persons, 15,303 widowed persons and 69 divorced persons. Excluding the new province, increases in the nine older provinces and the two territories were: single Canadians, 634,008 or over 10 per cent; married Canadians, 1,386,571 or more than 29 per cent; widowed Canadians, 102,882 or nearly 20 per cent; and divorced Canadians, 17,897 or 127.5 per cent.

In the decade the proportion of single Canadians to the total population dropped from 54 to 50.5 per cent, while that of married Canadians rose from 41.2 to 44.7 per cent. The proportion of widowed Canadians remained about the same at 4.6 per cent, and the proportion of divorced Canadians doubled from 0.1 to 0.2 per cent.

However, in relation to the population of 15 years of age and over, the proportion of single persons dropped from 36.5 to 28.9 per cent, while that of married persons rose from 57 to 64.2 per cent, and that of divorced persons from 0.2 to 0.3 per cent, and of widowed persons from 6.3 to 6.6 per cent.

In line with the overall national population increase of almost 22 per cent, the married, widowed and divorced populations of all provinces and territories rose in the ten-year period. Increases in the married populations ranged from nearly four per cent in Saskatchewan to over 50 per cent in British Columbia and over 110 per cent in the Yukon, the increases in the widowed populations ranged from over five per cent in Prince Edward Island to nearly 44 per cent in British Columbia, and the increases in the divorced populations ranged from over 80 per cent in Saskatchewan to over 141 per cent in Ontario, 225 per cent in the Yukon and over 533 per cent in the Northwest Territories. The single population decreased over 16 per cent in Saskatchewan, nearly three per cent in Manitoba and close to one per cent in Prince Edward Island, but rose in the other provinces and the territories, the increases ranging from over five per cent in Nova Scotia to nearly 34 per cent in British Columbia and over 72 per cent in the Yukon.

In relation to their total populations in 1951, Newfoundland had the largest proportion of single persons and British Columbia the lowest, British Columbia had the largest proportion of married persons and Newfoundland the smallest, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia had the largest proportions of widowed persons and Alberta and the Yukon the smallest, and British Columbia and the Yukon had the largest proportion of divorced persons and Newfoundland the smallest. Only in the Northwest Territories was the nation-wide trend towards a smaller proportion of single citizens and a larger proportion of married citizens reversed.

SALES OF RADIOS AND TELEVISION RECEIVERS LOWER IN FEBRUARY

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets and television sets both were lower in February than in the corresponding month last year. Factory stocks of radios were larger at the end of February than a year ago.

Radio sales in February totalled 34,700 sets valued at list prices at \$3,863,000 as against 56,800 sets at \$4,853,000 in February, 1951, while the factory stocks totalled 176,600 sets as against 168,500. Producers' domestic sales of television sets amounted to 3,900 sets as against 4,500. (10)

COAL PRODUCTION LOWER IN
APRIL; IMPORTS HIGHER

Canadian production of coal declined in April and the first four months of this year from the corresponding periods of 1951, while imports were higher in the month but lower in the four months, according to preliminary figures.

Output in April amounted to 1,285,000 tons as compared with 1,394,000 a year ago. In the four-month period, 6,272,000 tons were produced as against 6,437,000 in the same months of 1951. Imports in April aggregated 2,717,000 tons compared with 2,358,000, bringing the four-month total to 5,453,000 tons against 5,519,000.

Output in Nova Scotia in April fell to 545,000 tons from 571,000 a year ago, Alberta to 451,000 tons from 517,000, British Columbia and the Yukon to 147,000 tons from 155,000, and Saskatchewan to 89,000 tons from 106,000. Total for New Brunswick was up to 53,000 tons from 44,000. (Mem. 3)

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
NEARLY 21 PER CENT HIGHER IN JANUARY

Output of refined petroleum products in January totalled 10,474,000 barrels of 35 Imperial gallons each, nearly 21 per cent above the 8,671,000 barrels produced in the same month last year. Production of motor gasoline rose to 4,859,000 barrels from 3,659,000 in January, 1951, of heavy fuel oil to 2,309,000 from 1,936,000, and of furnace and other light fuel oil to 1,526,000 from 1,284,000.

Crude oil received by Canadian refineries in January amounted to 9,176,000 barrels, almost 10 per cent more than the 8,353,000 barrels received in the same month a year earlier. Domestic receipts rose more than 27 per cent to 3,069,000 barrels from 2,409,000 in January 1951, while imports increased nearly three per cent to 6,108,000 barrels from 5,944,000 in January, 1951. Imports of crude oil from Venezuela increased to 3,456,000 barrels from 2,787,000 a year earlier, and represented almost 57 per cent of the total imports.

Stocks of refined petroleum products held by Canadian refineries at February 1 totalled 16,066,000 barrels as against 12,615,000 held on the same date last year. Stocks of motor gasoline amounted to 7,079,000 barrels as compared with 5,663,000, of heavy fuel oil to 2,959,000 barrels as against 2,074,000, and of furnace and other light fuel oils to 2,535,000 barrels as compared to 1,564,000. (11)

DELIVERIES OF OIL BY
PIPE-LINE IN JANUARY

Net deliveries of oil through all Canadian pipe-lines in January amounted to 7,064,690 barrels, an increase of 17 per cent over last year's January total of 6,017,494 barrels. Net deliveries from trunk lines aggregated 6,937,411 barrels compared with 5,808,354 in January, 1951, and from gathering lines totalled 127,279 barrels as against 209,140. (Mem. 4)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS
DOWN SLIGHTLY IN FEBRUARY

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were slightly lower in February, amounting to \$1,414,000 as compared with \$1,440,000 in the corresponding month last year. Sales were as follows by items, totals for February, 1951 being in brackets: building brick, \$844,200 (\$874,800); structural tile, \$262,200 (\$193,000); drain tile, \$51,500 (\$49,000); sewer pipe, \$121,500 (\$138,900); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$28,600 (\$30,200); pottery, \$42,100 (\$41,600); other clay products, \$63,800 (\$112,200). (Mem. 5)

STOCKS, CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Combined stocks of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- at the end of March increased to 14,400 tons from 10,000 on the same date last year, while consumption fell to 7,400 tons from 8,500. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim was up to 6,800 tons from 5,800.

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of March amounted to 5,100 tons as compared with 5,000 a year earlier, synthetic 7,600 tons compared with 3,000, and reclaim 1,700 tons compared with 2,000. Consumption of natural rubber aggregated 3,000 tons as against 4,600, synthetic 3,200 tons against 2,300, and reclaim 1,200 tons against 1,600. Domestic production of synthetic totalled 6,400 tons compared with 5,300, and reclaim 412 tons against 486. (12)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN APRIL

Production of asphalt floor tiles in April amounted to 1,395,000 square feet as compared with 1,487,000 a year ago, bringing the total for the first four months of this year to 5,736,000 square feet against 6,316,000 in the like period of 1951. Domestic shipments in the month aggregated 1,060,000 square feet compared with 1,402,000 in April last year, and in the January-April period amounted to 5,227,000 square feet against 5,697,000. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board in April amounted to 21,139,000 square feet as compared with 24,534,000 in April last year, and in the four months totalled 86,862,000 square feet against 96,999,000 a year earlier. Domestic sales in April totalled 17,731,000 square feet against 23,811,000, and in the January-April period amounted to 63,717,000 square feet against 94,036,000. (Mem. 7)

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers were larger at the end of March than a year earlier. Stocks of cattle hides totalled 344,780 as against 285,806; calf and kip skins, 645,950 against 408,213; goat and kid skins, 60,120 against 56,176; horse hides, 35,686 against 38,486; and sheep and lamb skins, 46,246 dozen against 38,841. (Mem. 8)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Revenue carloadings in the seven days ending May 14 totalled 81,473 cars as compared with 80,631 in the preceding seven days. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 53,141 cars against 52,744 a week earlier, while the western total was 28,332 cars as against 27,857. The daily average for the period, at 11,639 cars, was running below approximately the same period of 1951 when coal, pulpwood, woodpulp and paper, miscellaneous manufactures and L.C.L. were higher. (Mem. 9)

PASSENGERS CARRIED ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN JANUARY

Due to the strike which occurred in Toronto in January, total number of passengers carried by urban transit systems dropped in the month to 107,173,000 from 129,140,000 in January last year. Number of passengers by interurban systems rose slightly to 8,296,000 from 8,262,000. Urban receipts fell from \$9,614,000 a year earlier to \$8,820,000, while the interurban total rose from \$3,150,000 to \$3,297,000. (Mem. 10)

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF AIR
CARRIERS AT NEW PEAKS IN 1951

Operating revenues and expenses of principal air carriers both climbed to record levels in 1951. Earnings rose 19 per cent to \$55,277,000 from \$46,327,000 in the preceding year, and expenses advanced 10.5 per cent to \$49,858,000 from \$45,103,000. Revenue passengers carried totalled 1,829,000 as compared with 1,462,000 the year before, Canadian carriers accounting for 1,495,000 against 1,233,000, and foreign international patronage for 334,400 compared with 229,800. Total revenue passenger miles in 1951 was 584,947,000 compared with 474,331,000. (13)

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. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, March (10 cents).
2. Imports for Consumption -- Summary Bulletin -- March (20 cents).
3. The Labour Force, Quarterly Survey, Week Ended March 1, 1952 (25 cents).
4. Estimates of Labour Income, February (10 cents).
5. Prices and Price Indexes, April (20 cents).
6. New Residential Construction, January 1 to January 31, 1952 (20 cents).
7. Intentions to Plant Field Crops, Winter-Killing and Spring Condition of Winter Wheat, Fall Rye, and Hay and Clover Meadows. Progress of Spring Seeding (10 cents).
8. The Sugar Situation, April (10 cents).
9. Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada, February (10 cents).
10. Radio and Television Receiving Sets, February (10 cents).
11. Refined Petroleum Products, January (25 cents).
12. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, March (25 cents).
13. Civil Aviation -- Preliminary -- 1951 (10 cents).
14. Paper Box and Bag Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
15. Iron Castings Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
16. Refined Petroleum Products, 1951 (50 cents).
17. Warehousing, 1950 (20 cents).
18. Coke and Gas Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
19. Motor Vehicle Parts Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
20. Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
21. Civil Aviation, December (10 cents).
22. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Three Months Ended March (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Foreign Vehicles Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, April (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
3. Preliminary Report of Coal Production, April (10 cents).
4. Pipe Line (Oil) Statistics, January (10 cents).
5. Products Made from Canadian Clays, February (10 cents).
6. Asphalt Floor Tiles, April (10 cents).
7. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, April (10 cents).
8. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, March (10 cents).
9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
10. Transit Report, January (10 cents).
11. Monthly Traffic Reports of Railways of Canada, January (10 cents).
12. Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments -- Survey of Revenue, Expenditure and Tax Collections -- 1950 (25 cents).

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

Canadians paid about \$108 per capita for shelter in 1951.

...

There were 44 beds for every 100,000 persons in Canada's public hospitals in 1950.

...

Of the juvenile delinquents arraigned in Canada in 1950, 37.7 per cent of the boys and 18 per cent of the girls were convicted on theft charges.

...

Canada exported wheat to 37 countries and wheat flour to 65 countries in the August-March period of 1951-52.

...

At last count Canadian factories made some 28,500 portable typewriters a year.

...

In 1951 there were 22,500,000 hens of over six months on Canadian farms.

...

Canadians made 117,891,978 long distance telephone calls in 1950 compared to only 34,888,045 in 1940.

...

A total of 531,287 chest X-rays were taken in Canada in 1949.

...

Over 2,500,000 wooden handles for axes and such long-handled tools as hoes and rakes are made in Canada each year.

...

It cost an average of \$8.13 for every day a patient stayed in Canadian hospitals in 1950. Six years earlier, in 1944, the cost was \$4.38.

...

The domestic disappearance of evaporated milk in Canada in 1951 was a little over 18 pounds per capita.

...

A little less than half the population of Canada was married in 1951.

...

Quebec's 1,965 lumber mills produced a total of \$73,571,000 worth of timber products in 1950.

...

In 1933 only 29.5 per cent of the babies born in Canada were born in hospitals, but by 1950 the proportion had risen to 77 per cent.

...

There were 643,348 widowed persons in Canada in 1951, nearly 23 per cent more than a decade earlier.

...

Canadian-made cheese boxes cost about 47 cents apiece at the factory.

...

More than one-third of the patients admitted to tuberculosis institutions in 1949 were between 20 and 30 years old.

...

A total of 13,358,914 boxes of chewing gum with a factory selling value of \$7,732,938, were manufactured in Canada in 1950.

...

Services such as electricity, telephone, gas, laundering, repairs, barber and hairdressing shops, hotels, rents, and taxi, railway, street car, steamship and airplane fares, cost Canadians about \$277 per capita in 1951.

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