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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S COST-OF-LIVING INDEX declined slightly from 188.0 to 187.6 between July 2 and August 1, 1952, to place the index at the same level as July, 1951.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT index rose to 184.5 in July from 183.6 a year ago, PAYROLLS to 423.5 from 392.5, and AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS to \$53.90 from \$50.17.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 18.4 per cent during the week ending August 23 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

. . .

CANADIAN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS collectively reaped the biggest cash harvest in the nation's history during May, totalling \$876,000,000 as compared with \$854,000,000 in April.

. . .

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT traffic continued heavy during the third week of August as 84,462 cars were loaded for a daily average of 12,066 cars compared with a revised average of 11,844 cars in the preceding seven-day period.

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OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES of Canadian railways climbed to new peaks in May. Revenues aggregated \$99,814,023, eight per cent above last year, while expenses totalled \$89,523,189, an increase of seven per cent.

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PIPE-LINE DELIVERIES OF CRUDE PETROLEUM reached a high total of 9,364,821 barrels in May, 2,378,790 greater than in April, and 1,336,209 more than in May, 1951.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on August 14 totalled 181,721,200 bushels as compared with 156,317,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on September 1 amounted to 48,255,000 pounds compared with 40,298,000 on August 1, and 33,870,000 on the same date last year.

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C-O-L INDEX IN JULY  
MOVED DOWN 0.4 POINTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' cost-of-living index declined from 188.0 to 187.6 between July 2 and August 1, 1952, to place the index at the same level as July, 1951. The latest decline was due to lower prices for food, clothing and homefurnishings, which were partly offset by higher indexes for fuel and miscellaneous items.

The food index declined from 239.5 to 238.0, largely as a result of lower prices for fresh vegetables, particularly potatoes, which outweighed increases for eggs, lemons and oranges. The clothing index moved from 209.1 to 208.6, following narrow declines in men's wear, piece goods, and footwear.

The homefurnishings and services index also declined from 196.7 to 196.0 with lower prices for rugs, wool blankets, and soap, accounting for most of the change. The index for fuel and light advanced from 149.8 to 150.1 following seasonal advances in the price of coal and coke. The miscellaneous series moved from 147.4 to 147.8 as higher prices were registered for items of health care and magazine costs. The rent index was unchanged at 147.9.

From August 1939 to August 1, 1952, the percentage increase in the total index was 86.1. (1)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-1939=100)

	Combined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home- furnishings and Services	Miscel- laneous
August 1, 1952.	187.6	238.0	147.9	150.1	208.6	196.0	147.8
July 2, 1952 ..	188.0	239.5	147.9	149.8	209.1	196.7	147.4
August 1, 1951.	188.9	251.4	139.8	148.2	204.6	199.0	143.7

WEEKLY WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX  
DECLINED DURING AUGUST

The bureau's index for 30 industrial material prices at wholesale registered a further decline in August to 242.5 by the week of the 22nd from 248.2 for July 25th. Commodity decreases were scattered and included iron ore, bleached wood pulp, raw sugar, raw rubber, raw wool, steers, wheat, lead and zinc. Continuing firmness for the Canadian dollar in August was reflected in lower prices for both imports and exports.

The composite price index for Canadian farm products at terminal markets dropped from 244.0 to 235.2, due mainly to lower prices for field products. The index for this series moved down from 212.2 to 196.1, due to declines in potatoes and western grains. Initial payment prices to producers for wheat and barley came into effect on August 1 at levels considerably below those prevailing in July. The index for animal products moved from 275.8 to 274.3, following a lower price level for live-stock and raw wool which outweighed strength in eggs. (1)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES Industrial and utility common stock prices moved down in August and as a result the composite index for 105 stocks receded from 178.3 for the week of July 31 to 175.1 for the week of August 28. In the same interval the index for 82 industrials declined from 182.5 to 178.8, while that for 15 utilities moved down from 172.3 to 168.2. Bank shares, on the other hand, advanced from 149.6 to 154.2. In the mining stock section the composite index for 30 representative issues stiffened from 110.4 to 110.5, due to a firmer tone for golds. The index for this series moved from 76.2 to 78.6 while a similar series for 5 base metals declined from 188.7 to 183.4. (1)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Railway revenue freight traffic continued heavy during the third week of August as 84,462 cars were loaded for a daily average of 12,066 cars compared with a revised average of 11,844 cars in the preceding seven-day period. Total loadings appear to be slightly above the similar period last year and at record levels for the week.

The eastern division registered decided improvement over the preceding seven days, total for the area increasing to 53,262 cars from 51,624. Western region total at 31,200 cars was only 81 cars under the previous period. Receipts from connections were some 593 cars better at 34,829. (Mem. 1.).

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES AT JULY 1 Employment in Canada's major industries was higher at the beginning of July than a month earlier, and slightly above July 1 last year. Payrolls advanced in both comparisons to reach the highest position on record, while average weekly wages and salaries showed a small decline in the month but were well above July 1, 1951.

The advance index number of employment, on the base of 1939=100, stood at 184.5 as compared with 182.5 at June 1 and 183.6 at July 1 last year. The payrolls index number rose to 423.5 from 420.3 at June 1 and 392.5 a year earlier, while weekly wages and salaries averaged \$53.90 compared with \$54.08 at June 1 and \$50.17 a year earlier.

Industrial activity was higher than at June 1 and a year earlier in all provinces except British Columbia, where labour-management disputes seriously affected the situation. The British Columbia employment index dropped to 167.8 from 195.1 at June 1 and 197.4 at July 1, 1951, and the payrolls index to 377.4 from 452.3 a month earlier and 408.2 at July 1 last year. The payrolls indexes advanced in both comparisons in all other provinces except Prince Edward Island, where the index declined to 398.0 from 404.9 at June 1 while remaining above the figure of 353.5 for a year earlier.

There was improvement in employment in manufacturing in all provinces except British Columbia, but the heavy British Columbia losses offset the gains made in the rest of Canada to cause a slight decline in the advance index number to 190.6 from 190.9 at June 1 and 193.9 at July 1 last year. The payrolls index stood at 469.0 as against 470.1 at June 1 and 440.0 a year earlier, while weekly earnings averaged \$56.06 compared with \$56.11 at the start of the previous month and \$51.70 at July 1, 1951. (2)

LABOUR INCOME JUMPED IN MAY  
TO NEW PEAK OF \$876,000,000

Canadian wage and salary earners collectively reaped the biggest cash harvest in the nation's history during May, according to the monthly estimate of labour income issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The estimated May total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income topped the April figure of \$854,000,000 by \$22,000,000 to reach a new peak of \$876,000,000, some \$19,000,000 above the previous high of \$857,000,000 chalked up in November, 1951.

The May jump reversed a declining rate of increase in the three previous months. The country's total labour income advanced by \$13,000,000 in February, \$6,000,000 in March and \$2,000,000 in April. January witnessed a \$4,000,000 drop in the total. The record May figure brought the cumulative labour income for the first five months of 1952 to \$4,261,000,000, some \$498,000,000 above the \$3,763,000,000, total for the like period of last year. Despite time losses due to industrial disputes, labour income in May was \$84,000,000 or more than 10.5 per cent greater than the May, 1951 total of \$792,000,000.

The month saw advances in total wages and salaries in all major industrial groups. With the exception of manufacturing, percentage increases were sizeable, ranging from a 1.8 per cent gain from \$218,000,000 to \$222,000,000 for the utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade group, to a 9.1 per cent gain from \$66,000,000 to \$72,000,000 for the construction group.

The agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining group total advanced from \$60,000,000 to \$65,000,000 in May and the total of the finance and services (including government) group from \$187,000,000 to \$193,000,000, while despite unusual time loss from work stoppages in textile and clothing manufacturing the manufacturing group total rose from \$294,000,000 to \$295,000,000. Supplementary labour income was unchanged at \$29,000,000.

Compared to labour income in the same month a year earlier, the totals of all groups were higher -- agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining by \$4,000,000; manufacturing by \$25,000,000; construction by \$13,000,000; utilities, transportation, communication storage and trade by \$20,000,000; finance and services (including government) by \$19,000,000; and supplementary labour income by \$2,000,000.

Five-month totals were also higher in all groups. The January-May totals (with 1951 totals in brackets) were: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, \$360,000,000 (\$289,000,000); manufacturing, \$1,449,000,000 (\$1,301,000,000); construction, \$317,000,000 (\$251,000,000); utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade, \$1,078,000,000 (\$984,000,000); finance and services (including government), \$934,000,000 (\$830,000,000); and supplementary labour income, \$143,000,000 (\$128,000,000. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP  
18.4 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 18.4 per cent during the week ending August 23 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Gains were recorded in all provinces, sales in the Maritimes advancing 39.9 per cent, Quebec 18.0 per cent, Ontario 20.9 per cent, Manitoba 4.7 per cent, Saskatchewan 11.8 per cent, Alberta 13.7 per cent, and British Columbia 19.7 per cent.

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA ON SEPTEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 1 amounted to 48,255,000 pounds as compared with 40,398,000 on August 1, and 33,870,000 on September 1 last year. Holdings of cheese totalled 25,482,000 pounds against 24,856,000 a month earlier, and 22,626,000 on September 1, 1951; while cold storage holdings of eggs were 103,000 cases compared with 159,000 on August 1, and 91,000 a year earlier.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on September 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets -- in thousands: Quebec 2,993 (2,929) pounds; Montreal, 21,804 (11,436); Toronto, 8,898 (5,085); Winnipeg, 7,607 (6,496); Regina, 1,157 (604); Saskatoon, 544 (856); Edmonton, 2,122 (2,978); Calgary, 547 (1,046); Vancouver, 2,583 (2,440). (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN JULY

Estimated production of eggs in July was 26,200,000 dozen as compared with 29,300,000 in June and 23,800,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the first seven months of this year 240,500,000 dozen were produced as compared with 201,800,000 in the same period of 1951. (Mem. 3).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on August 21 totalled 177,251,526 bushels as compared with 150,791,509 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries from farms during the week ended August 21 amounted to 3,265,571 bushels as compared with 851,986, while the overseas export clearances totalled 5,669,350 bushels compared with 4,279,687. (Mem. 4).

FLUID MILK AND CREAM SALES  
IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR PERIOD

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream fell two per cent in June from the same month last, while the cumulative total for the first six months of this year advanced two per cent over a year earlier. According to estimates based on reports received from 178 markets, sales in the month amounted to 350,160,000 pounds, and in the half year totalled 2,160,554,000 pounds.

Fluid milk sales declined two per cent in June to 110,562,000 quarts, but in the six-month period there was a gain of two per cent to 699,315,000 quarts. Cream sales, expressed in terms of butter-fat content, rose one per cent in June to 2,290,000 pounds, and two per cent in the half year to 12,583,000 pounds.

Combined sales in Prince Edward Island in the half-year period advanced two per cent to 11,742,000 pounds; Nova Scotia, four per cent to 71,986,000; New Brunswick, two per cent to 41,091,000; Quebec, five per cent to 716,076,000; Saskatchewan, two per cent to 93,717,000; and Alberta, six per cent to 165,233,000. Sales in Ontario declined one per cent to 804,115,000 pounds; British Columbia, two per cent to 160,401,000; while sales in Manitoba remained unchanged at 96,193,000 pounds. (Mem. 5)

PACK OF CANNED SPRING SPINACH  
SHOWS MARKED DECLINE IN 1952

Commercial pack of canned spring spinach was sharply lower this year, amounting to 54,225 dozen containers as compared with 336,586 in the preceding year. The net weight of contents was 774,647 pounds as against 4,133,454. Raw spinach acquired by firms totalled 983,277 pounds, down sharply from the 1950 figure of 5,305,973 raw pounds.

ESTIMATE OF TURKEY NUMBERS AT AUGUST 1 Number of turkeys on Canadian farms on August 1 this year was 3,300,000 as compared with 3,167,000 at the beginning of June, according to a special survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Many correspondents reported an unusually high death loss during the past season.

August 1 estimates were as follows by provinces, figures for June 1 being in brackets: Maritimes, 100,000 (90,000); Quebec, 453,000 (440,000); Ontario, 730,000 (692,000); Manitoba, 433,000 (418,000); Saskatchewan, 619,000 (587,000); Alberta, 643,000 (640,000); and British Columbia, 322,000 (300,000).

ANTICIPATED PELT PRODUCTION OF FUR FARMS IN CANADA FOR 1952-53 SEASON The 1952-53 season will witness a sizable reduction in the pelt production of Canadian fur farms, according to estimates issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of standard silver and new type fox pelts is estimated at 23,700, 43.3 per cent below the 1951-52 season estimate of 40,800 pelts, while the production of standard and mutation mink pelts is estimated at 498,900, 5.2 per cent below the 1951-52 season estimate of 526,200.

Of the 1952-53 season fox pelt yield, 17,200 will be standard silver as compared with 33,900 a season earlier, and 6,500 will be new type as compared with 7,900 in the previous season. The mink pelt yield will be made up of 327,700 standard, 87,300 silverblu, 62,300 pastel and 21,600 other mutations as compared with the 1951-52 season yield of 375,400 standard, 77,500 silverblu, 55,300 pastel and 18,000 other mutations.

There were an estimated 12,700 adult foxes on farms at the beginning of 1952, or 44.1 per cent fewer than the 22,700 on farms at January 1, 1951, and an estimated 219,400 adult mink, or 7.8 per cent less than the 238,000 on farms a year earlier. The number of fox pups raised in 1952 is estimated at 19,700, 25 per cent fewer than the 39,600 raised in the previous year, while the number of mink kits raised in 1952 is estimated at 532,600, 10.5 per cent fewer than the 583,600 raised in 1951. (Mem. 6)

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES AT NEW PEAK IN MAY

Canadian railways had operating revenues of \$99,814,023 in May, the largest monthly total in railway history. This was \$7,381,583 or eight per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year and \$19,451,707 or 24 per cent above May, 1950. However, operating expenses, attuned to higher material prices and wage rates, continued to rise steadily to reach a new peak of \$89,523,189 for May, an advance of \$5,980,098 or 7.2 per cent over the same month last year and 26.6 per cent above May, 1950. Net operating revenues improved \$1,401,485 over May, 1951 but increased taxes and equipment rentals pared this gain to \$475,404 with operating income at \$5,538,256 against \$5,062,852.

All revenue accounts registered gains over the previous May. Reflecting increased ton miles and higher rates, freight earnings rose seven per cent or \$5,300,008 to a record \$80,697,239. Passenger fares at \$7,459,457 against \$6,703,281 were 11.3 per cent better this May. Mail receipts were up 16.5 per cent or \$158,317, while express gained 10.2 per cent or \$404,385 to \$4,373,374. Operating expense accounts were also generally higher. Maintenance of way and structures required \$21,301,414, up 2.2 per cent, while equipment took \$20,516,395 for an increase of \$1,860,358 or 10 per cent. Traffic charges rose 5.5 per cent and transportation 7.1 per cent from \$37,329,997 to \$39,996,349. (Mem. 7)

PIPE-LINE MOVEMENT OF OIL  
AT MONTHLY PEAK IN MAY

A net average of 302,091 barrels of oil flowed out of Canadian pipe lines each day during May. This was the first time a daily average of 300,000 barrels for all lines had been reached and represented an increase of almost 30 per cent over the 232,868 barrels per day delivered in April, and an increase of 16.6 per cent over the May 1951 daily average of 258,987 barrels.

May deliveries were a net 9,364,821 barrels, 2,378,790 greater than the April total of 6,986,031 and 1,336,209 barrels over the May, 1951 movement. Net deliveries in the first five months of 1952 totalled 36,852,478 barrels, an increase of 18.3 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 31,139,232 barrels.

All provinces showed increases over the net deliveries made in May a year ago with Manitoba leading the way with a 52 per cent gain. The deliveries in the several provinces were as follows, with May, 1951 figures in brackets: Alberta, 1,311,695 (1,151,451) barrels; Saskatchewan, 797,559 (755,153); Manitoba, 3,064,186 (2,016,573); and Quebec, 4,191,381 (4,105,435).

For the first time this year Alberta oil flowed into the Canadian pipe lines system in greater volume than imported crude. A net total of 5,048,182 barrels of Alberta crude entered the pipe lines during May compared with 4,148,328 barrels of imported crude. In May, 1951 the inflow of Alberta oil was 4,051,886 barrels as against imports totalling 4,124,868 barrels. (Mem. 8)

CANADIAN GOLD PRODUCTION LOWER  
IN JUNE AND FIRST HALF OF 1952

Canadian gold production totalled 356,422 fine ounces in June, down from 365,892 fine ounces in the previous month and 362,621 fine ounces in June, 1951. This brought the cumulative output for the first half of 1952 to 2,157,380 ounces as against 2,189,041 fine ounces produced in the corresponding six months of last year.

Production from auriferous quartz mines totalled 313,466 fine ounces in June, a decrease of 0.7 per cent from the 315,774 fine ounces produced in the same month a year earlier, and brought the six-month total to 1,895,092 fine ounces as compared with 1,909,373 fine ounces produced in the like period of 1951. Production from base metal mines amounted to 42,956 fine ounces in June, down 8.3 per cent from the 46,847 fine ounces produced in June 1951, and brought the half-year total to 262,268 fine ounces as against 279,668 fine ounces produced in the first six months of last year. (Mem. 9)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS  
OF GYPSUM PRODUCTS

Combined production of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing and block and tile rose in July to 31,760,293 square feet from 29,038,325 in the corresponding month last year, while shipments climbed to 31,078,746 square feet from 28,997,025. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were also higher at 7,690,160 square feet as compared with 5,015,595.

Production of gypsum plasters increased in July to 16,967 tons from 14,809 in the same month a year ago, shipments to 16,692 tons from 15,001, and month-end stocks to 1,184 tons from 860. (Mem. 10)

PRODUCTION OF IRON CASTINGS  
AND PIPE AND FITTINGS IN JUNE

Production of iron castings and cast iron pipe and fittings dropped in June to 65,400 tons from 82,400 in the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative total for the first half of the year fell to 416,800 tons from 505,200 tons.

During June, 76,500 tons of pig iron and scrap iron were consumed as compared with 101,100 tons in the same month last year, bringing the total for the first six months of the year to 499,600 tons against 638,300. Stocks on hand at iron foundries at the end of June totalled 135,400 tons against 156,700 a year earlier. (Mem. 11).

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES AND  
LACQUERS IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the all-Canada total rose in June to \$10,827,084 from \$10,100,630 in the corresponding month last year. This brought cumulative sales for the first half of this year to \$54,766,391 as against \$54,500,248 in the similar 1951 period.

Half-year trade sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers, not including water paints, were valued at \$28,405,024 as against \$28,611,787, and industrial sales, \$19,176,356 against \$20,750,407. Sales of water paints were valued at \$4,068,786 against \$2,465,646, and unclassified sales totalled \$3,116,225 against \$2,672,408. (Mem. 12)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC  
SHIPMENTS OF FLOOR TILES

Production and domestic shipments of asphalt floor tiles both were lower in July than in the corresponding month last year. Month's output totalled 945,122 square feet as compared with 1,128,128, bringing the cumulative total for the first seven months of the year to 9,124,444 square feet compared with 9,966,639. Domestic shipments in July amounted to 1,097,947 square feet compared with 1,276,291, and the cumulative total was 8,794,677 square feet compared with 9,834,784. (Mem. 13)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING

Production of asphalt shingles was higher in July than in the corresponding month last year, but there was a drop in the output of roll roofing. Production of shingles totalled 260,659 squares compared with 215,737; smooth surfaced roofing, 75,839 squares compared with 117,935; mineral surfaced roofing, 97,275 squares compared with 105,893; and roll-type sidings, 42,040 squares compared with 40,853. (Mem. 14)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF  
RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board declined in July. Month's production amounted to 16,393,000 square feet as compared with 24,507,000 in the same month last year, and the domestic sales totalled 20,291,000 square feet compared with 23,083,000. In the first seven months of the year, production dropped to 139,556,000 square feet from 170,365,000, and the sales declined to 124,473,000 square feet from 162,817,000 in 1951. (Mem. 15)



STOCKS, CONSUMPTION AND  
PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN JUNE

dropped slightly to 6,268 long tons from 6,401 a year earlier. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim advanced to 6,531 long tons from 5,019.

Combined stocks of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim at the end of June, rose to 12,254 long tons from 11,200 on the same date last year, while the month's consumption

CONVICTIONS FOR INFRACTIONS  
OF THE LAW IN 1950

convictions for non-indictable offences rose by almost 21 per cent, according to the annual report of criminal and other offences.

There was a small increase in the number of adults found guilty of indictable offences, or the more serious crimes in 1950 as compared with the preceding year, while total

During the year the courts dealt with 36,477 adults charged with 49,846 indictable crimes, of whom 31,385 were found guilty of 42,624 offences. In the same period there were as well 1,183,991 summary convictions. In the preceding year 30,922 persons were convicted of 41,661 indictable offences and the number of summary convictions was 980,489. Of all persons brought before the courts for indictable crimes 86 per cent were adjudged guilty.

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. Price Movements, Preliminary, August (10 cents).
2. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, July (10 cents).
3. Estimates of Labour Income, May (10 cents).
4. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, June (20 cents).
5. Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1950 (50 cents).
6. Articles Exported to Each Country, June (50 cents).
7. Canadian Statistical Review, August (35 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in 9 Cities, September 1 (10 cents).
3. Poultry Estimates, July (10 cents).
4. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
5. Fluid Milk Sales, June (10 cents).
6. Anticipated Pelt Production of Fur Farms, Season 1952-1953 (10 cents).
7. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, May (10 cents).
8. Pipe Lines (Oil Statistics), May (10 cents).
9. Gold Production, June (10 cents).
10. Gypsum Products, July (10 cents).
11. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, June (10 cents).
12. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, June (10 cents).
13. Asphalt Floor Tiles, July (10 cents).
14. Asphalt Roofing, July (10 cents).
15. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, July (10 cents).

Billings of Canadian advertising agencies in 1951 for market surveys and other research totalled \$133,936.

...

Of Canada's population of 15 years of age and over in 1951, over 64 per cent were married.

...

There were 14,923 graduate nurses and 14,643 student nurses in the public hospitals of Canada in 1950.

...

A total of \$11,923,518 worth of sporting goods was made in Canada in 1950.

...

About 25 per cent of the teachers in Canada taught in one-room rural schools at last count.

...

There were 45,972,000 poultry on Canadian farms at December 1, 1951, 23 per cent more than on the same date in 1950.

...

The average factory selling price of a Canadian-made mine car is \$552.25.

...

In 1950, \$781,325 worth of baseball, hockey and other sport gloves and mittens was made in Canada.

...

A total of 29,089 whiskey and beer barrels valued at \$483,272, were made in Canada in 1950.

...

Although incorporated companies represent only 35.3 per cent of the establishments in Canada's manufacturing industry, they account for 88 per cent of the total number of employees.

...

In 1951 the average monthly rental of dwellings in Ottawa was \$48, higher than in any other city except Toronto.

...

Cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in the first quarter of 1952 amounted to a total of \$585,534,000, over 18 per cent more than in the same period of 1951.

...

In 1950, 3,488,285 gross of penny candies worth \$3,079,369 at the factory were made in Canada.

...

In 1949, 97.5 per cent of the patients in TB institutions received free care.

...

At last count Canada's 2,912 telephone systems employed a total of 45,396 men and women, and paid \$102,093,078 per year.

...

In 1950, 3,026,382 dozen pairs of nylon full fashioned hosiery, valued at \$29,871,129, were made in Canada.

...

The lumber industry in the interior of British Columbia used \$25,824,621 worth of materials in 1950, 39.5 per cent more than the \$18,511,720 worth used in 1949.

...

A total of 1,409,215 butter boxes were made in Canada in 1950.

...

Sold at an average farm price of 44.37 cents a pound, Ontario flue-cured tobacco was the most expensive tobacco grown in Canada in 1951.

...

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