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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX declined from 116.1 to 116.0 between September 2 and October 1, as declines in the food and clothing indexes outweighed increases in shelter, household operations, and other commodities and services.

GENERAL INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES dropped to 222.1 in September from 223.9 in the preceding month, and 240.0 in September last year.

VALUE OF WHOLESALE SALES rose 12 per cent in September over the same month last year, while month-end inventories dropped three per cent.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 19.9 per cent in October as compared with the corresponding month last year.

HOURLY AND WEEKLY WAGES of hourly-rated wage-earners in Canadian manufacturing industries averaged higher at the beginning of September than a year ago. The former rose to 129.6 cents from 120.6, and the latter to \$53.91 from \$50.05.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the last 10 days of October amounted to 139,418 cars, a daily average of 13,942 cars compared with 12,608 in the preceding week.

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES rose in August to 17,033 units from 13,840 in the corresponding month of 1951.

CANADA'S RETAIL STORES had estimated dollar sales of \$946,024,000 in September, down 1.4 per cent from the August sales of \$959,159,000, but six per cent higher than last year's September total of \$891,245,000.

THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE CANADIAN FAMILY dropped from 3.9 to 3.7 persons between 1941 and 1951. At the same time, the total number of families rose 27 per cent to 3,207,587.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on October 30 totalled 244,397,000 bushels as compared with 225,548,000 on the corresponding date last year.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FELL 0.1 POINTS
BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 2 AND OCTOBER 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics consumer price index declined from 116.1 to 116.0 between September 2 and October 1, as declines

in the food and clothing indexes outweighed increases in shelter, household operations, and other commodities and services.

The food index decreased from 115.8 to 115.1. Substantial decreases in the price of potatoes, beef and lamb were partly offset by reflection in the index of normal seasonal increases in the consumption of these foods. Among other foods, slight increases were registered by grapefruit, lettuce, fresh tomatoes, oranges, and fresh pork, while declines were shown for canned tomatoes, onions and cooked meats.

The clothing index decreased from 110.9 to 109.9, following decreases in men's wool underwear, women's fur and cloth coats, woollen yard goods, and children's wear. The household operation series increased from 116.0 to 116.2 as decreases in floor coverings, textiles and soap were overbalanced by increases in coal, fuel oil, and ice. The index for other commodities and services increased from 115.8 to 116.4, largely as a result of higher local transportation charges.

The shelter index advanced from 121.2 to 121.5 as slightly higher quotations were reported for house repairs and replacement items, and mortgage interest rates. Rents were not surveyed during October and the rent component of the shelter index remained unchanged. (1)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1949=100)

| | Total Index | Food | Shelter | Clothing | Household Operations | Other Com- modities and Services |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------------|--|
| October 1, 1952 | 116.0 | 115.1 | 121.5 | 109.9 | 116.2 | 116.4 |
| September 2, 1952 | 116.1 | 115.8 | 121.2 | 110.9 | 116.0 | 115.8 |
| October 1, 1951 | 117.1 | 121.3 | 117.2 | 114.1 | 115.8 | 114.1 |

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index (which is being published concurrently with the new consumer price index for several months) declined from 186.5 to 185.0 between September 2 and October 1, 1952. This decrease of 0.8 per cent compares with a decline of 0.1 per cent for the consumer price index. The difference in the movements of the two indexes is largely accounted for by the fact that the consumer price index is based on a more lengthy list of items reflecting current consumption habits, whereas the cost-of-living index is based on pre-war expenditure patterns. Recognition of seasonal shifts in food consumption also accounts for part of the difference, as does the direct inclusion of home-ownership. (1)

DOMINION COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
(1935-39=100)

| | Com- bined Index | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Cloth- ing | Home- furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- laneous |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| October 1, 1952 | 185.0 | 229.3 | 148.9 | 150.9 | 206.7 | 195.9 | 148.5 |
| September 2, 1952 | 186.5 | 234.2 | 148.9 | 150.3 | 207.7 | 195.8 | 147.8 |
| October 1, 1951 | 190.4 | 249.7 | 142.7 | 150.2 | 213.8 | 200.1 | 144.3 |

(more)

WEEKLY WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX
MOVED DOWN IN OCTOBER

The index for 30 industrial material prices at wholesale registered a further drop to 238.1 for the week ended October 31 as compared with 239.7 for the week of September 26. Among commodity changes decreases occurred for woodpulp, white lead, raw cotton, raw wool, steers, lead and tin. These outweighed advances for structural steel, merchant bars, western wheat, western oats, raw rubber, beef hides and sisal.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets reversed their downward tendency of the past three months to record a small advance in October. Between the weeks of September 26 and October 31 the composite index moved up from 219.9 to 222.8, due mainly to firmness in field products. An index for this series stiffened from 177.6 to 181.2, largely as a result of higher quotations for potatoes. The index for animal products moved from 262.1 to 264.4 when strength in eggs, butter-fat and fluid milk outweighed a decrease in livestock in eastern Canada. (1)

SECURITY PRICE INDEX LOWER IN OCTOBER

Common stock prices fluctuated erratically during October with a declining tendency predominating. Between the weeks of September 25 and October 30 the composite index for 105 common stocks dropped from 168.4 to 163.7. This compares with a low point for the month of 161.7 touched on October 23.

All major groups registered declines between September 25 and October 30, the series for 82 industrials receding 5.3 points to 165.1 while that for 15 utilities declined 3.9 points to 161.6, and the index for 8 banks 1.4 points to 153.7. Mining stock price movements paralleled those for industrials and utilities. Between September 28 and October 30 the composite index for 30 representative issues dropped 5.8 points to 98.5. In the same interval the index for 5 base metals moved from 176.1 to 165.0 and that for 25 golds from 72.9 to 69.4. (1)

FURTHER DROP IN WHOLESALE PRICE
INDEX DURING SEPTEMBER

Canada's general index number of wholesale prices dropped 1.8 points or 0.8 per cent in September to 222.1 from 223.9 in the preceding month, continuing a downward trend which has been interrupted only once -- in June this year -- from the peak of 243.7 for July, 1951. In September last year it was 240.0. Five of the eight sub-group indexes declined from August, two advanced, and one remained unchanged.

Largest decrease among the group indexes in September from August was in animal products which dropped 2.6 per cent from 244.9 to 238.6. Vegetable products followed with a drop of 1.1 per cent from 206.4 to 204.1, and textile products next with a decrease of 0.9 per cent from 248.9 to 246.6. Non-ferrous metals declined slightly to an index level of 170.0 from 170.2, and wood products to 292.2 from 292.3.

The sub-group index for non-metallic minerals advanced 0.1 per cent to 173.7 from 173.5, and chemical products rose by the same percentage to 177.2 from 177.0. The iron products index was unchanged at 218.2.

The price index for farm products declined in September, falling 4.5 per cent from 236.2 to 225.5. This brought it 13.4 per cent below last year's September figure of 260.5. The field products index declined to 181.9 from 195.3, and the animal products section to 269.1 from 277.2. At the new level, the index for field products was 0.1 per cent above last year's September figure of 181.7, while the index for animal products was down 20.7 per cent from 339.2.

(more)

There was a slight decline in the price index for general building materials to 288.3 in September from 288.4 in August, while the price index for residential building materials was unchanged at 284.6. (2)

MAN-HOURS, HOURLY EARNINGS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN MANUFACTURING

Hourly and weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners in Canadian manufacturing industries averaged higher at the beginning of September than a year ago, according to advance figures. Hourly earnings averaged 129.6 cents as compared with 120.6, weekly wages \$53.91 compared with \$50.05, and average hours 41.6 compared with 41.5.

In the mining industries hourly earnings averaged 148.6 cents compared with 137.1, average weekly wages \$63.30 compared with \$57.86, and average hours 42.6 compared with 42.2. Hourly earnings in buildings and structures averaged 143.6 cents compared with 131.0, weekly wages \$60.17 compared with \$53.58, and average hours 41.9 against 40.9.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending
September 1, 1952 and September 1, 1951

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>Average Hours</u> | | <u>Average Hourly Earnings</u> | | <u>Average Weekly Wages</u> | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Sept. 1 1952 | Sept. 1 1951 | Sept. 1 1952 | Sept. 1 1951 | Sept. 1 1952 | Sept. 1 1951 |
| | no. | no. | ¢ | ¢ | \$ | \$ |
| Manufacturing | 41.6 | 41.5 | 129.6 | 120.6 | 53.91 | 50.05 |
| Durable Goods | 41.8 | 41.7 | 141.1 | 130.0 | 58.98 | 54.21 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 41.4 | 41.4 | 117.0 | 110.6 | 48.44 | 45.79 |
| Mining | 42.6 | 42.2 | 148.6 | 137.1 | 63.30 | 57.86 |
| Electric and Motor Transportation | 46.0 | 45.5 | 131.0 | 119.2 | 60.26 | 54.24 |
| Buildings and Structures | 41.9 | 40.9 | 143.6 | 131.0 | 60.17 | 53.58 |
| Service* | 42.9 | 42.7 | 72.7 | 68.3 | 31.19 | 29.16 |

* Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK IN MANUFACTURING

Average weekly working time of wage-earners in Canada's manufacturing industries declined 1.5 hours between the weeks ending October 31, 1950 and 1951, while average hourly earnings rose nearly 16 per cent, largely offsetting the drop in hours to boost averaged weekly wages nearly 12 per cent in the 12-month period, according to the annual survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The work-week of salaried personnel fell slightly, while salaries averaged more than 12 per cent higher.

Hourly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing averaged \$1.22 during the week ending October 31, 1951 as compared with \$1.056 in the same week of 1950. The average for men rose to \$1.313 from \$1.142, and for women to 82.5 cents from 72.5 cents.

The general average work-week for wage-earners was 42.0 hours as compared with 43.5 a year earlier. Men's hours fell from 44.6 in 1950 to 43 in 1951, and women's hours from 40 to 37.9. Decreased activity in textiles, clothing and other consumer-goods industries and reductions in the normal work-week in railway shops, non-ferrous metal processing and other industries were largely responsible for the decline. The hours of salaried workers fell 0.2 hours to an average of 39.5, continuing the trend of the past few years.

(more)

Weekly earnings of wage-earners averaged \$51.32 in the week ended October 31, 1951 as compared with \$45.94 a year earlier. The average for men was \$56.46 compared with \$50.93, and for women, \$31.27 compared with \$29.00. Weekly salaries of salaried employees averaged \$65.98 compared with \$58.74. The average for men was \$77.55 compared with \$69.35, and for women \$38.42 compared with \$34.38.

Women made up 20.7 per cent of the wage-earners reported in the 1951 survey as compared with 22.6 per cent in 1950. The drop resulted mainly from a slackness in several consumer-goods industries which released many women, and heightened activity in iron and steel products, transportation equipment, and other industries where the staffs are largely men. In 1950, 76.6 per cent of the reported women, and, in 1951, 74.1 per cent, were classified as wage-earners. The proportion of women among the salaried personnel fell from 30.4 per cent in 1950 to 29.6 per cent in 1951, as a result of a greater increase in the year in numbers of salaried men. (3)

RETAIL SALES UP SIX PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER,
AND SEVEN PER CENT IN NINE MONTHS

Canada's retail stores had estimated dollar sales of \$946,024,000 in September this year, six per cent higher than last year's September total of \$891,245,000, but down 1.4 per cent from August sales of \$959,159,000. Sales to the end of September totalled \$8,135,404,000, 6.6 per cent above the \$7,634,627,000 total for the same 1951 nine-month period.

Higher sales values were shown for all sections of Canada both in September and the nine months as compared with a year earlier. The Maritime Provinces had the largest increase of 11.4 per cent in September, while Saskatchewan led in sales gain in the nine months at 13.7 per cent.

Sixteen of the 20 trades surveyed had increased sales in September as compared with a year earlier, while nine-month results show declines in only two trades. Appliance and radio dealers' sales rose 42.6 per cent in the month and 7.0 per cent in the nine months; furniture, 23.0 per cent and 16.5; tobacco, 21.4 per cent and 12.3; lumber and building materials, 19.3 per cent and 0.1; department stores, 16.5 per cent and 6.1; motor vehicles, 11.2 per cent and 6.4; and coal and wood dealers, 9.8 per cent and 5.8.

Meat store sales were down eight per cent in the month and 3.6 per cent in the nine months, while men's clothing sales declined 6.7 per cent in September and 0.7 per cent in the January-September period. September sales of restaurants dropped 3.0 per cent, but rose in the nine months by 4.5 per cent, while country general store sales declined 2.7 per cent in the month but climbed 3.8 per cent in the cumulative period. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
19.9 PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Department store sales rose by an estimated 19.9 per cent in October as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales in the Maritime Provinces were up 26.6 per cent, Quebec 21.6 per cent, Ontario 22.2 per cent, Manitoba 15.6 per cent, Saskatchewan 18.3 per cent, Alberta 20.6 per cent, and British Columbia 13.8 per cent.

WHOLESALE SALES ROSE 12 PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Value of wholesale sales rose 12 per cent in September over the same month last year, while month-end inventories dropped three per cent, according to returns received from 400 wholesalers in nine lines of trade. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 403.6 as compared with 365.8 for August and 357.0 for September last year.

All trades registered increased sales in September over a year earlier, with wholesalers of footwear recording the greatest gain of 33 per cent. Sales of auto parts and equipment rose 27 per cent, while those of tobacco and confectionery advanced 15 per cent. Wholesalers of dry goods, hardware, and drugs each increased 14 per cent, while clothing sales were 12 per cent higher, fruit and vegetables nine per cent, and groceries seven per cent.

Clothing wholesalers inventories declined 31 per cent. Stocks of dry goods wholesalers were down 24 per cent, fruits and vegetables 19 per cent, footwear 14 per cent, and auto parts and equipment three per cent. Inventories of tobacco and confectionery wholesalers advanced 23 per cent over a year earlier, while slight gains were also shown by groceries, drugs, and hardware. (5)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS UP FIVE PER CENT IN AUGUST; DOWN FOUR PER CENT IN EIGHT MONTHS

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose five per cent in August over the same month last year, while the cumulative total for the first eight months of 1952 were four per cent below a year earlier. Shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles in August totalled 22,853 as compared with 21,833 a year ago. In the eight months, 288,764 vehicles were shipped as against 299,902 in the similar 1951 period.

Number of passenger cars shipped in August rose to 17,033 from 13,840 in August last year, total for the domestic market advancing to 15,843 from 10,448, while export vehicles declined to 1,190 from 3,392. In the eight-month period, shipments fell to 187,812 from 212,007, number for sale in Canada decreasing to 161,223 from 192,073, while those for the export market were up to 26,589 from 19,934.

Shipments of commercial vehicles in August declined to 5,820 from 7,993, but were higher in the eight months at 100,952 as compared with 87,895 a year earlier. Vehicles for sale in Canada in August declined to 4,807 from 5,968, and the exports to 1,013 from 2,025. Total for the domestic market in the eight months ended August declined to 74,927 from 78,930, while there was a marked gain in the number exported to 26,025 from 8,965. (6)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the last 10 days of October amounted to 139,418 cars, a daily average of 13,942 cars compared with 12,608 in the preceding week. This is the most active period in the current year and approaches the record for any similar span. Receipts from foreign connections were also heavy at 50,869 cars or a daily average of 5,087 cars against 4,987 in the previous period.

Total cars loaded to October 31 this year amounted to 3,433,884 cars, only 18,281 cars under the peak reached in 1951. Foreign connections supplied 1,485,716 cars in the same comparison despite the steel-iron ore strike in the United States. This total compares with 1,503,898 cars for 1951. (Mem. 1)

OUTPUT OF CREAMERY BUTTER ADVANCED
IN OCTOBER; CHEDDAR CHEESE DECLINED

Production of creamery butter rose eight per cent in October and the first 10 months of 1952 over a year earlier, while the output of cheddar cheese fell 22 per cent in the month and 24 per cent in the 10-month period. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter advanced eight per cent in October and three per cent in the 10 months.

Production of creamery butter in October amounted to 25,440,000 pounds as compared with 23,575,000 a year ago, bringing the 10-month total to 252,014,000 pounds as against 233,630,000 in the similar 1951 period. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in October was 28,464,000 pounds compared with 26,390,000, and in the 10 months, 226,688,000 pounds against 220,374,000. Output of cheddar cheese in October totalled 6,934,000 pounds compared with 8,931,000 in October last year, and in the 10 months amounted to 60,329,000 pounds compared with 79,562,000.

Production of ice cream in October aggregated 1,590,000 gallons against 1,628,000, and in the 10 months, 24,399,000 gallons compared with 23,032,000. Domestic disappearance of ice cream in October was 1,697,000 gallons compared with 1,676,000 a year ago, and in the January-October period totalled 24,290,000 gallons against 22,933,000. Output of concentrated milk products in October amounted to 36,413,000 pounds as compared with 34,907,000, and in the 10 months was 428,061,000 pounds against 394,091,000. (7)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
AND CHEESE ON NOVEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter on November 1 amounted to 73,913,000 pounds as compared with 76,937,000 on October 1, and 66,106,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheese totalled 45,841,000 pounds as against 46,599,000 a month earlier, and 39,654,000 on November 1 last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on November 1 were 82,184,000 pounds compared with 94,091,000 on October 1, and 52,063,000 a year ago, while holdings of skim milk powder amounted to 18,439,000 pounds against 18,418,000 at the beginning of October, and 10,614,000 on November 1, 1951. Stocks of poultry meat totalled 16,192,000 pounds compared with 12,728,000 on October 1, and 22,229,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 2)

MARGARINE PRODUCTION
HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Production of margarine rose to 11,061,000 pounds in October from 10,154,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first ten months of this year to 87,547,000 pounds as compared with 87,428,000 a year ago. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on November 1 were down slightly to 2,614,000 pounds as against 2,712,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
OF PROCESS CHEESE

Production of process cheese in October amounted to 3,834,000 pounds, a decrease of one per cent from the 3,884,000 pounds produced in October, 1951. The cumulative output for the first ten months of this year aggregated 34,225,000 pounds, five per cent higher than the 32,534,000 pounds made in the same 1951 period. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of October totalled 1,239,000 pounds against 1,191,000 a year ago.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on October 30 totalled 244,397,000 bushels as compared with 225,548,000 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces amounted to 8,632,000 bushels as against 13,773,000 a year ago, bringing the aggregate for the crop year to date to 155,775,000 bushels compared with 152,765,000 in the similar period of 1951-52. Overseas export clearances of wheat totalled 6,347,000 bushels against 5,325,000, and in the cumulative period amounted to 69,309,000 bushels against 58,512,000. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF MEAT ON NOVEMBER 1 Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on November 1 amounted to 70,449,000 pounds as compared with 62,622,000 on October 1, and 53,498,000 a year earlier. Holdings of frozen meat totalled 35,481,000 pounds against 31,918,000 at the beginning of October, and 21,258,000 a year ago, while stocks of fresh meat were 19,920,000 pounds compared with 16,142,000 on October 1, and 18,003,000 on November 1, 1951. Holdings of cured meat aggregated 15,048,000 pounds compared with 14,562,000 on October 1, and 14,237,000 on the same date last year. (Mem. 5)

CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO; PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTES AND CIGARS Amount of unmanufactured tobacco used in the production of tobacco products during the third quarter of this year was 22,138,388 pounds, up sharply from last year's corresponding total of 13,893,980 pounds. Of this amount 611,844 pounds were imported as compared with 189,152 a year earlier.

Consumption of tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes amounted to 12,653,487 pounds, up from 7,341,980 pounds; cigars, 871,784 pounds compared with 566,123; and tobacco and snuff, 8,001,273 pounds compared with 5,985,877 pounds.

Production of cigarettes rose steeply in the July-September period this year to 13,518,252,000 as compared with 2,712,271,000; cigars, 47,263,000 compared with 21,111,000; cut tobacco, 7,895,643 pounds compared with 5,777,355; plug and twist, 458,453 pounds compared with 377,491; and snuff, 188,000 pounds compared with 81,121.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand at the end of September this year were 162,440,276 pounds, an increase of 5,600,000 over the same date last year. (8)

LEATHER FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION HIGHER IN AUGUST AND EIGHT MONTHS Canadian production of leather footwear rose nine per cent in August over the same month last year, while the cumulative total for the first eight months of 1952 was four per cent above a year earlier. Output in the month amounted to 3,163,256 pairs as compared with 2,894,821 in August last year, and in the eight-month period totalled 23,883,085 pairs as against 23,044,243 in the same months of 1951. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF DRY COMMON SALT Production of dry common salt in September totalled 44,595 tons as compared with 43,649 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative output for the first nine months of the year to 380,216 tons as against 374,520 in the like period of 1951. Producers' stocks at the end of September amounted to 16,454 tons as compared with 16,048 a year earlier. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS Canadian production of crude petroleum set another new high record in August, rising almost 13 per cent over August last year. Production of natural gas, gold, silver, and zinc moved up, but declines were general among other leading minerals.

Petroleum products in August amounted to 5,996,333 barrels as compared with 5,323,835, natural gas 6,268,746 M cubic feet compared with 4,682,391 M, coal 954,758 tons compared with 1,247,491, iron ore 692,914 tons compared with 693,530, gold 369,833 fine ounces compared with 347,383, silver 2,131,873 fine ounces compared with 2,038,937, and nickel 11,912 tons compared with 12,304.

Production of other leading minerals in August was as follows, totals for August last year being in brackets: asbestos, 76,659 (80,398) tons; cement, 1,661,071 (1,762,223) barrels; clay products, \$2,112,561 (\$2,170,960); copper, 20,563 (22,701) tons; gypsum, 471,637 (492,038) tons; lead, 13,312 (13,831) tons; lime, 90,413 (109,035) tons; salt, 82,656 (83,581) tons; and zinc, 32,107 (31,327) tons. (9)

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER; LOWER IN NINE MONTHS

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines rose nine per cent in September over the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative shipments for the first nine months of 1952 declined 15 per cent from a year earlier.

Shipments in the month totalled 85,986 tons as compared with 82,479 in September last year, and in the nine months amounted to 692,176 tons as against 737,395 in the similar 1951 period. Exports in September advanced to 83,260 tons from 80,219, but declined in the January-September period to 665,521 tons from 715,656. (Mem. 8)

MINERAL WOOL OUTPUT IN SEPTEMBER

Production of mineral wool in September comprised 16,164,597 square feet of batts as compared with 13,538,153 in the same month last year, 1,043,173 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 1,022,567, and 162,234 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool compared with 102,312. In the first nine months of this year, 104,932,035 square feet of batts were produced as against 114,651,406 a year earlier, 6,284,480 cubic feet of granulated wool against 7,156,304, and 789,869 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool against 815,404. (Mem. 9)

1951 CENSUS DATA ON EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR INCORPORATED CENTRES

Final 1951 Census figures on wage and salary earnings and on employment of wage and salary earners for incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1,000 population and over are contained in a census bulletin which has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In this bulletin wage and salary earners are classified into eight earnings groups, as follows: under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, and \$4,000 and over. The relative number of persons reported in each earnings group varies considerably as between urban centres.

In so far as employment is concerned, wage and salary earners are classified into six employment periods, the first of which is under ten weeks and the last, 50 weeks and over. The other four periods are in intervals of 10 weeks each. The relative number of wage and salary earners reported employed in each of these periods varies considerably, but the majority stated that they worked 50 weeks during the 12 months prior to June, 1951. (10)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES INCREASED FASTER
THAN POPULATION IN 1941-1951 DECADE

While the population of Canada's nine older provinces increased by 18.6 per cent in the 1941-1951 decade the number of families rose by 27 per cent to 3,207,587, according to final results of the Ninth Decennial Census published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Including Newfoundland and the Territories, there were 3,287,384 families in Canada in 1951, or 30.2 per cent more than in 1941.

The nine-province gain compares with an increase of 17.5 per cent in the number of Canadian families during the 1931-1941 decade. In 1951, 11,868,276 persons or 87.1 per cent of the population of these provinces were members of families as compared with 9,937,986 persons or 86.5 per cent of their 1941 population.

In the ten-year period there were increases in the number of families in all provinces, the largest percentage gain occurring in British Columbia, where the number of families rose 50.4 per cent from 199,383 in 1941 to 299,845 in 1951. Quebec recorded the second-highest percentage gain with the number of families increasing 32.1 per cent from 647,946 to 856,041. Ontario followed with an increase of 27.9 per cent from 909,210 to 1,162,772, while the number of Alberta families rose from 175,744 to 223,326, or 27.1 per cent.

Five provinces registered increases below the national average. The number of New Brunswick families rose 19.4 per cent from 93,479 to 111,639; the number of Nova Scotia families, 17.5 per cent from 123,561 to 145,127; the number of Manitoba families, 15 per cent from 166,249 to 191,268; the number of Prince Edward Island families, 9.1 per cent from 19,590 to 21,381; and the number of Saskatchewan families, 3.2 per cent from 190,137 to 196,188. The increase in the number of Saskatchewan families occurred despite a drop in the population of that province in the decade. The number of families in Newfoundland rose 10.1 per cent from 68,000 to 74,858 between 1945 (the date of the last census of that province) and 1951.

Of Canada's largest cities, the biggest percentage increase in the number of families occurred in Edmonton, the number of families living within the boundaries of that western city rising 78.1 per cent in the decade from 22,619 to 40,278. Calgary recorded the second-highest increase with the number of families living within its borders rising 49.8 per cent from 22,738 to 34,053. Ottawa followed with a gain of 41 per cent from 34,609 to 48,811.

Other city percentage increases in number of families were: Regina, 32.4 (from 13,765 to 18,229); Saskatoon, 31.9 (10,338 to 13,639); Vancouver, 31.5 (70,583 to 92,798); Hamilton, 31.5 (42,412 to 55,764); London, 27 (19,434 to 24,679); Victoria, 25.6 (10,354 to 13,632); Halifax, 24.8 (15,235 to 19,016); Montreal, 24.5 (197,340 to 245,389); Quebec, 22.6 (27,594 to 33,830); Windsor, 20.1 (25,701 to 30,855); Charlottetown, 16.2 (2,997 to 3,483); Winnipeg, 12 (56,369 to 63,117); Toronto, 5.8 (168,218 to 177,934); and Saint John, 5.6 (11,580 to 12,224). The increases in Ottawa, Hamilton and Regina were partly due to annexations of territory during the decade.

AVERAGE SIZE OF CANADIAN FAMILY DROPPED
TO 3.7 PERSONS IN 1951 FROM 3.9 IN 1941

Between 1941 and 1951 the average size of the Canadian family dropped from 3.9 to 3.7 persons. Of the 1951 national family total, 2,123,540 families lived in urban localities, where the average family size was 3.5 persons, and 1,163,844 families lived in rural areas, where the average family size was 4.1 persons. The rural total was made up of 601,622 farm families with an average size of 4.4 persons, and 562,222 non-farm families with an average size of 3.9 persons.

(more)

Provincially, Newfoundland had the largest average family (4.4 persons) in 1951, followed by Quebec (4.2), New Brunswick (4.1), Prince Edward Island (4.0), Nova Scotia (3.9), and Saskatchewan (3.7) where the figure equalled the national average. In the remaining three provinces the average family size was below the national figure. They were Manitoba (3.6 persons), Ontario (3.4) and British Columbia (3.3).

The average size of the farm family was highest in Quebec (5.5 persons), followed by Newfoundland (4.8), and New Brunswick (4.7). In the remaining seven provinces the average size of the farm family was below the national figure of 4.4 persons. These were Prince Edward Island (4.1), Manitoba (4.1), Saskatchewan (4.1), Alberta (4.1), Nova Scotia (4.0), Ontario (3.8), and British Columbia (3.8).

The average size of the urban family was highest in Newfoundland (4.3 persons), followed by Quebec (3.9), Nova Scotia (3.8), Prince Edward Island (3.7), and New Brunswick (3.7). In the remaining five provinces the average size of the urban family was below the national average of 3.5 persons. These were Saskatchewan (3.4 persons), Ontario (3.3), Manitoba (3.3), Alberta (3.3), and British Columbia (3.2).

The greatest difference between the average size of the farm family and the average size of the urban family occurred in Quebec (5.5 persons versus 3.9 persons), followed by New Brunswick (4.7 vs. 3.7), Manitoba and Alberta (4.1 vs. 3.3), and Saskatchewan (4.1 vs. 3.4). There was less difference between the average size of the farm family and the average size of the urban family in Nova Scotia (4.0 persons versus 3.8 persons), Prince Edward Island (4.1 vs. 3.7), Ontario (3.8 vs. 3.3), Newfoundland (4.8 vs. 4.3), and British Columbia (3.8 vs. 3.2).

Of Canada's largest cities, the average family size was largest in Quebec, the 54,076 families living in its census metropolitan area having an average size of 4.3 persons. The second-largest average family size was in the St. John's metropolitan area, where 13,964 families had an average size of 4.2 persons. Charlottetown had 3,483 families with an average size of 3.7 persons. The metropolitan area of Halifax with 30,327 families, the metropolitan area of Saint John with 18,414 families, the metropolitan area of Montreal with 334,967 families, and the metropolitan area of Ottawa with 67,017 families, each had an average family size of 3.6 persons.

Average family sizes in other metropolitan areas and cities with average family sizes lower than the national urban average of 3.5 persons (with total families in brackets: Hamilton metropolitan area (68,820), 3.2; Windsor metropolitan area (40,729), 3.4; London metropolitan area (31,117), 3.2; Toronto metropolitan area (302,381), 3.1; Winnipeg metropolitan area (94,321), 3.2; Regina (18,229), 3.3; Saskatoon (13,639), 3.3; Calgary metropolitan area (36,429), 3.2; Edmonton metropolitan area (43,548), 3.4; Vancouver metropolitan area (141,939), 3.1; and Victoria metropolitan area (27,988), 3.0.

OVER 90 PER CENT OF ALL FAMILIES MAINTAINED OWN HOUSEHOLD IN 1951

Just over 90 per cent of all Canadian families, or 2,966,739, maintained their own households in 1951. In the nine older provinces there were 2,897,011 families or 90.3 per cent of the total in this category. There were 310,576 families or 9.7 per cent of the total number in these provinces not maintaining their own households in 1951 as compared with 191,823 or 7.6 per cent of the total in 1941.

(more)

Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of families maintaining their own households (94.8 per cent), followed by Alberta (93.7), British Columbia (93), Manitoba (92.4), Quebec (90.7), Prince Edward Island (90.5), and New Brunswick (90.4). Below the national average were Nova Scotia (88.9), Ontario (87.7), and Newfoundland (86.8).

In rural Canada 93.1 per cent of all families maintained their own households in 1951 as against only 88.7 per cent of the families in urban localities. The percentage of farm families in this category was 92.4, and of rural non-farm families 93.8.

Among the nation's largest cities, the percentage of families maintaining their own households was highest in Saskatoon (92.8) followed by the Victoria metropolitan area (92.7), the Quebec metropolitan area (92.4), the Saint John metropolitan area (92.0), the Calgary metropolitan area (91.6), the Edmonton metropolitan area (91.6), the Vancouver metropolitan area (90.9), the Windsor metropolitan area (90.5), the Winnipeg metropolitan area (90.0), Regina (90.0), and the London metropolitan area (89.2). Below the national urban average were St. John's metropolitan area (84.5 per cent), Halifax metropolitan area (86.0), Charlottetown (87.3), Montreal metropolitan area (87.9), Ottawa metropolitan area (87.1), Hamilton metropolitan area (87.7), and Toronto metropolitan area (78.0).

MORE THAN 65 PER CENT OF CANADIAN FAMILIES
HAD ONLY ONE MEMBER IN LABOUR FORCE IN 1951

In 1951, 2,150,873 Canadian families or 65.4 per cent of the national total had only one member in the labour force as compared with 866,882 or 26.2 per cent with two or more and 275,629 or 8.4 per cent with none.

Of Canada's urban families, a slightly larger proportion (65.5 per cent) had one member in the labour force, a larger than average proportion (27.3 per cent) had two or more, and a reduced percentage of 7.2 per cent had none.

Among farm families, the proportion with only one member in the labour force was below the overall average at 64.7 per cent, and the proportion with two or more was well above at 29.5 per cent, while only 5.8 per cent of the nation's farm families had no one in the labour force. The latter figure is due to retired persons, widows and others who live on farms but employ hired help or rent the land to neighbouring farmers.

Of Canada's rural non-farm families, approximately two-thirds had only one member in the labour force, and only 18.5 per cent (far below the proportions of urban and farm families) had two or more, while 15.4 per cent (a much higher proportion than either urban or farm families) had none. The latter figure is probably due mainly to the greater numbers of retired persons living in rural non-farm areas.

Wage-earner families totalled 1,991,839 and represented 60.6 per cent of all the families in Canada in 1951, and of these more than three-fourths lived in urban areas. Of the nation's farm families, 16.1 per cent were wage-earner families, and of the rural non-farm families the proportion was 77.7 per cent, making the proportion of rural families that were wage-earner families 36.2 per cent. In contrast, 74 per cent of all urban families were wage-earner families.

(more)

The proportion of wage-earner families was highest in Ontario (67.6 per cent), followed by British Columbia (63.7), Quebec (63.0), and Nova Scotia (60.7) where the proportion equalled the national average. Provinces with proportions below the national average were New Brunswick (57.3), Newfoundland (55.0), Manitoba (52.7), Alberta (47.9), Prince Edward Island (36.8), and Saskatchewan (33.2). Among the metropolitan areas, the percentage of wage-earner families ranged from a high of 81.6 per cent in Windsor to a low of 63.5 in Victoria. (11)

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, October (10 cents).
2. Prices and Price Indexes, September (25 cents).
3. Earnings and Hours of Work in Manufacturing, 1951 (40 cents).
4. Retail Trade, September (20 cents).
5. Wholesale Trade, September (10 cents).
6. Motor Vehicle Shipments, August (10 cents).
7. Dairy Factory Production, October (10 cents).
8. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, September (25 cents).
9. Production of Leading Minerals, August (10 cents).
10. Labour Force Wage-Earners: Earnings and Employment by Incorporated Centres of 1,000 and over -- 1951 Population Census; Bulletin 5-1 (25 cents).
11. Family Size and Type, and Earnings of Head -- 1951 Census of Population -- Bulletin 3-1 (50 cents).
12. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, August (25 cents).
13. Exports, September and Nine Months Ending September -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, November 1 (10 cents).
 3. Margarine Statistics, October (10 cents).
 4. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 5. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, November 1 (10 cents).
 6. Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, August (10 cents).
 7. Salt, September (10 cents).
 8. Asbestos, September (10 cents).
 9. Mineral Wool, September (10 cents).
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The average size of Canadian families is getting smaller, the Bureau of Statistics reports. In 1941 it was 3.9 persons, but by 1951 it had dropped to 3.7.

The average factory price of a Canadian-made electronic organ is \$1,435.

The 1952 pack of blueberries numbered 60,643 dozen cans with a net weight of contents of 1,192,919 pounds.

Over \$5,600,000 worth of phonograph records is made in Canada annually.

The estimated value of products manufactured in Canada in 1951 totalled a record \$16,270,931,000, an increase of \$2,453,411,000 over the previous high of \$13,817,520,000 set in 1950.

There were 33 companies in Canada's woodenware industry at last count.

Compared with the same month last year, September farm prices were lower for grains, live stock, dairy products, poultry and eggs.

Between September 1949 and July 1952, 106,607 television sets with a total list price value of \$51,474,103 were sold in Canada.

In Canada's nine older provinces in 1951 there were 310,576 families not maintaining their own households, or 9.7 per cent of all families. This compares with 191,823 lodging families or 7.6 per cent of the 1941 total.

Most of Canada's asbestos is mined in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

Canadian industry used 2,913,101 tons of scrap iron and steel in 1951 as compared with 2,718,175 tons in 1950.

In 1951, 65.4 per cent of the families in Canada had only one member in the labour force as compared with 26.2 per cent with two or more and 8.4 per cent with none.

The 46 firms in Canada's biscuit industry employed 6,174 persons in 1951, and paid them a total of \$11,920,673 in salaries and wages.

In the July-September period of 1952, 13,518,252,000 cigarettes, 47,263,000 cigars, 7,895,643 pounds of cut tobacco, 458,453 pounds of plug and twist, and 188,000 pounds of snuff were produced in Canada.

In 1952 Canadian firms used 5,944,163 raw pounds of strawberries for purposes other than jam-making.

In 1951 the number of firms in Canada's asbestos mining industry increased to 21 from 15 in 1950, while the number of employees rose from 5,552 to 5,923.

The average bill for domestic electric service in 1950 was lowest in Newfoundland (\$27.57), followed by Quebec (\$30.58) and Nova Scotia (\$35.41), and these were the only provinces where the average bill was below the national average of \$38.97.

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