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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S POPULATION AT JUNE 1 LAST YEAR was 14,009,429 for the ten provinces and two territories, according to final tabulations of the Census returns. The 1951 total represents an increase of 2,502,774 or 21.8 per cent over the 1941 population of 11,506,655. Newfoundland's entry into Confederation accounts for 361,416 of this increase. Excluding Newfoundland, the population in 1951 totalled 13,648,013, an increase of 2,141,358 or 18.6 per cent over the 1941 population of the nine provinces and the territories.

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CANADIANS SPENT AN ESTIMATED \$10,400,000,000 in retail establishments in the full year 1951 -- highest annual amount on record. This was 10 per cent above the preceding year's total of \$9,467,000,000. In December sales rose three per cent to \$1,006,000,000, a new monthly peak, as compared with \$976,350,000 a year earlier.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell by an estimated five per cent in January from the corresponding month last year.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS rose in December to \$6,923,194 from \$5,308,818 in the same month of 1950, and the unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made increased to 2,680,987 from 2,192,851.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for six of the nine regional centres moved higher between December 1 and January 2 while one was unchanged and two declined.

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PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL reached all-time peaks in the calendar year 1951. The year's output of pig iron amounted to 2,552,650 tons as compared with 2,309,732 in 1950, and the combined production of steel ingots and castings totalled 3,567,361 tons as against 3,384,131.

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FEWER CIGARETTES AND CIGARS WERE RELEASED for consumption in Canada in the full year 1951 than in the preceding year, but there was an increase in cut tobacco. Both beer and new spirits were produced in greater quantities in 1951 and the year-end stocks of distilled liquor were larger than a year earlier.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS in January were estimated at 332,720 cars, an increase of 1,269 over the corresponding month of 1951.

FINAL TABULATION OF 1951 CENSUS
SHOWS OVER 14,000,000 POPULATION

Canada's population at June 1 last year topped fourteen millions by a small margin. Final tabulations of the Census returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a total of 14,009,429 for the ten provinces and two territories.

The 1951 total represents an increase of 2,502,774 or 21.8 per cent over the 1941 population of 11,506,655. Newfoundland's entry into Confederation accounts for 361,416 of this increase. Excluding Newfoundland, the population in 1951 totalled 13,648,013, an increase of 2,141,358 or 18.6 per cent over the 1941 population of the nine provinces and the territories.

The final figure for all Canada is 116,621 larger than the preliminary total announced by the Bureau on December 5 last, the difference being due mainly to the addition of individuals enumerated away from their normal place of residence and the enumeration of individuals in dwellings which were closed at the time of the Census, returns for these not being included in the first count. The final figures show increases over preliminary totals for all provinces.

The numerical increase in population between 1941 and 1951 of the nine provinces and two territories is the largest on record, comparing with gains of 1,129,869 between 1931 and 1941, 1,588,837 and 1,581,306 in the 1921-31 and 1911-21 decades, respectively, and the previous peak of 1,835,328 between 1901 and 1911. The percentage increase shown between 1941-51 has been exceeded only twice since the turn of the century. In 1921 it was 21.9 and in 1911, 34.2 per cent.

Ontario had the largest numerical gain in the ten years, the total rising 809,887 from 3,787,655 in 1941 to 4,597,542. Quebec was second in growth with a gain of 723,799 from 3,331,882 in 1941 to 4,055,681. The percentage increase for these two provinces was very similar, being 21.4 per cent and 21.7 per cent, respectively. British Columbia, next in numerical gain, had a population growth of 347,349 from 817,861 to 1,165,210. This was an increase of 42 per cent.

Population of Alberta increased 18 per cent from 796,169 in 1941 to 939,501; Manitoba six per cent from 729,744 in 1941 to 776,541; while the total for Saskatchewan fell seven per cent from 895,992 to 831,728. Growth in Nova Scotia's population was 11 per cent from 577,962 in 1941 to 642,584; New Brunswick's total rose 13 per cent from 457,401 to 515,697; and that of Prince Edward Island almost four per cent from 95,047 to 98,429. The population of Newfoundland in 1951 increased 12 per cent to 361,416 from 321,819 in 1945 -- date of the last official census of the new province. The population of the Northwest Territories rose to 16,004 as compared with 12,028, and of the Yukon to 9,096 from 4,914.

The table on Page 3 shows final population totals for Canada and the provinces for 1941 and 1951, together with numerical and percentage changes in the decade:-

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u> <u>1941-1951</u>	
			Number	Per Cent
Canada	14,009,429	11,506,655	2,502,774	21.75
Newfoundland	361,416	321,819 ^f	39,597	12.30
Prince Edward Island .	98,429	95,047	3,382	3.56
Nova Scotia	642,584	577,962	64,622	11.18
New Brunswick	515,697	457,401	58,296	12.75
Quebec	4,055,681	3,331,882	723,799	21.72
Ontario	4,597,542	3,787,655	809,887	21.38
Manitoba	776,541	729,744	46,797	6.41
Saskatchewan	831,728	895,992	- 64,264	- 7.17
Alberta	939,501	796,169	143,332	18.00
British Columbia	1,165,210	817,861	347,349	42.47
Yukon	9,096	4,914	4,182	85.10
Northwest Territories	16,004	12,028	3,976	33.06
^f 1945				

The first of the Census bulletins containing final figures for Canada and the provinces by electoral districts is expected to be ready for issue within two weeks. Final data for cities, towns and villages will be released in about six weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS INCREASED IN DECEMBER

Unemployment insurance benefit payments rose in December to \$6,923,194 from \$5,308,818 in the same month of 1950, and the unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made increased to 2,680,987 from 2,192,851.

Initial and renewal claims filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission totalled 175,040 as compared with 134,218 in December, 1950. Number of claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of December was 287,819 as against 202,345 a year earlier.

Initial and renewal claims filed in Ontario in December rose to 61,482 from 34,405 a year earlier, Quebec to 53,020 from 45,046, British Columbia to 25,673 from 21,250, Manitoba to 8,577 from 7,977, Nova Scotia to 6,679 from 6,664, Alberta to 6,166 from 6,099, New Brunswick to 5,651 from 4,893, and Newfoundland to 2,524 from 1,120. Total for Saskatchewan fell to 4,313 from 5,685, and Prince Edward Island to 955 from 1,079. (1)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR NINE REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for six of the nine regional centres moved higher between December 1 and January 2 while one was unchanged and two declined, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Changes in food prices were mixed, being higher for dairy products, meats, vegetables and fruits and lower for eggs and fats in certain centres. At some centres the decline in eggs was sufficient to lower the total food index. Fuel costs were higher for St. John's, Saint John, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton due to increases in coal prices. Higher charges for medicinal supplies, doctors' fees, dentists' fees, and hospital rates, principally supported the advances in miscellaneous item indexes. Clothing and homefurnishings and services changed narrowly while rents, which were not surveyed in January, remained constant.

The indexes show changes in retail prices and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another. Composite city indexes for December 1st and January 2nd, and January 2nd group index detail are shown in the following table:-

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

	Total Indexes		January 2, 1952					
	Dec. 1 1951	Jan. 2 1952	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- aneous
St. John's (a) ..	103.5	103.9	106.1	101.2	107.0	105.7	101.4	101.2
Halifax	179.3	179.3	242.1	124.9	144.5	229.6	184.1	136.8
Saint John	186.1	188.0	241.7	126.1	139.8	236.7	194.0	152.0
Montreal	197.3	198.1	268.8	147.4	145.0	201.4	206.4	140.0
Toronto	186.0	187.1	239.1	149.6	172.5	215.8	195.3	144.7
Winnipeg	183.3	183.7	248.7	132.9	128.2	211.8	204.7	139.5
Saskatoon	187.2	187.0	249.8	132.3	151.7	223.5	207.7	134.0
Edmonton	183.6	183.4	254.2	124.0	121.8	224.6	194.1	140.2
Vancouver	192.8	193.6	259.2	131.9	169.2	227.7	194.6	147.5

(a) Index on the base June 1951=100

RETAIL SALES UP 10 PER CENT
IN 1951 TO \$10,400,000,000

Canadians spent an estimated \$10,400,000,000 in retail establishments in the full year 1951

-- highest annual amount on record. This was 10 per cent above the preceding year's total of \$9,467,000,000. Sales advances were shown for all regions and all but three trades.

Total for December rose three per cent to \$1,006,000,000, a new monthly peak, as compared with \$976,350,000 a year earlier. With the exception of September, the percentage increase over December, 1950 was the smallest of the year. All provinces shared in the rise in December, Saskatchewan leading with a gain of about 21 per cent, followed by Alberta with an advance of 8.1 per cent. Increases for other provinces ranged from one per cent for Manitoba to 3.6 per cent for the Maritimes.

Largest increases in the year 1951 over 1950 among the individual trades were 16.6 per cent for motor vehicle dealers and 15.3 per cent for grocery and combination stores. Department store sales increased 3.4 per cent, variety stores 11.6 per cent, hardware stores 5.9 per cent, restaurants 6.0 per cent, and drug stores 9.3 per cent. Sales of appliance and radio dealers fell 6.5 per cent, jewellery 1.9 per cent, and furniture dealers 1.5 per cent.

Saskatchewan led the provinces in the year with an area gain of 12.3 per cent, followed by Quebec with an increase of 11.4 per cent, Alberta 11.2 per cent, Ontario 10.7 per cent, Manitoba 10 per cent, British Columbia 7.3 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces 7.3 per cent. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
FIVE PER CENT IN JANUARY

in Ontario showed the largest percentage decline of 13 per cent, followed by the Maritimes with four per cent, and Quebec one per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan were up 13 per cent. Results for Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia are not available.

Department store sales fell by an estimated five per cent in January from the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales

last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Ontario showed the largest percentage decline of 13 per cent, followed by the Maritimes with four per cent, and Quebec one per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan were up 13 per cent. Results for Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia are not available.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE
SALES DOWN IN 1951

Canadians bought fewer new motor vehicles in 1951 but they paid more money for them. There were 384,756 new passenger cars, trucks and buses sold last year with a retail value of \$946,062,124 compared with the \$885,669,039 value of the 429,695 new vehicles sold in the record year of 1950. All provinces registered declines over last year, the greatest drop, 23 per cent, occurring in British Columbia.

Sales of new motor vehicles in 1951 were in excess of 1950 for the months of January to April but declined for the balance of the year. December 1951 sales totalled 19,799 units with a retail value of \$50,788,377, 33 per cent lower in number and 20 per cent lower in value than the 29,328 vehicles which sold for \$63,782,256 in December, 1950. The drop in sales of passenger cars was solely responsible for this decline. Only 12,931 passenger cars valued at \$32,916,820 were sold during this period as against sales of 22,647 valued at \$49,030,353 during the same month of 1950. Sales of commercial vehicles showed slight gains over December 1950 in both number and value, three per cent and 21 per cent, respectively.

The number of new vehicle sales financed in December declined 13 per cent from December 1950 while the amount of financing was four per cent below that of the same period of 1950. During 1951 there were 126,034 new vehicles financed for a value of \$190,928,186 as compared with 135,304 units with a financed value of \$191,434,712 during 1950. As in the case of new vehicle sales, passenger cars accounted for this decline. Financing of commercial vehicles showed increases of 16 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively, in number of units financed and amount of financing during 1951.

Both the number of used vehicles financed and the amount of financing were greater in December 1951 than in the same month of 1950, both in the passenger car and commercial classes. The outstanding gains occurred in Saskatchewan which registered an increase of 60 per cent in number of used vehicles financed and a 75 per cent increase in amount of financing during December 1951 as compared to the same period of 1950. The Atlantic Provinces, however, showed slight declines from December 1950 both in number and amount of financing, five per cent and three per cent, respectively. The year's total reveals a 30 per cent increase over 1950 in the number of used vehicles financed and a gain of 23 per cent in the amount of financing. (3)

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

was an increase in cut tobacco. Both beer and new spirits were produced in greater quantities in 1951 and the year-end stocks of distilled liquor were larger than a year earlier.

Fewer cigarettes and cigars were released for consumption in Canada in the full year 1951 than in the preceding year, but there

was an increase in cut tobacco. Both beer and new spirits were produced in greater quantities in 1951 and the year-end stocks of distilled liquor were larger than a year earlier.

Releases of cigarettes in the 12 months of 1951 totalled 15,667,266,000 as compared with 17,167,729,000 in the preceding year; cigars, 169,136,000 compared with 198,981,000; cut tobacco, 27,297,000 pounds as against 25,911,000; plug tobacco, 2,011,000 pounds against 2,333,000; and snuff, 869,000 pounds against 943,000.

Production of beer in 1951 amounted to 7,494,000 barrels as compared with 7,121,500 the year before, and of new spirits, 25,093,000 proof gallons against 21,911,000. Spirits bottled during the year totalled 11,527,000 proof gallons as against 9,357,000. Year-end stocks of distilled liquor amounted to 85,921,000 proof gallons as against 79,656,000.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on January 31 amounted to 222,060,128 bushels as compared with 218,535,822 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 2,995,225 bushels as against 1,363,719 a year earlier, and the overseas export clearances aggregated 4,604,430 bushels compared with 2,535,930. (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN JANUARY Production of creamery butter in January this year advanced eight per cent over the corresponding month last year, while domestic disappearance declined by an estimated eight per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Creamery butter production in January amounted to 8,830,000 pounds as compared with 8,158,000 a year earlier, while the estimated disappearance in the month was 19,886,000 pounds against 21,713,000. Output of cheddar cheese in December fell sharply to 1,130,000 pounds from 2,002,000 in January last year, while the production of ice cream remained practically unchanged at 1,129,000 gallons against 1,126,000. Output of concentrated milk products rose three per cent to 17,713,000 pounds from 17,123,000. (4)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEESE ON FEBRUARY 1 Stocks of creamery butter on February 1 amounted to 35,712,000 pounds as compared with 44,820,000 on January 1, and 25,643,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheese totalled 31,119,000 pounds as against 34,027,000 on January 1, and 26,963,000 on February 1 last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on February 1 amounted to 22,988,000 pounds compared with 35,086,000 on January 1, and 9,039,000 a year earlier, while the holdings of skim milk powder were 7,396,000 pounds against 7,823,000 at the beginning of January, and 2,454,000 on February 1 last year.

Stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, rose to 279,000 cases from 176,000 on January 1, and 247,000 a year ago. Holdings of poultry meat fell slightly to 34,579,000 pounds from 34,582,000 on January 1, but rose sharply from last year's corresponding total of 18,157,000 pounds. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE Production of margarine in January this year amounted to 9,398,000 pounds, down four per cent from last year's corresponding total of 9,785,000 pounds. Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on February 1 totalled 3,172,000 pounds against 2,012,000 on February 1 last year. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF PROCESS CHEESE Production of process cheese in January this year totalled 3,973,000 pounds as compared with 3,268,000 in December, and 3,344,000 in January last year. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of January amounted to 1,221,000 pounds as against 1,023,000 at the end of December, and 1,069,000 at January 31, 1951.

MEAT STOCKS ON FEBRUARY 1 LARGER THAN A YEAR EARLIER Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses were about 23 per cent larger on February 1 this year than last, totalling 77,198,000 pounds as compared with 62,919,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Holdings of frozen meat advanced to 47,909,000 pounds from 35,585,000 a year earlier; fresh meat to 14,815,000 pounds from 13,424,000, and cured meat to 14,474,000 pounds from 13,910,000. Stocks of lard increased to 7,506,000 pounds from 3,692,000. (Mem. 4)

FISH STOCKS LOWER ON FEBRUARY 1 Stocks of frozen fish were lower on February 1 this year than on the corresponding date last year, declines being recorded for all principal kinds. Cod stocks were down to 3,476,000 pounds from 5,232,000, haddock to 1,273,000 pounds from 1,397,000, salmon to 9,007,000 pounds from 10,425,000, and sea herring to 7,553,000 pounds from 9,650,000. (Mem. 5)

HOG POPULATION 20 PER CENT LARGER IN 1951 There was an increase of 20 per cent in the estimated number of hogs on Canadian farms in 1951 as compared with the preceding year, according to the December 1 survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with provincial departments of agriculture. The survey also indicates that farmers intend to have 22 per cent more sows farrow in the six months ending May 31, 1952.

With increases in all provinces, the December 1, 1951 hog population was 6,498,000 as compared with 5,419,000. Estimates follow by provinces, totals for December 1, 1950 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 85,000 (79,000); Nova Scotia, 75,000 (70,000); New Brunswick, 101,000 (95,000); Quebec, 1,594,000 (1,238,000); Ontario, 2,418,000 (2,207,000); Manitoba, 377,000 (269,000); Saskatchewan, 599,000 (441,000); Alberta, 1,164,000 (948,000); British Columbia, 85,000 (71,000). These farm surveys have not yet been extended to the Province of Newfoundland. (Mem. 6)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, on February 1 amounted to 34,540,000 pounds as compared with 35,597,000 on January 1, and 31,216,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 14,082,000 pounds as against 16,257,000 at the beginning of January, and 14,220,000 on February 1 last year.

Holdings of Canadian apples in cold and common storage on February 1 fell sharply to 2,098,000 bushels from 4,511,000 a year earlier. Stocks of potatoes dropped to 9,395,000 bushels from 16,383,000, onions to 230,000 bushels from 735,000, carrots to 355,000 bushels from 389,000, cabbage to 94,000 bushels from 149,000, while holdings of celery were up to 32,000 crates from 22,000. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY Canada's 1951 honey crop amounted to 40,909,000 pounds, sharply above the 1950 total of 28,351,000, according to the final estimate for the year released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of the 1951 crop was \$6,294,000 compared with \$4,282,000 in 1950, while the value of bees wax was \$294,000 against \$166,000. The increase in honey production was common to all regions except the Prairies.

Average price received by producers in 1951 was 15 cents, unchanged from the preceding year. There were gains in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, declines in the Maritimes, Ontario and Alberta, and no change in Quebec and Manitoba.

Production was as follows by provinces in 1951, totals for 1950 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 71,000 (46,000) pounds; Nova Scotia, 143,000 (81,000); New Brunswick, 151,000 (68,000); Quebec, 5,044,000 (3,041,000); Ontario, 20,500,000 (8,350,000); Manitoba, 5,400,000 (5,891,000); Saskatchewan, 3,600,000 (4,881,000); Alberta, 4,500,000 (4,851,000); British Columbia, 1,500,000 (1,142,000).

Provincial values were as follows for 1951 with comparable date for 1950 within brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$13,000 (\$9,000); Nova Scotia, \$30,000 (\$19,000); New Brunswick, \$41,000 (\$19,000); Quebec, \$1,059,000 (\$639,000); Ontario, \$3,075,000 (\$1,336,000); Manitoba, \$702,000 (\$766,000); Saskatchewan, \$504,000 (\$635,000); Alberta, \$540,000 (\$631,000); British Columbia, \$330,000 (\$228,000).

JANUARY 1 STOCKS OF TOMATOES, CORN, PEAS, AND WAX BEANS Preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that overall stocks of canned tomatoes held by canners and wholesalers on January 1 this year were 41 per cent smaller than a year earlier, while the stocks of tomato juice were down 20 per cent. Holdings of wax beans declined 24 per cent, corn 11 per cent, and peas 24 per cent.

Canners' stocks were lower for all five, tomatoes being down 74 per cent, tomato juice 43 per cent, wax beans 37 per cent, corn 22 per cent, and peas 28 per cent. Wholesalers' stocks of canned tomatoes rose 128 per cent, tomato juice 132 per cent, wax beans 15 per cent, and corn 41 per cent. There was a drop of 11 per cent in wholesalers' stocks of canned peas.

STOCKS AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER
HIGHER IN DECEMBER; CONSUMPTION LOWER

Combined stocks of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- at the end of December advanced to 11,810 tons from 8,191 a year earlier, while consumption dropped to 6,452 tons from 8,056. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rose to 6,478 tons from 5,692.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber totalled 4,421 tons as against 3,421 a year earlier, synthetic 5,085 tons against 3,015, and reclaim 2,304 tons against 1,755. Consumption of natural rubber amounted to 2,940 tons compared with 4,506, synthetic 2,488 tons compared with 2,169, and reclaim 1,024 tons compared with 1,381. Domestic production of synthetic was 6,140 tons against 5,243, and reclaim 338 tons against 449. (5)

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL
AT NEW PEAK LEVELS IN 1951

Canadian production of pig iron and steel reached all-time peak totals in the calendar year 1951, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's output of pig iron amounted to 2,552,650 tons as compared with 2,309,732 in 1950, and the combined production of steel ingots and castings totalled 3,567,361 tons as against 3,384,131. In December, 220,537 tons of pig iron were produced as compared with 198,169 a year earlier, and steel ingots and castings totalled 296,545 tons against 291,242. (Mem. 8)

SHIPMENTS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills -- exclusive of producers' interchange -- were higher in November and the first 11 months of 1951 than in the same periods of 1950. Total for the month was 282,934 net tons as compared with 255,644 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 2,873,448 tons against 2,582,617 a year earlier.

Producers' interchange in November amounted to 132,613 tons as compared with 125,501 in November, 1950. This brought the cumulative total for the January-November period to 1,543,218 tons as against 1,293,184 in 1950.

Imports of primary forms of iron and steel -- carbon, alloy and stainless -- totalled 166,520 tons as compared with 133,654 in November, 1950. In the 11 months, 1,567,229 tons were imported as against 1,051,961 in the similar period of 1950.

Exports of primary iron and steel in November dropped to 39,060 tons from 47,720 a year earlier, and there was a pronounced decline in the 11-month period to 294,637 tons from 402,407 in the same months of 1950. (6)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER AND ZINC
HIGHER IN NOVEMBER; LEAD LOWER

Production of primary silver and zinc advanced in November over the same month of 1950, while output of lead declined. During the first 11 months of 1951, silver and lead production fell below a year earlier, but there was a gain in the output of zinc.

Production of silver in November amounted to 1,977,446 fine ounces as compared with 1,959,799 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 20,740,927 fine ounces from 21,285,459 in 1950. Lead production in November dropped to 14,785 tons from 17,238 a year earlier, and in the 11-month period to 142,281 tons from 154,032. Output of zinc in the month advanced to 27,812 tons from 25,915 in November, 1950, raising the 11-month total to 296,725 tons from 286,068. (Mem. 9)

PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S LEADING MINERALS

Output of 11 out of 16 of Canada's leading minerals increased in October over the same month of 1950, while in the first 10 months of the year gains were recorded in all but four items. There were declines in October in asbestos, copper, gypsum, lead and silver, while in the 10 months output was lower in coal, gold, lead and silver.

Production was as follows in October, totals for October, 1950 being in brackets: asbestos, 82,504 (96,610) tons; cement, 1,657,181 (1,558,140) barrels; clay products, \$2,254,339 (\$2,149,582); coal, 1,876,637 (1,815,985) tons; copper, 20,919 (22,240) tons; gold, 378,368 (376,315) fine ounces; gypsum, 422,137 (470,778) tons; iron ore, 612,601 (563,958) tons; lead, 15,052 (18,552) tons; lime, 114,782 (106,681) tons; natural gas, 6,947,190 (5,782,198) M cubic feet; nickel, 11,684 (10,354) tons; petroleum, 4,882,493 (2,979,864) barrels; salt, 87,421 (82,198) tons; silver, 1,983,205 (2,495,308) fine ounces; zinc, 28,132 (26,630) tons. (7)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND REVENUES ON URBAN AND INTERURBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Passenger traffic on urban and interurban transit systems in October totalled 128,890,597, slightly below the preceding year's corresponding total of 129,366,902. Traffic on urban lines declined to 120,317,469 from 121,134,926 in October, 1950, while interurban service rose to 8,573,028 from 8,231,976.

Total revenues for all lines in October amounted to \$13,756,460 as compared with \$12,690,755 a year earlier. Urban receipts in the month rose to a record \$9,816,842 as against \$9,010,728 in October, 1950, and interurban revenues were up to \$3,939,618 from \$3,680,027. (Mem. 10)

CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1951

Freight traffic on Canadian canal systems during the 1951 season of navigation reached a total of 29,318,136 tons. This was the largest volume since 1914, and was seven per cent higher than the 1950 tonnage of 27,439,076.

Freight passing through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in 1951 totalled 120,082,328 tons -- a new peacetime record -- as against 106,195,738 in 1950, and compares with the wartime high of 120,200,814 tons in 1942. Traffic on the Canadian canal rose 503,629 tons to 2,805,392. Total westbound traffic declined from 16,952,707 tons to 14,339,021 as coal shipments were considerably lighter.

Traffic on the Welland Ship canal during the year advanced 10 per cent to 16,191,026 tons from 14,740,573 in 1950. On the St. Lawrence canals the amount of freight was 9,916,857 tons, down slightly from the preceding year's total of 9,969,271 tons. Freight passing through the smaller canals declined with the Ottawa showing the largest decrease. The Richelieu and Trent traffic was lighter while the Murray, St. Peter's and St. Andrew's registered gains. (8)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways in January were estimated at 332,720 cars, an increase of 1,269 over the corresponding month of 1951. On the new basis of carloading reporting, the total for the last 10 days of January was 115,497 cars, and receipts from connections amounted to 52,313. No all-railway comparable figures for Canada are available covering the similar period of any previous year. (Mem. 11)

HOTEL RECEIPTS
LOWER IN 1950

Canadian hotels took in \$322,390,000 from all sources in 1950, a slight decrease from the total receipts of \$324,452,000 in 1949. There were 5,169 hotels in operation in the ten provinces and two territories during the year with a total of 146,353 rooms, compared with 5,425 hotels and 150,098 rooms in 1949. The decrease in number is partly due to certain refinement of classification by the Bureau, which resulted in the exclusion from 1950 figures of large tourist homes described as lodges or seasonal resorts in the 1949 report.

In 1950 there were 3,167 full year hotels (open 300 days or more) licensed to sell alcoholic beverages with receipts of \$279,735,000, 61 per cent of the total number and 87 per cent of total receipts of all hotels. The majority of seasonal hotels were not licensed and these 769 hotels had receipts of \$9,588,000 in 1950 compared with 863 hotels in 1949 with receipts of \$10,178,000.

The sale of beer, wine and liquor accounted for 50.5 per cent of total receipts in 1950, a very slight increase over 1949 proportion of 50.2 per cent, while receipts from rooms and meals showed fractional declines from 1949. Hotels in the Prairie Provinces reported the highest percentage of receipts from the sale of alcoholic beverages, over 60 per cent.

Hotels with receipts of \$100,000 or more numbered 711 or 14 per cent of all hotels, but accounted for 55 per cent of total receipts. There were only 10 hotels in Canada with more than 500 rooms: four in Quebec; three in Ontario; one in Alberta; and two in British Columbia. Quebec had the greatest number of hotels, but Ontario led in both number of rooms and total receipts. Ontario's 1,451 hotels had 44,589 rooms and receipts of \$107,608,000 compared with Quebec's 1,510 hotels, 37,764 rooms and \$73,651,000 in receipts. In the cities, Toronto led in volume of receipts, its 45 hotels grossing \$22,124,000, followed by Montreal (46 hotels and \$19,279,000), Vancouver (102 hotels and \$14,649,000), and Winnipeg (56 hotels and \$9,302,000). Toronto and Halifax hotels obtained the highest percentage of room occupancy during 1950 at 84 per cent of total capacity, the all-Canada average being 58 per cent. (9)

SALES OF FARM EQUIPMENT
AND MACHINERY IN 1950

Sales of new farm implements and equipment -- mainly at wholesale prices -- rose to an all-time peak value of \$218,187,000 in 1950, slightly above the previous high figure of \$217,090,000 in 1949, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of repair parts totalled \$29,862,000 as against \$28,105,000, a rise of six per cent.

Based on an average mark-up of 20.4 per cent, estimated sales of new equipment at the retail level were valued at \$263,000,000 in 1950, slightly below the 1949 total of \$265,000,000 when the mark-up was 21.9 per cent. Retail sales of parts increased to \$39,000,000 from \$36,000,000, and the mark-up averaged 31.4 per cent as against 28.3 per cent. (10)

JEWELLERY PRODUCTION UP
FIVE PER CENT IN 1950

Manufacturers of jewellery, silverware and other precious metal products have reported the value of their 1950 production at \$53,310,540, a five per cent increase over the total of \$50,757,460 for 1949. The 197 plants engaged in jewellery manufacturing accounted for \$20,077,109 of the industry's production, while the 14 silverware plants made products worth \$15,029,759. Seven plants occupied in recovering precious metals from scrap or in preparing gold and silver for use in the arts and industries, had a combined output valued at \$18,203,672. (11)

TOILET PREPARATIONS INDUSTRY
AT PEAK VALUE IN 1950

Factory selling value of toilet preparations produced in Canada in 1950 reached an all-time peak total of \$30,047,000 as compared with the previous peak of \$27,103,000 in 1949, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Among main items, production of perfumes from all industries in 1950 rose in value to \$1,249,000 from \$1,063,000 in 1949; toilet waters, colognes and lotions, to \$3,835,000 from \$3,764,000; creams of all kinds, to \$2,744,000 from \$2,494,000; face powders, to \$1,355,000 from \$1,160,000; talcum powders, to \$1,324,000 from \$1,302,000; liquid and cream shampoos, to \$2,167,000 from \$2,115,000; personal deodorants, to \$1,000,000 from \$883,000; hair tonics, non-alcoholic liquid brilliantines, and non-alcoholic wave-sets, etc., to \$1,851,000 from \$1,181,000; home permanent wave kits, including refills and accessories, to \$2,185,000 from \$1,992,000; and dentifrices -- pastes, powders and liquid -- to \$5,907,000 from \$4,830,000. (12)

VALUE OF CHEMICALS IN 1950

Estimated value of chemicals produced for sale in 1950 was \$195,787,000, an increase of 14 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$171,764,000, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of acids rose in value from \$8,983,000 in 1949 to \$11,584,000, sodium compounds from \$14,393,000 to \$22,503,000; organic chemicals from \$33,376,000 to \$38,723,000, compressed and liquefied gases from \$17,688,000 to \$19,148,000, synthetic resins from \$14,371,000 to \$19,068,000, and other chemicals from \$23,539,000 to \$30,150,000. Production of calcium compounds fell from \$17,051,000 to \$12,409,000, and fertilizer chemicals from \$42,363,000 to \$42,202,000. (13)

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a reference paper on the organization and administration of public schools in Canada.

Prepared in co-operation with provincial departments of education, this 312-page reference paper was prepared to meet a demand from students of education and others for descriptive material on the legal and administrative framework of the provincial systems as an aid to understanding Canadian education.

The first chapter is devoted to a brief discussion of factors affecting Canada's educational structure, influence of other countries on Canadian education, school enrolment, private schools, Canadian universities and colleges, adult education, and financing. Subsequent chapters describe each of the provincial school systems, and a final chapter outlines the educational activities of the Canadian Government with reference to the Indian and Eskimo population, grants under D.V.A., etc.

The data is descriptive in character, no attempt being made to make comparisons. Charts of the organization of public schools and of certain departments of education serve to clarify the descriptions. Copies of this reference paper may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$1.00 each. (Ref. Paper 1)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, December (25 cents).
2. Retail Trade, December (25 cents).
3. New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, December (25 cents).
4. Dairy Factory Production, December (10 cents).
5. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, December (25 cents).
6. Primary Iron and Steel, November (25 cents).
7. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, October (10 cents).
8. Summary of Canal Statistics for December and Season of Navigation, 1951 (10 cents).
9. Hotels, 1950 (25 cents).
10. Farm Implements and Equipment Sales, 1950 (25 cents).
11. The Jewellery and Silverware Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
12. The Toilet Preparations Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
13. The Acids, Alkalies and Salts Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
14. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, November (25 cents).
15. The Bridge Building and Structural Steel Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
16. The Polishes and Dressings Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
17. The Miscellaneous Textiles Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
18. The Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, 1949 (25 cents).
19. Trade of Canada: Exports, December and 12 Months Ended December -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, February 1 (10 cents).
3. Margarine Statistics, January, 1952 (10 cents).
4. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, February 1 (10 cents).
5. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, February 1 (10 cents).
6. Report on the Livestock Survey of December 1, 1951 -- Hogs -- (10 cents).
7. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, February 1 (10 cents).
8. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, December (10 cents).
9. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, November (10 cents).
10. Transit Report, October (10 cents).
11. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
12. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, October (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. The Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada (\$1.00).
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