

**SMALLER HOUSEHOLDS:** For the seventh successive time in as many decades the average household size in Canada's nine older provinces declined between 1941 and 1951 from 4.25 persons to 4.07 persons, the Bureau of Statistics has reported. This brought the total drop to 1.26 persons since the 1881 average size of 5.33 persons.

The decrease in the average number of persons per household between 1941 and 1951 occurred in each of the older provinces, while Newfoundland followed the same pattern between its 1945 Census and the Ninth Decennial Census of Canada in 1951.

In the decade the number of households in the nine older provinces increased by 24 per cent from 2,706,089 to 3,349,580, as compared with a rise of 30 per cent in the number of occupied dwellings and a gain of 19 per cent in population.

**AVERAGE OF FOUR**

There were 3,409,284 ordinary private type households (i.e., excluding hotels, institutions and camps) in all Canada in 1951, and these contained an average of four persons each. The average size of rural non-farm households was 3.8 persons; of urban households, 3.9 persons; and of farm households, 4.5 persons.

Provincially, the average size of private type households ranged from five persons in Newfoundland to 3.3 persons in British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island the average size was 4.3 persons; in Nova Scotia, 4.2 in New Brunswick, 4.4; in Quebec, 4.6; in Ontario, 3.8; in Manitoba, 3.7; in Saskatchewan, 3.7; and in Alberta, 3.6.

In the four Western Provinces, as well as in Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, rural households showed a higher average size than urban households. In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, urban households were slightly larger than rural, whereas in Ontario rural and urban households were the same average size of 3.8 persons.

Cities in Newfoundland, the Maritimes and Quebec consistently showed higher average sizes than the rest of Canada, while centres in British Columbia consistently showed the lowest average sizes.

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**RCAP ARCTIC SANTA:** This week the Royal Canadian Air Force will again play Santa Claus to the lonely weather detachments in Canada's Arctic, by dropping three thousand pounds of parcels and mail to the Department of Transport's isolated weathermen.

Christmas air drops this year will be made at such widely scattered spots as Nottingham Island, Resolution Island, Isaachen, Arctic Bay, Cape Hopes Advance, Mould Bay, Eureka and Alert. The most northerly station, Alert, is over 2,500 miles north of Montreal, just under 600 miles from the North Pole.

**LABOUR INCOME AT PEAK:** Canadian labour income continued to rise in September, reaching an all-time high total of \$932,000,000, as compared with \$922,000,000 in the preceding month, and \$848,000,000 in the corresponding month last year. This boosted the cumulative total for the first nine months of 1952 to \$7,912,000,000 from \$7,092,000,000 in the like period of 1951, or by 11.5 per cent.

Labour income in manufacturing in September amounted to \$314,000,000 as compared with \$284,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the nine months ending September to \$2,661,000,000 as compared with \$2,416,000,000. September total for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade was \$232,000,000 as compared with \$214,000,000, and for the nine months, \$1,996,000,000 compared with \$1,806,000,000.

For finance and services, including Government, the September total was \$196,000,000 as compared with \$178,000,000; and for the nine months, \$1,721,000,000 compared with \$1,541,000,000. Labour income in construction for September was \$87,000,000 compared with \$74,000,000, and for the nine months, \$657,000,000 compared with \$528,000,000.

September total for the primary industries -- agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining -- was \$73,000,000 as compared with \$70,000,000 a year earlier, and for the January-September period, \$615,000,000 compared with \$560,000,000. Supplementary labour income in September was \$30,000,000 compared with \$28,000,000, and in the nine months, \$262,000,000 compared with \$241,000,000.

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**NATIONAL UNITY:** In addressing the closing ceremonies of the Laval University's Centennial celebrations on December 8, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L.B. Pearson, said, in part:

"We now recognize in Canada, in a way and to an extent not considered possible in earlier days, that it is not only necessary to base our national existence and our national development on two races, two cultures, two languages, but that we are fortunate beyond others in this hemisphere in being able to do so. Our country's growth is made solid and secure because it is so deeply rooted in the great traditions of French Canada and our national unity is strengthened and given a richer meaning by diversity. No Canadian who is proud of his country can help but be grateful for the heritage of New France which does so much to justify that pride."

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Canada had 218 plants in the jewellery and silverware industry in 1950 with a total factory value of production of \$53,310,540, of which over 98 per cent was accounted for by the 199 plants in Ontario and Quebec.