

living together while the remaining five per cent were classified as non-family households. The average number of persons per household was 5.1 for Newfoundland as a whole, although the most common household size was four persons.

This information is contained in a bulletin released May 5 by the Bureau of Statistics, which provides basic data on households and families, with a short historical table showing total occupied dwellings and average number of persons per dwelling. A later bulletin in this series will present data on other aspects of dwellings, such as type, tenure, value, and number of rooms.

The number of households and the average number of persons per household in the four largest centres of population were as follows: St. John's City -- 8,095, 5.3; Corner Brook -- 1,531, 5.6; Bell Island -- 1,435, 5.7; Grand Falls and Windsor -- 1,247, 5.8.

In 1945 there were 68,000 families in Newfoundland and Labrador averaging 4.4 persons per family. This compares with 60,569 families averaging 4.7 persons per family at the time of the 1935 Census. Among the four largest centres, the 1945 figures for total families and average size of family are as follows: St. John's City -- 9,259, 4.1; Corner Brook -- 1,720, 4.8; Bell Island -- 1,547, 5.1; Grand Falls and Windsor -- 1,436, 4.8.

Approximately 156,000 children under 25 years of age were living at home with their families in 1945. Of these, 110,581 were under 15 years of age, and 45,694 were in the age group 15-24 years. Of this latter group 17 per cent were attending school, 59 per cent were gainfully employed, and the remaining 24 per cent were neither at school or gainfully occupied. However, in the City of St. John's, of the 6,083 children in this age group living at home, 23 per cent were attending school, 61 per cent were working in gainful occupations, and 16 per cent were neither at school nor gainfully employed.

NFLD. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS: Nearly nine-tenths of the population of Newfoundland are adherents of three religious denominations, the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England and the United Church, according to the results of the Census taken by the Newfoundland Government in 1945 and compiled by the Bureau of Statistics. Thirty-three per cent in that year were Roman Catholic, 31 per cent adherents of the Church of England, and 25 per cent of the United Church.

The numbers of adherents of the six numerically largest religious denominations in 1945, with 1935 figures in brackets, were as follows: Roman Catholic, 106,006 (93,925); Church of England, 100,878 (92,709); United Church, 80,094 (76,134); Salvation Army, 22,571 (18,054); Pentecostal, 7,558 (3,721); Congregational and Presbyterian, 1,548 (2,384); and other denominations, 2,886 (2,613).

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS: Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose sharply in March over February and January, but were below the level of March last year, while the total during the first three months of this year was below the totals for the first quarter of both 1947 and 1948.

Combined shipments for sale in Canada and for export totalled 25,566 units in March compared with 17,197 in February and 27,112 units in March, 1948. Aggregate for the three months was 56,626 units as against 60,209 for the same quarter last year and 61,522 in 1947.

Of the month's total, shipments for domestic sale accounted for 23,743 units as compared with 15,672 in February, most of the increase being due to a rise in passenger cars, which numbered 16,069 as against 8,529. Shipments of commercial vehicles increased to 7,674 compared with 7,143 units, and comprised 7,626 trucks and 48 coaches or buses.

LEADING MINERALS: The upward trend in the output of Canada's 16 leading minerals was continued in February, asbestos, lead, lime and silver registering the only decreases as compared with the corresponding month last year. In the first two months of this year, asbestos, lead and silver were lower than in the similar period a year earlier.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, output for February was as follows by items, totals for February last year being in brackets: asbestos, 26,148 (50,127) tons; cement, 910,064 (647,179) barrels; clay products, \$1,161,612 (\$949,733); coal, 1,685,665 (1,155,109) tons; copper, 43,080,072 (38,224,248) pounds; gold, 307,472 (261,603) fine ounces; gypsum, 127,467 (40,040) tons; iron ore, 559 (-) tons.

Lead production amounted to 21,253,020 pounds (25,931,866 pounds in February, 1948); lime, 74,269 (76,046) tons; natural gas, 7,127,366 (6,513,150) M cubic feet; nickel, 21,726,093 (19,365,922) pounds; petroleum, 1,443,006 (779,841) barrels; salt, 55,640 (54,084) tons; silver, 936,372 (1,035,568) fine ounces; zinc, 40,026,824 (35,053,442) pounds.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY: Reversing the moderate downtrend of the past several months, output of electric energy by central electric stations showed an advance of four per cent in March over the corresponding month last year to reach the highest monthly total since May last year. Due to the rise in March, the total for the first quarter of this year was slightly above that for the same period of 1948. All provinces except Quebec shared in the rise both in the month and quarter.

According to the Bureau of Statistics the month's output amounted to 3,923,721,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,758,566,000 in March last year.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

LESS PROMISING THAN 1948: World production outlook for the new wheat crop is, on balance, somewhat less promising than it was a year ago, states the Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation.

The United States, with acreage in excess of last year's and generally favourable growing conditions, should equal and perhaps surpass the 1948 production of 1,288 million bushels, but prospects elsewhere in the northern hemisphere are not quite so favourable.

Moisture deficiency in western Canada is causing concern and in Europe a smaller seeded acreage of winter wheat and lack of adequate rainfall indicate a reduction in the output of wheat from the 1948 level. In the southern hemisphere seeding is progressing in Australia and Argentina under generally favourable conditions and there have been no indications to date of any appreciable changes in acreage from last year.

In the United States, prospects are quite favourable for the winter wheat crop to be harvested in June and July. An official estimate, based on conditions at April 1, places the United States winter wheat crop at 1,020 million bushels which, if realized, would make it second only to the 1947 record crop of 1,068 million and about three per cent above the 1948 winter wheat production of 990 million.

The acreage of spring wheat in the United States, based on farmers' seeding intentions has been placed at 20.4 million acres and this, too, represents an increase over last year's seeded area. Given favourable conditions between now and harvest, there appears to be little doubt that the United States should have

ARMY WEEK PLANS: There is not a single unit in either the active or reserve forces of the Army that won't be putting on a special show during Army Week May 15-22, according to a survey conducted from Army Headquarters.

The big "Week" highlights the current drive for recruits for both the Active and Reserve Forces. All military installations and armouries will be thrown open to the public and interested spectators will be treated to a wide variety of parades, band concerts, and military demonstrations.

At Quebec City, Army and RCAF personnel will conduct a big two-day manoeuvre May 14 and 15 to which the public has been invited. The exercise will demonstrate the support that may be given to the Army by the RCAF in an operation conducted on the divisional level. For purposes of the exercise it is being assumed that the city of Quebec is being attacked by both air and ground forces. There will be a huge parade of all Montreal units in Montreal; concerts by the visiting U.S. Army Band, and the band of the Black Watch, and a trumpet and

its sixth consecutive billion-bushel wheat crop.

Official estimates of farmers' seeding intentions in Canada will not be available until May 12 but it was generally conceded earlier in the season that some increase in wheat acreage would take place. In view of the rather serious moisture deficiencies in some areas of the Prairie Provinces, however, some modification may have been made in original seeding intentions. Pre-seasonal rainfall throughout most of the Prairie was much below normal and the situation had not improved to any extent up to April 25. The lack of moisture, together with prospects of rather serious grasshopper infestations in some areas, is causing concern but favourable weather conditions could do much to offset the effects of both factors.

In Europe, both planted acreage and crop conditions indicate some declines in crop production in 1949 compared with the favourable 1948 harvest, according to reports received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture. In many countries acreages seeded to winter wheat are well below the official targets, and in several, including the United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Germany and Greece, acreages are definitely below last year's. Abandonment of fall-sown crops has been light but there is a general need of wide-spread rains to prevent crop deterioration. Conditions for spring planting have been generally favourable so that total crop acreages will probably be maintained with some shift to coarse grains and other spring crops.

bugle band competition at the 17th Hussars Armouries. Three U.S. Navy ships are scheduled to call at Quebec and Montreal during Army Week.

Army Week in Toronto will open with a massed band concert of Reserve Force bands in Maple Leaf Gardens Sunday evening, May 15. The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps will carry out a demonstration at Sunnyside Beach.

In Winnipeg, the Army will put on a display of vehicles and equipment in a downtown area each day throughout Army Week. "At Home's", complete with military displays, dance music and refreshments will be held at Carriquet Barracks, Fort Osborne Barracks and at the McGregor Armoury. Firing demonstrations of the various types of artillery weapons and a demonstration of jumping from the famed "jump tower" at Shilo are also scheduled.

In the west, monster displays and demonstrations will be staged at Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. At Calgary, the public will be treated to a display of night firing by tanks and anti-aircraft guns.