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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX moved down 0.4 per cent from 191.5 to 190.8 between January 2 and February 1, with lower prices for foods, clothing and home-furnishings accounting for the decrease.

CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS to all countries in January rose 14 per cent to \$323,700,000 -- a new peak for the month -- as compared with the previous high of \$285,100,000 in January last year. Shipments to the United States were little changed at \$187,371,000 as against \$186,948,000 a year earlier, while exports to the United Kingdom rose to \$43,265,000 from \$40,054,000.

VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION as a whole in Canada, as measured by the Bureau's indexes, showed a decline in December from the previous month and was also lower than a year earlier. Part of the decline from November may be attributed to seasonal influences.

ESTIMATED LABOUR INCOME in November rose 15 per cent to \$857,000,000 from \$744,000,000 in November, 1950, raising the cumulative total for the first 11 months of the year to \$8,904,000,000 from \$7,533,000,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES was seasonally lower at January 1 than at the beginning of December but there was an advance of slightly more than three per cent over January last year. Payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries followed the same general pattern -- below December but above January, 1951.

AVERAGE WAGES OF HOURLY-PAID WAGE-EARNERS in the manufacturing industries of Canada in the week ending December 1, 1951 amounted to \$52.17, an increase of 12.3 per cent over the corresponding week of 1950.

VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED rose eight per cent in January to reach \$9,734,354,000 -- peak for the month -- as compared with \$9,001,541,000 in the same month of 1951.

LANDINGS OF SEA FISH in January amounted to 116,848,000 pounds grossing \$3,176,000, a decline of 9.6 per cent in volume and a drop of 23.4 per cent in value from January last year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX DOWN 0.4 PER CENT
BETWEEN JANUARY 2 AND FEBRUARY 1

February 1, with lower prices for foods, clothing and homefurnishings accounting for the decrease.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index moved down 0.4 per cent from 191.5 to 190.8 between January 2 and February 1, with lower prices for foods, clothing and homefurnishings accounting for the decrease.

The food index moved from 250.0 to 248.1, as further decreases in eggs, beef, pork, lard and shortening overbalanced increases in butter, cheese, and fresh fruits and vegetables. The clothing index decreased from 215.3 to 213.0, reflecting lower quotations for items of men's woollen apparel and women's nylon hosiery. The homefurnishings and services group receded from 201.1 to 200.1, as decreases in furniture, wool blankets and soap outweighed increases in laundry and telephone rates.

Higher prices for electricity and coke in some centres advanced the fuel and light series from 151.2 to 151.3. The miscellaneous index increased from 145.7 to 146.5, largely due to advances in health costs and barbers' fees. Rents were not surveyed during February and the index remained unchanged at 144.8.

From August 1939 to February 1952 the increase in the total index was 89.3 per cent. (1)

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

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- Furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- laneous
February 1, 1952	190.8	248.1	144.8	151.3	213.0	200.1	146.5
January 2, 1952	191.5	250.0	144.8	151.2	215.3	201.1	145.7
February 1, 1951	175.2	224.4	136.4	141.7	192.4	185.1	137.0

WEEKLY WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The index number for 30 industrial material prices at wholesale, on the base 1935-39=100, registered continued weakness in February, declining from 279.3 for the week ended January 25 to 269.6 for the week ended February 22. Lower prices for a number of items, mainly steers, hogs, oats, raw rubber, raw cotton, raw wool, beef hides, white lead, zinc and copper, were responsible for the decline. As compared with the level of February last year, the index has shown a drop of 33.8 points or 11.4 per cent.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets also moved sharply lower in February, a weaker price tone being evident for both animal and field products. The index for animal product prices declined from 314.3 to 290.9 from January 25 to February 22, due to weakness in prices of livestock, raw wool and eastern eggs, while a decline in prices of eastern field products, notably barley and potatoes, lowered the composite index for field products 3.4 points to 203.2 in the same period. The total index for Canadian farm products moved down from 260.5 to 247.0 in the four weeks. (1)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES Common stock prices were noticeably weaker in February, the Bureau's composite index for 105 representative issues declining from 183.3 for the week ended January 31 to 176.8 for the week of February 28.

The index for 82 industrials moved down in the interval from 189.4 to 182.0, while that for 15 utilities declined from 173.1 to 168.8 and the bank index from 141.9 to 143.0. Mining stock prices were also easier, the composite index for 30 representative issues closing the month at 101.2 as against 104.7 for the week of January 31. Weakness in base metals was mainly responsible for this decline, the index for this series dropping from 181.7 to 171.1 and the index for 25 golds moving from 71.1 to 70.6. (1)

DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN JANUARY
CONTINUED UPWARD TREND Canada's total domestic exports to all countries in January topped all previous value records for the month, rising to \$323,700,000 as compared to \$285,-100,000 in January last year -- previous high for January -- for a gain of nearly 14 per cent. Following the usual seasonal trend, the January value was down from both December and November when exports were at their highest 1951 level.

More than half of the increase in value was due to higher prices. The volume was about 5.5 per cent higher than in January last year and this increase was mainly in shipments to Latin America and Europe. The value of shipments to the United States was about the same as in the previous year and the value of goods exported to the United Kingdom was only slightly higher.

Among the major commodities, newsprint paper, wood pulp, wheat, farm machinery, grains other than wheat, pulpwood, and copper showed marked gains, while there were decreases in planks and boards, nickel, aluminum, asbestos, fish, and wheat flour.

Exports to the United States were little changed in January at \$187,871,000 as against \$186,948,000 a year earlier, accounting for slightly more than 58 per cent of total exports as compared to 65.5 per cent. There was a sharp rise in exports in the iron group, small increases in agricultural and vegetable products and wood and paper, and a considerable decrease in animals and products.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom in January rose to \$43,265,000 from \$40,054,000 last year, but this total was considerably lower than in the preceding eight months. A sharp rise in the wood and paper group outweighed declines in the agricultural products and non-ferrous metals group, while the trend was mixed among the other smaller groups.

With Australia and the Union of South Africa accounting for a large part of the gain, total shipments to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom rose in value to \$21,997,000 from \$15,999,000 a year earlier. Shipments to Australia increased in value to \$5,777,000 from \$2,465,000, and to the Union of South Africa to \$4,331,000 from \$2,716,000. There were smaller increases to Jamaica, Southern Rhodesia, and the Federation of Malaya, but a drop in exports to India.

Mainly as a result of sharply increased exports to Brazil, and lesser increases to Mexico, Panama and Peru, total exports to Latin American countries rose in January to \$28,764,000, more than double last year's corresponding total of \$14,043,000. Value of exports to Brazil climbed to \$12,324,000 from \$2,009,000 a year ago, and to Mexico rose to \$4,520,000 from \$2,743,000, Panama to \$1,296,000 from \$732,000, and Peru to \$1,836,000 from \$236,000.

Shipments to European countries in January rose in value to \$27,296,000 from \$16,429,000, with increases to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland, and declines to Ireland and Norway. Exports to the remaining group of countries rose in value to \$13,592,000 from \$10,362,000, substantial increases to French Africa, Israel, Japan, Indonesia and Syria accounting for most of the gain.

Gains were recorded for seven of the nine main groups of commodities in January. Wood and paper -- largest of the groups -- rose from \$101,300,000 to \$115,000,000; agricultural and vegetable products from \$56,000,000 to \$62,800,000; iron and products from \$19,600,000 to \$47,400,000; non-metallic minerals from \$9,700,000 to \$10,200,000; chemicals and allied products from \$9,400,000 to \$10,800,000; fibres and textiles from \$2,700,000 to \$3,200,000; and miscellaneous commodities from \$4,400,000 to \$6,300,000. The non-ferrous metals group declined slightly from \$47,600,000 to \$47,000,000, while the animals and products group dropped from \$34,300,000 to \$21,000,000. (2)

Export values for the 18 leading commodities in January this year, together with last year's January values, are shown in the following table:-

	<u>January, 1951</u>	<u>January, 1952</u>
	(figures in thousands)	
Newsprint	\$40,725	\$47,242
Woodpulp	23,995	33,468
Wheat	19,228	28,084
Planks and boards	23,967	20,220
Automobiles	749	16,007
Farm machinery	8,456	13,140
Nickel	11,761	10,839
Fish	10,621	9,856
Copper	6,635	8,679
Wheat flour	11,764	8,249
Zinc	7,389	7,619
Other grains	4,750	7,188
Aluminum and products	10,252	7,084
Asbestos	6,253	5,841
Pulpwood	3,783	5,756
Seeds	4,901	4,601
Precious metals (except gold)	4,931	4,262
Lead	3,924	4,154

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
ONE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated one per cent during the week ending February 23 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Ontario advanced seven per cent, British Columbia five per cent, and Saskatchewan four per cent, while there was a decline of 10 per cent in the Maritimes, six per cent in Quebec, three per cent in Manitoba, and two per cent in Alberta.

ESTIMATED LABOUR INCOME
AGAIN HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

There was a further advance in the estimated total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in November, the month's total rising 15 per cent to \$857,000,000 from \$744,000,000 in November, 1950. In the first 11 months of 1951, labour income was up 17 per cent to \$8,804,000,000 from \$7,533,000,000 in the similar period of 1950.

Labour income in manufacturing in November totalled \$283,000,000 as against \$247,000,000 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to \$2,982,000,000 compared with \$2,503,000,000. Total for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade in November was \$219,000,000 against \$193,000,000, the 11-month aggregate standing at \$2,241,000,000 compared with \$1,944,000,000. In finance and services, including government, the November total was \$179,000,000 compared with \$161,000,000 a year earlier, and for the January-November period the total was \$1,900,000,000 against \$1,705,000,000.

Labour income in the primary industries -- agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining -- in November totalled \$76,000,000 compared with \$62,000,000 in November, 1950, and in the 11 months it was \$710,000,000 against \$576,000,000. In construction, the November total amounted to \$71,000,000, an advance of \$15,000,000 over a year earlier, and in the 11 months there was a rise of \$118,000,000 to \$672,000,000. Supplementary labour income in November aggregated \$29,000,000 against \$25,000,000, bringing the 11-month total to \$299,000,000 from \$251,000,000 in 1950. (3)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND
PAYROLLS IN JANUARY

Employment in the major non-agricultural industries throughout Canada at January 1 was seasonally lower than at the beginning of December but there was an advance of slightly more than three per cent over January last year, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries followed the same general pattern -- below December but above January last year.

General employment index, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 180.9 compared with 186.6 in December and 175.3 a year earlier, and the payrolls index was 388.9 as against 416.7 at December 1 and 338.2 at January 1, 1951. Average weekly wages and salaries stood at \$50.45 against \$52.41 at December 1, and \$45.27 for January 1, 1951.

Employment was lower than at the beginning of December in all provinces and some cities. Provincially, the losses from December 1 ranged from 1.3 per cent in New Brunswick and 2.3 per cent in Ontario and Alberta, to 4.0 per cent in Quebec and 4.3 per cent in British Columbia. Industrially, there were widespread declines as compared with a month earlier. The decreases in construction and manufacturing in most provinces were substantial, but employment in trade was higher in some areas.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of January was 184.0 as against 189.1 at December 1, and 182.4 a year earlier. Weekly payrolls index was 418.7 as against 451.8 at December 1, and 373.1 at January 1, 1951, while average weekly wages were \$51.83 as against \$54.44 at December 1, and \$46.60 at the beginning of January last year. (4)

WEEKLY WAGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AT DECEMBER 1

Average wages of hourly-paid wage-earners in the manufacturing industries of Canada in the week ending December 1, 1951 amounted to \$52.17, an increase of 12.3 per cent over the corresponding week last year. This was entirely the result of an increase in average hourly earnings of 15.5 per cent, since the number of hours in the work-week declined 2.8 per cent.

In the manufacture of durable goods, average weekly wages were \$6.63 higher at \$56.80, and in non-durable goods, up \$4.59 to \$47.26. Weekly earnings in mining were \$61.57 against \$54.79 a year ago, and in this industry average hours of work increased slightly. Hourly paid wage-earners in each of the other industries for which data are shown in the accompanying table had higher average weekly wages, the rise in buildings and structures amounting to \$8.91. Increases in average hourly earnings accounted for the difference in each case, although in buildings and structures, a slight advance in hours worked was a contributing factor. (5)

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending December 1, 1951 and December 1, 1950

	<u>Average Hours</u>		<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>		<u>Average Weekly Wages</u>	
	<u>Dec. 1 1951</u>	<u>Dec. 1 1950</u>	<u>Dec. 1 1951</u>	<u>Dec. 1 1950</u>	<u>Dec. 1 1951</u>	<u>Dec. 1 1950</u>
	no.	no.	¢	¢	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.9	43.1	124.5	107.8	52.17	46.46
Durable Goods	42.2	43.1	134.6	116.4	56.80	50.17
Non-Durable Goods	41.6	43.1	113.6	99.0	47.26	42.67
Mining	44.2	43.9	139.3	124.8	61.57	54.79
Electric and Motor						
Transportation	45.2	45.6	121.5	109.0	54.92	49.70
Buildings and Structures	41.2	40.1	136.0	117.5	56.03	47.12
<u>Service</u> ^x	42.6	42.7	71.2	67.6	30.33	28.87

^x Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN DECEMBER

The volume of industrial production as a whole in Canada, as measured by the Bureau's indexes published in the February issue of the Canadian Statistical Review, showed a decline in December from the previous month and was also lower than a year earlier. Part of the decline from November may be attributed to seasonal influences.

The preliminary figures for the overall index is 204.1 for December, down from 207.9 in November and from 209.2 for December, 1950. The index for manufactures declined similarly to 209.6 compared to 214.0 for November and 219.6 a year earlier. Indexes were down for both non-durable and durable manufactures. The index for non-durables fell off to 184.4 as against 189.1 in November and 194.2 in December, 1950, all sub-group indexes except that for rubber products being below November figures but indexes for foods and beverages, paper products, and chemical products above the figures of a year earlier. The petroleum and coal products index is not yet available for December but has been running substantially above the previous year's figures. The durable manufactures index for December stood at 252.8 as against 256.6 the previous month and 263.1 the previous December, all sub-groups except wood products being below November figures and all except iron and steel and transportation equipment below those of 12 months earlier. (6)

VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED IN 1951
HIGHER IN ALL CLEARING CENTRES

Reflecting the vigorous pace of Canadian economic activity during the past year, Canada's 35 clearing centres from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, each reported an increase in the value of cheques cashed in 1951. New maximums were reached by all centres save Ottawa, boosting the nationwide total to \$112,184,633,057, 11.5 per cent greater than in 1950, and the highest aggregate ever recorded.

The industrial city of Hamilton chalked up the biggest percentage gain with \$2,996,002,993 worth of cheques cashed, 26.4 per cent above the 1950 total of \$2,369,330,000. Two other Ontario cities, Sarnia and St. Catharines, placed second and third with increases of 25.4 and 24 per cent, respectively. In 1950 the top three in percentage gains were New Westminster (25.4 per cent), Edmonton (25.3 per cent), and Toronto (22.5 per cent). In 1951 New Westminster placed sixth with a 19.7 per cent increase, while Edmonton and Toronto had gains of 3.7 and 6.6 per cent, respectively.

Halifax led the four centres in the Atlantic Provinces with an increase of 12 per cent. Sherbrooke topped Quebec Province with a gain of 22 per cent, fourth highest increase in Canada, while cheques cashed in Montreal were up 12 per cent and in Quebec City 17 per cent. Payments in Winnipeg, the largest centre in the Prairie Provinces, rose nearly 16 per cent to put the year's total above \$10,000,000,000 for the first time, while Calgary, second largest, had a gain of 16.7 per cent. Sharpest increase in the region was recorded by Medicine Hat, the smallest centre, with a gain of 17 per cent. In British Columbia, cheques cashed in the principal centre of Vancouver advanced by 19 per cent.

Toronto remained the leading centre in Canada in 1951 with a total of \$32,271,837,000, representing nearly 29 per cent of all cheques cashed in the 35 clearing centres. However, while the amount was higher than that of the previous year, Toronto's proportion of the all-Canada total dropped from 30 per cent in 1950. Montreal with \$29,184,500,000 accounted for 26 per cent of all cheques cashed, a slight increase over its 1950 proportion. Together, Canada's two largest cities accounted for almost 55 per cent of the national total. (7)

CHEQUES CASHED AT HIGH FOR JANUARY

Value of cheques cashed rose eight per cent in January this year to reach \$9,734,354,000 -- highest peak for the month -- as compared with \$9,001,541,000 in the same month of 1951. Advances over a year earlier were recorded in each of the five economic areas except Quebec, while 24 of the 35 clearing centres had higher total.

Cheques cashed in Ontario in January were up 12 per cent at \$4,186,707,000 as compared with \$3,745,389,000 in January last year, while payments in the Prairie Provinces gained 20 per cent to \$1,677,928,000 against \$1,396,938,000. Total for British Columbia was 13 per cent higher at \$890,853,000 compared with \$790,931,000, while transactions in the Atlantic Provinces rose 25 per cent to \$282,907,000 from \$225,730,000. Cheques cashed in Quebec declined five per cent to \$2,695,958,000 from \$2,842,553,000. (8)

CATCH AND VALUE OF SEA FISH
BOTH DECREASED IN JANUARY

Fishermen on Canada's Atlantic and Pacific coasts landed a total of 116,848,000 pounds of sea fish in January to gross \$3,176,000, their catch being 9.6 per cent smaller and worth 23.4 per cent less than that of the same month last year. The bigger drop in value was mainly due to a smaller catch of lobsters in the east.

The Atlantic coast catch totalled 23,455,000 pounds and was worth \$1,550,000 to the fishermen. It was 19.3 per cent bigger but 8.3 per cent lower in value than that taken in January, 1951. In the month 5,640,000 pounds of sardines worth \$113,000 were netted, compared to 385,000 pounds worth \$6,000 a year earlier, but the lobster catch of 1,087,000 pounds was valued at only \$535,000 as against 1,940,000 pounds worth \$838,000.

Pacific coast fishermen hauled in 93,393,000 pounds of fish in the month and collected \$1,626,000. Their catch was 14.8 per cent smaller than in the same month last year, but it was worth 4.1 per cent more to them. The main cause of this paradox was the herring catch, which dropped in volume from 107,727,000 pounds to 91,672,000 pounds but rose in value from \$1,454,000 to \$1,531,000. (9)

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Exports of Canadian wheat as grain during January amounted to 16,000,000 bushels as compared with 16,800,000 in December and 11,800,000 in January, 1951. This brought the cumulative total for the first half of the current crop year to 134,200,000 bushels, up sharply from the 80,200,000 bushels exported during the August-January period of 1950-51.

Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, are somewhat below those of 1950-51. The month's total amounted to 4,000,000 bushels as against 5,700,000 a year earlier, while the half-year exports totalled 20,900,000 bushels as against 24,500,000.

Some 44,200,000 bushels, or about one-third of this year's August-January exports of wheat as grain, went to the United Kingdom. Other major markets for Canadian wheat during the period were: United States, 20,500,000 bushels; Belgium, 9,900,000; Japan, 7,100,000; Netherlands, 6,900,000; Germany, 6,300,000; and Switzerland, 5,100,000.

Balance remaining on February 1 this year for export and carryover was estimated at 443,700,000 bushels compared with 322,700,000 a year ago. This year's total, however, includes an estimated 150,000,000 bushels still unharvested as of December 31. Consequently, the current supply position is subject to adjustment pending the eventual outcome of spring harvesting operations. (10)

BUTTER PRODUCTION AND
CONSUMPTION IN 1951

Dairy butter production on farms is estimated at 46,400,000 pounds in 1951, approximately a half million pounds less than that of 1950. Together with 257,604,000 pounds of creamery butter previously reported, and a small amount of whey butter, this makes a total butter output of 306,000,000 pounds as against 311,000,000 in 1950.

The domestic disappearance of total butter amounted to 317,251,000 pounds in 1951 as against 325,755,000. The per capita consumption was 22.64 pounds as against 23.53 pounds in 1950.

Canada's output of milk in 1951 amounted to 16,391,998,000 pounds compared with 16,448,860,000 in 1950, a decrease of approximately 57,000,000 pounds. This includes fluid sales (milk and cream combined on a milk basis) amounting to 4,226,878,000 pounds in 1951 as against 4,157,027,000 in 1950, an increase of 70,000,000 pounds or somewhat less than two per cent.

Milk used in factory production amounted to 8,306,493,000 pounds in 1951 compared with 8,384,535,000 pounds in 1950, a decrease of 78,042,000 pounds or less than one per cent. Of the total milk production of Canada in 1951, factory products represented 51 per cent, fluid sales 26 per cent, and all other products 23 per cent. (11)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE
AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 1 amounted to 17,441,000 pounds as compared with 24,189,000 on February 1, and 7,768,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 17,352,000 pounds compared with 18,277,000 on February 1, and 15,308,000 on March 1, 1951.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on March 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 1,723 (223) pounds; Montreal, 8,026 (2,208); Toronto, 2,182 (1,186); Winnipeg, 1,703 (1,519); Regina, 68 (122); Saskatoon, 403 (112); Edmonton, 788 (1,426); Calgary, 199 (411); Vancouver, 2,349 (561). (Mem. 1)

SALES OF FLUID MILK
AND CREAM IN 1951

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream were one per cent larger in 1951 than in the preceding year, according to estimates based on data received from 180 markets by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fluid milk sales rose two per cent and cream sales one per cent. Fluid milk sales in the year totalled 1,369,610,000 quarts, and cream sales amounted to 24,772,000 pounds.

There were increases in total fluid sales of milk and cream in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia. Sales in Ontario rose one per cent to 1,603,576,000 pounds, Quebec two per cent to 1,366,377,000, Alberta four per cent to 304,807,000, Saskatchewan two per cent to 185,425,000, Nova Scotia five per cent to 138,733,000, New Brunswick two per cent to 81,837,000, and Prince Edward Island two per cent to 22,674,000. Total for Manitoba dropped one per cent to 189,312,000 pounds, and that for British Columbia three per cent to 325,859,000.

Fluid milk sales were larger in 1951 than in the preceding year in 21 of the 24 urban markets for which figures are available, while cream sales were higher in 10 and lower in 14 markets. Largest advances in fluid milk sales were shown for Halifax, Sydney area, Moncton, Edmonton, and Calgary. Decreases were recorded for Saint John, Winnipeg, and Moose Jaw. (Mem. 2)

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
AT NEW RECORD TOTAL IN 1951

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to a new peak in 1951. The gain was due almost entirely to a large expansion from sources in Alberta, largest increases being recorded by Redwater, Leduc, Acheson, Excelsior, Golden Spike, Joseph Lake, Stettler, and Lloydminster. There was a decline in output from the Turner Valley.

All-Canada output in the year aggregated 48,123,370 barrels, an advance of 65 per cent over the previous high of 29,093,724 in 1950. In December, 3,980,157 barrels were produced as compared with 2,602,930 in the same month of 1950.

Alberta's output in 1951 amounted to 46,430,411 barrels against 27,595,616 the year before. Redwater's output rose to 23,177,607 barrels from 10,746,472, Leduc to 13,743,118 barrels from 10,589,472, Acheson to 918,158 barrels from 51,393, Lloydminster to 900,469 barrels from 809,801, Joseph Lake to 727,936 barrels from 168,855, Excelsior to 723,005 barrels from 272,186, Golden Spike to 640,972 barrels from 292,873, and Stettler to 606,068 barrels from 246,198. Production from Turner Valley totalled 2,952,307 barrels against 3,344,007.

Output in Saskatchewan in 1951 amounted to 1,245,911 barrels compared with 1,041,098 in 1950, Northwest Territories 224,826 barrels (189,472), Ontario 196,612 (250,655), New Brunswick 15,117 (16,883), and Manitoba 10,493 (nil).

Production of natural gas in the 12-month period totalled 78,485,406 M cubic feet, 16 per cent above the preceding year's output of 67,822,230 M. December's production was 8,949,908 M cubic feet as against 7,799,685 M in December, 1950. (Mem. 3)

NATURAL AND MANUFACTURED GAS
SALES MOVED UPWARD IN 1951

All-Canada sales of both natural and manufactured gas increased in quantity in 1951 over 1950, those of natural gas rising nearly 12 per cent and of manufactured gas about four per cent.

Natural gas sales in the year rose to 65,056,253 M cubic feet as compared to 58,098,290 in 1950. Quantities sold were larger both in Eastern and Western Canada, the major increase occurring in Western Canada where the total rose to 54,735,830 from 48,665,895 M cubic feet. Domestic, industrial and commercial uses each showed increases in both regions, the largest overall gain being in industrial use.

Manufactured gas sales last year totalled 28,140,356 M cubic feet as against 27,030,401 the previous year, sales in Eastern Canada rising to 23,868,523 from 22,662,218 M cubic feet, while those in Western Canada were down slightly at 4,271,833 M cubic feet. Major increase was in sales for commercial use, domestic and house heating showing small gains, and industrial use being lower. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS OF COKE IN 1951

Canadian production of coke was slightly lower in 1951 than in the preceding year, while there was a pronounced rise in imports, and a marked decline in exports, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The year's output amounted to 3,905,083 tons as compared with 3,937,969 in 1950. In December, 334,742 tons were produced, down from the December, 1950 total of 342,700 tons.

Imports in 1951 advanced to 598,443 tons from 411,876, and in December rose to 45,175 tons from 44,506 a year earlier. Exports in the 12-month period were down to 161,702 tons from 345,040, and there was a decline in December to 18,671 tons from 19,677 in December, 1950. (12)

PRODUCTION OF GOLD DOWN
TWO PER CENT IN 1951

Canadian production of gold in 1951 totalled 4,364,249 fine ounces, down two per cent from the preceding year's figure of 4,441,227 fine ounces. In December, 375,990 fine ounces were produced as against 382,496 in the same month of 1950.

Ontario accounted for 2,460,020 fine ounces in 1951 as compared with 2,481,110 the year before; Quebec for 1,067,017 fine ounces compared with 1,094,645; Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined, 274,403 fine ounces compared with 271,509; British Columbia, 264,767 fine ounces compared with 290,490; Northwest Territories, 211,928 fine ounces compared with 200,663; and the Yukon, 77,505 fine ounces compared with 93,339. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER AND LEAD
LOWER IN 1951; ZINC HIGHER

Production of silver and lead in the calendar year 1951 declined from the preceding year, while there was an advance in the output of zinc. In December gains were recorded in the production of these minerals as compared with a year earlier.

Production of primary silver during 1951 totalled 22,708,915 fine ounces as compared with 23,221,431 in 1950. In December, 1,967,946 fine ounces were produced as against 1,935,972 in the corresponding month of 1950. Primary lead production in the 12-month period amounted to 157,844 tons as compared with 165,697 a year earlier. Output in December aggregated 15,562 tons compared with 11,665 in December, 1950. Production of primary zinc in the year rose to 328,368 tons from 313,227 in 1950, and in December was up to 29,167 tons from 27,159 a year earlier.

There was a pronounced rise in the exports of refined silver in 1951 to 15,381,276 fine ounces from 8,355,183 in 1950, while silver in ores and concentrates dropped to 2,413,288 fine ounces from 3,494,107. Year's exports of lead in pigs totalled 105,736 tons, down from the 1950 figure of 115,167 tons, but lead in ores moved slightly higher at 19,648 tons against 19,276. Exports of zinc in ores were substantially higher in 1951 at 154,592 tons as compared with 129,561 in 1950, while exports of zinc in spelter were slightly lower at 146,133 tons against 146,880. (Mem. 5)

LUMBER PRODUCTION LOWER IN
1951; SHIPMENTS HIGHER

Canadian production of lumber was lower in 1951 than in the preceding year, but there was a rise in shipments, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In December, output and shipments both declined from a year earlier.

The year's production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia amounted to 3,456,476,000 feet as compared with 3,498,506,000 in 1950, and in the other provinces the total was 2,996,920,000 feet as against 3,010,461,000. In December, output in British Columbia totalled 220,192,000 feet as against 281,243,000, and for the other areas aggregated 103,157,000 feet against 123,491,000.

Shipments in British Columbia in 1951 rose to 3,327,879,000 feet from 3,207,799,000 the year before, but there was a decline in December to 225,596,000 feet from 250,613,000 a year earlier. In the other provinces, the year's shipments were up to 1,902,682,000 feet from 1,847,440,000, but were lower in December at 87,300,000 feet against 108,133,000. (13 and 14)

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF AIR CARRIERS
AT PEAK LEVELS FOR SEPTEMBER

Revenues and expenses of Canadian air carriers both were at record levels in September. Total earnings amounted to \$5,636,476 compared with \$4,746,945 in September, 1950, and expenses aggregated \$4,416,997 compared with \$4,029,435. The resulting net operating revenues in September were \$1,219,479 -- also a high for the month -- against \$717,510. (15)

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

Value of products sold by Canada's slaughtering and meat packing industry reached a new high record total of \$757,043,000 in 1950, exceeding by eight per cent the previous high of \$697,950,000 in 1949. Cost of animals slaughtered during the year was \$522,493,000, an advance of nine per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$480,609,000. Total slaughterings during the year were 7,416,302, 2.3 per cent above 1949, with declines in beeves and sheep and lambs, and increases in hogs and calves.

Fresh and frozen beef was the largest sales item at 588,998,283 pounds valued at \$240,744,746. This was down 13.3 per cent in volume but up 5.6 per cent in value over 1949. Fresh and frozen pork -- second largest item in order of volume and value -- amounted to 276,890,329 pounds valued at \$101,921,231 up 16.4 per cent in quantity and 13.4 per cent in value. Bacon and sides followed at 108,684,286 pounds valued at \$48,938,753, a decrease of 6.9 per cent in volume and 12.8 per cent in value.

Sales of veal amounted to 87,074,151 pounds compared with 85,096,836 in 1949; mutton and lamb, 25,634,678 pounds compared with 30,244,132; and poultry, 24,326,362 pounds compared with 20,642,834. Cured meat sales: hams, 50,369,562 pounds (46,040,092 in 1949); bologna, 80,830,134 (76,337,447); canned meats, all kinds, 50,854,216 (43,858,144); cooked meats, 36,019,767 (37,364,343); shoulders, 40,799,470 (35,767,164); fresh sausage, 45,117,574 (43,811,019); salted pork, 29,743,688 (28,726,792); cured sausage, 12,345,973 (11,772,039); and salted or cured beef, 3,082,520 (4,197,578). (16)

SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its biennial survey of higher education in Canada for the two years, 1948-50, which completes a series of three decades of statistical data on the universities and colleges of Canada.

The survey contains extensive statistical data on university enrolment, degrees and diplomas granted, migration of students, teaching staffs and their salaries, university income, expenditures, and capital resources. Statistical data are also included on summer schools, short courses, and other extra-mural courses.

A brief historical sketch of the development of higher education in Canada is included, covering admissions standards, the development of curricula, graduate schools, university extension departments, and financial progress, and the evolution of cooperative relations with the Federal Government.

A directory of the institutions of higher education contains addresses, control, courses and affiliated professional schools and colleges.

Copies of this survey may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 60 cents each. (17)

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Price Movements: Preliminary, February 1 (10 cents).
2. Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- January (10 cents).
3. Estimates of Labour Income, November (10 cents).
4. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Payrolls, January (10 cents).
5. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, December (20 cents).
6. Canadian Statistical Review, February (35 cents).
7. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, 1951 (50 cents).
8. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, January (10 cents).
9. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, January (30 cents).
10. The Wheat Review, February (25 cents).
11. The Dairy Review, January (25 cents).
12. Coal and Coke Statistics, December (25 cents).
13. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December (25 cents).
14. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December (25 cents).
15. Civil Aviation, September (10 cents).
16. The Slaughtering and Meat Packing and the Sausage and Sausage Casings Industries, 1950 (25 cents).
17. Summary of Higher Education, 1948-50 (60 cents).
18. The Fur Goods and Fur Dressings Industries, 1950 (25 cents).
19. Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
20. The Awning, Tent and Sail Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
21. The Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
22. Trade of Canada: Imports -- Detailed Bulletin -- December and 12 Months Ended December, 1951 (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities -- Advance Statement -- March 1 (10 cents).
 2. Fluid Milk Sales, December (10 cents).
 3. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, December (10 cents).
 4. Gold Production, December (10 cents).
 5. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, December (10 cents).
 6. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 7. Mineral Wool, January (10 cents).
 8. Population of Canada by Provinces Estimated as of June 1 for Intercensal Years (10 cents).
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