



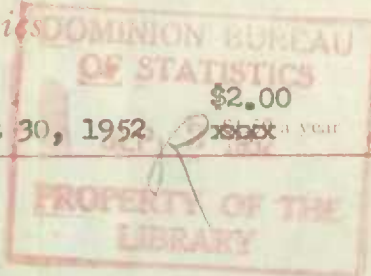
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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 10.5 per cent during the week ending August 16 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE rose four per cent in June to \$978,263,000 from \$940,218,000 in the same month last year, and in the first six months of this year advanced about six per cent to \$5,265,871,000 from \$4,980,180,000 a year earlier.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in July totalled 501,174 -- a new high for the month -- as compared with 489,058 in July last year.

. . .

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on August 22 totalled 45,566,000 pounds as compared with 32,079,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on August 7 amounted to 188,409,000 bushels as compared with 161,886,000 on the same date last year.

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CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS declined slightly in value in July to \$371,000,000 from \$374,500,000 in July last year, and ESTIMATED TOTAL IMPORTS fell to \$342,900,000 from \$370,600,000.

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GENERAL INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES, on the base 1935-39=100, declined one point in July to 225.5 from the preceding month's figure of 226.5, and was 18.2 points below the peak index of 243.7 for July last year.

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS rose 14 per cent in May to 44,486 units from 38,792 in the corresponding month last year, while the NUMBER OF TELEVISION RECEIVERS sold was sharply higher at 5,895 units compared with 1,088.

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PRODUCTION OF COAL in July amounted to 1,170,000 tons as compared with 1,084,109 a year ago, bringing the total for the first seven months of this year to 9,917,304 tons from 10,173,512 in the like period of 1951.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

A summary of foreign trade figures for July released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a small decline in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$371,000,000 from \$374,500,000 in July last year, and a drop in estimated total imports to \$342,900,000 from \$370,600,000.

Domestic exports to the United States declined to \$188,600,000 from \$201,900,000, and to the United Kingdom to \$68,800,000 from \$73,900,000. Estimated imports from the United States rose to \$247,500,000 from \$234,700,000, but from the United Kingdom declined to \$34,000,000 from \$43,300,000.

The July import figures are only preliminary and subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:-

	<u>July, 1951</u>		<u>July, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	- millions of dollars -			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	73.9	0.2	68.8	0.6
Other Commonwealth countries	26.8	0.3	23.3	0.3
United States	201.9	3.0	188.6	3.4
Other foreign countries	<u>71.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>90.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total, all countries	<u>374.5</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>371.0</u>	<u>4.7</u>
	<u>July, 1951</u>	<u>July, 1952**</u>		
<u>Imports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	43.3	34.0		
Other Commonwealth countries	38.7	16.7		
United States	234.7	247.5		
Other foreign countries	<u>53.9</u>	<u>44.7</u>		
Total, all countries	<u>370.6</u>	<u>342.9</u>		

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

CREDIT BALANCE OF \$164,400,000 ON
FOREIGN TRADE IN FIRST HALF OF 1952

Canada had a credit balance of \$164,400,000 on her foreign trade with all countries in the first half of this year in marked contrast to a debit balance of \$339,800,000 in the corresponding period last year. June trade produced a credit balance of \$54,600,000 against a debit balance of \$44,600,000 a year earlier.

Domestic exports soared in the half year to a record value of \$2,089,600,000 as compared with \$1,740,200,000 in the similar period of 1951, while merchandise imports were down to \$1,950,300,000 from last year's record half-year value of \$2,102,400,000. Foreign exports increased to \$25,100,000 from \$22,400,000.

Changes from 1951 were greatly influenced by world price movements. Average prices paid for imports were nine per cent lower in the first half of 1952 than in the 1951 period, while prices received for exports averaged 2.5 per cent higher. In the first half of 1951 Canada's exports had only 95 per cent of the power to purchase imports that they had in 1948; in the first half of 1952 their purchasing power was greater by seven per cent than in 1948. This improvement of almost 13 per cent in the terms of trade made a major contribution to the sharp change in the half-year trade balance.

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In spite of their lower value, the volume of Canada's imports was some two per cent greater than in the first half of 1951. The lower import value was due to lower prices of such commodities as wool and rubber, and to the higher exchange value of the Canadian dollar, which appreciated on the world market by some six per cent. The increase in the value of exports was almost entirely due to a 17 per cent increase in export volume. The volume of both exports and imports was greater in the first half of 1952 than in the first half of any previous post-war year.

For the month of June alone domestic exports were \$374,800,000 as opposed to \$312,500,000 in June, 1951. Their volume was 22 per cent greater than a year ago, while export prices were slightly below those of the preceding month and of June, 1951. The value of imports dropped to \$324,300,000 from \$386,000,000 in May, 1952, and \$360,400,000 in June, 1951. Import prices averaged almost 16 per cent below their peak of June, 1951, and were slightly below the May, 1952 level. Import volume was lower than the May, 1952 peak, but remained almost seven per cent above the June, 1951 level.

Overseas countries accounted for the greater part of the increase in export value in the half year. The value of domestic exports to the United Kingdom increased by 55 per cent as compared to the first half of 1951 to reach a total of \$394,000,000. Domestic exports to other Commonwealth countries gained 40 per cent to reach \$147,000,000, those to Europe rose 67 per cent to reach \$192,000,000, while domestic exports to Latin America increased by 86 per cent to reach \$148,000,000. There was relatively little change in imports from Latin America and Europe, but imports from the United Kingdom were 28 per cent lower than in 1951, due to smaller shipments of motor vehicles and textiles to Canada. Imports from other Commonwealth countries declined by 37 per cent, due particularly to lower prices for wool and rubber. Imports from Australia and the Federation of Malaya were affected most by these declines.

Relatively little change occurred in the results of trade with the United States in the first half of 1952 as compared with the 1951 period. Total exports advanced to \$1,132,000,000 from \$1,127,000,000 in 1951, and imports reached \$1,458,000,000 as compared with \$1,471,000,000 a year ago. The resulting import surplus was slightly smaller than last year at \$326,000,000 against \$344,000,000.

The month of June reflected a continuation of these trends. Exports to overseas countries remained well above their June, 1951 levels, while those to the United States showed little change. Imports from the United States and Latin America remained high, while those from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, and European countries were lower than in June, 1951.

Imports by Countries

Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom dropped in value in the half year to \$91,748,000 from \$146,782,000 a year earlier, and were down to \$16,812,000 in June from \$30,693,000. There were declines both in the six months as well as June in purchases from Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, India and Pakistan, Federation of Malaya, and Australia. Half-year imports were larger for British Guiana and New Zealand, but there were decreases in June.

Purchases from Latin American countries as a group were valued at \$136,832,000 as against \$133,815,000 in the similar period of 1951, while the June value was \$23,162,000 as against \$23,021,000. Imports from Argentina were down sharply in both periods, and were moderately lower from Brazil. There were larger purchases from Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Peru. June purchases from Venezuela were lower in value but the cumulative total was higher.

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Purchases from European countries dropped in the half year to \$70,713,000 from \$79,715,000, and to \$11,071,000 in June from \$16,147,000. Declines were general among the individual sources of supply in June. In the half year there were larger purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland, but lower totals for most other major countries.

Mainly as a result of smaller purchases from Arabia, Japan, and Lebanon, imports from the remaining group of foreign countries declined in value in the half year to \$28,804,000 from \$44,643,000, and to \$5,532,000 in June from \$8,703,000.

Imports by Commodities

Lower values were shown in June and the six months ending June this year than last in seven of the nine main commodity groups. The two exceptions in both periods were the iron and products and miscellaneous commodities groups.

Iron and its products group increased in value in the half year to \$731,564,000 from \$687,024,000, and to \$120,724,000 in June from \$119,990,000. There were increased purchases both in June and the half year in the imports of pipes, tubes and fittings, engines and boilers, farm implements and machinery, other machinery, but declines in automobiles and parts. Rolling-mill products were down sharply in the month, but up in the half year.

Non-metallic minerals as a group dropped in value in the six months to \$285,269,000 from \$313,761,000, and to \$49,882,000 in June from \$61,227,000. Coal, crude petroleum, and petroleum products all were lower in value. The non-ferrous metals section dropped in value in the half year to \$134,936,000 from \$148,327,000, and to \$23,272,000 in June from \$24,988,000. Aluminum, precious metals (except gold) dropped in both comparisons, while electrical apparatus fell in the month, but rose in the half year.

The agricultural section sloped off in value to \$235,800,000 in the six-month period from \$288,900,000, and to \$40,000,000 in June from \$49,700,000. Both June and half-year values were lower for sugar, tea, vegetable oils, and rubber, but higher for vegetables, coffee and chicory. The animals and products section of imports dropped in value in the half year to \$44,497,000 from \$68,621,000, and in June to \$6,114,000 from \$9,096,000.

With major declines in cotton and cotton products, wool and wool products, and synthetic fibres and products, the fibres and textiles group dropped in value in the half year to \$175,543,000 from \$285,997,000, and to \$23,696,000 in June from \$41,344,000. Six-month value for the wood and paper group dropped to \$62,620,000 from \$69,345,000, while the June value fell to \$8,491,000 from \$11,714,000. Chemicals as a group were down in the six months to \$91,069,000 from \$101,719,000, and to \$14,101,000 in June from \$15,466,000.

Boosted mainly by large imports of aircraft and parts, and increased Canadian tourists' purchases, the miscellaneous commodities section rose in value in the half year to \$189,098,000 from \$138,652,000, and to \$37,952,000 in June from \$26,923,000. Imports of refrigerators and parts were up sharply in June but there was a drop in the half year. (1 and 2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP 10.5 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 10.5 per cent during the week ending August 16 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures.

Gains were recorded in all provinces except Manitoba where sales fell 0.9 per cent. Sales in the Maritimes were 26.8 per cent higher, Quebec 14.3 per cent, Ontario 13.5 per cent, Saskatchewan 11.8 per cent, Alberta 6.1 per cent, and British Columbia 3.5 per cent.

RETAIL SALES UP FOUR PER CENT
IN JUNE AND SIX PER CENT IN HALF YEAR

Value of retail trade rose four per cent in June over the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative total for the first six months of the year advanced about six per cent. Dollar value of sales for June was \$978,263,000 as compared with \$940,218,000, bringing the half-year total to \$5,265,-871,000 as against \$4,980,180,000.

Heading the list of June sales increases were appliance and radio stores, and furniture stores with respective increases of 32.8 and 31.6 per cent. Motor vehicle sales climbed 14 per cent, and department stores 10.9 per cent. Largest among the declines were 13.4 per cent for meat stores, 9.1 per cent for men's clothing, 5.2 per cent for coal and wood dealers, and 4.5 per cent for country general stores.

In the half year grocery and combination stores, furniture stores, and tobacco stores led in size of sales gain at about 10 per cent each. Women's clothing store sales rose 8.7 per cent, variety store sales 7.8 per cent, shoe stores 7.6 per cent, drug stores 7.3 per cent, family clothing 7.1 per cent, coal and wood 7.1 per cent, and restaurants 7.0 per cent. Lumber and building materials dealers sales were down 5.3 per cent, appliance and radio 4.1 per cent, and meat 2.8 per cent.

June sales were as follows by provinces, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: Maritimes, \$67,616,000 (63,293,000); Quebec, \$227,995,000 (\$222,465,000); Ontario, \$378,684,000 (\$362,320,000); Manitoba, \$59,659,000 (\$60,292,000); Saskatchewan, \$58,697,000 (\$57,227,000); Alberta, \$78,716,000 (\$74,759,000); British Columbia, \$106,-899,000 (\$99,862,000).

Half-year sales by provinces: Maritimes, \$357,886,000 (\$335,066,000); Quebec, \$1,248,065,000 (\$1,175,144,000); Ontario, \$2,029,947,000 (\$1,954,001,000); Manitoba, \$314,452,000 (\$313,746,000); Saskatchewan, \$305,518,000 (\$265,411,000); Alberta, \$422,-908,000 (\$386,645,000); and British Columbia, \$587,142,000 (\$550,167,000). (3)

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX
DOWN ONE POINT IN JULY

Canada's general index of wholesale prices dropped one point in July to 225.5 from the June figure of 226.5, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Occasioned by decreases in the vegetable, textile, wood and chemical products groups which outweighed increases in animal products, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, the 0.4 per cent drop followed a June increase of 1.7 points or 0.8 per cent that reversed the downward trend begun last July.

At the new standing, the general index (which is reckoned on the base 1935-39=100) remained above the May figure of 224.8 but was 18.2 points or 7.5 per cent below the figure for last July when the index reached the all-time peak of 243.7.

Largest decrease during the month among group indexes was in the price index of vegetable products, which dropped 1.9 per cent from 212.2 to 208.1. The price index of wood products dropped 0.8 per cent from 295.9 to 293.5; of chemical products, 0.4 per cent from 177.9 to 177.2; and of textile products, 0.1 per cent from 252.8 to 252.6. The price index of iron products remained unchanged at 218.2. The price index of animal products advanced 0.6 per cent from 245.7 to 247.1; of non-ferrous metals, 0.6 per cent from 171.5 to 172.5; and of non-metallic minerals, 0.1 per cent from 173.8 to 173.9.

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The price index of farm products also dropped in July, registering a decrease of 5.2 points or 2.1 per cent to 244.3 from the June figure of 249.5. This was 11.8 per cent below last July's figure of 277.1. The price index of field products dropped 6.3 per cent from 227.6 to 213.3, which was 9.2 per cent above last July's figure of 195.4, while the price index of animal products rose 1.4 per cent from 271.4 to 275.3, which was 23.3 per cent below last July's figure of 358.9.

During the month the price index of general building materials recorded a slight advance of 0.8 points from 286.7 to 287.5. The composite index of residential building materials also registered a small advance, increasing 0.3 points from 284.0 to 284.3, which is the second-lowest level since March, 1951. Among the component indexes, cement, sand and gravel, roofing material, plumbing and heating equipment, and electrical equipment and fixtures were higher, while lumber and its products and paint and glass were lower, the remaining three being unchanged. (4)

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES
AT NEW HIGH FOR JULY

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in July totalled 501,174 -- a new high for the month -- as compared with 489,058 in July last year. Cumulative entries for the first seven months of this year were 1,219,169, up five per cent over last year's corresponding total of 1,156,751. Traffic was heavier in all parts of the country both in the month and seven-month period.

Entries into Ontario in July totalled 313,798 as compared with 309,637 a year ago, Quebec 82,013 compared with 79,591, British Columbia 47,073 compared with 45,170, New Brunswick 30,725 compared with 30,185, Alberta 13,237 compared with 11,705, Manitoba 8,132 compared with 7,506, Saskatchewan 4,055 compared with 3,928, Yukon Territory 1,298 compared with 565, and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia combined 843 compared with 771. (Mem. 1

MILK PRODUCTION HIGHER
IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR

Estimated quantity of milk produced in June amounted to 1,981,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,975,000,000 in the same month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first six months of this year to 7,886,000,000 pounds as against 7,720,000,000 in the similar period of 1951.

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, totalled 350,160,000 pounds compared with 356,094,000 in June, 1951, and in the half year aggregated 2,160,554,000 pounds compared with 2,119,966,000.

Total butter production in June -- including creamery, dairy and whey -- amounted to 45,833,000 pounds as compared with 43,685,000 a year earlier. In the six months ending June, 140,806,000 pounds were produced as against 133,662,000 in the like 1951 period.

Domestic disappearance of total butter in the month was 27,988,000 pounds compared with 27,333,000 in June last year, bringing the half-year total to 146,350,000 pounds against 144,932,000.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in June totalled \$42,431,000, down approximately \$1,627,000 from the same month last year. The weighted average price per hundred pounds of milk was \$2.55 compared with \$2.69 in June last year. (5)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 22 totalled 45,566,000 pounds as compared with 32,079,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 2,712 (2,745) pounds; Montreal, 20,522 (10,994); Toronto, 8,398 (4,828); Winnipeg, 6,998 (5,864); Regina, 1,172 (597); Saskatoon, 492 (862); Edmonton, 2,076 (2,786); Calgary, 537 (1,031); Vancouver, 2,659 (2,372).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on August 7 amounted to 188,409,000 bushels as compared with 161,886,000 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 2,939,000 bushels against 2,019,000 a year earlier, and the overseas export clearances aggregated 7,529,000 bushels compared with 3,370,000. (Mem. 2)

POULTRY NUMBERS SLIGHTLY
LOWER IN JUNE THIS YEAR

Estimated number of poultry on Canadian farms at the first of June this year was 65,782,000, a decrease of two per cent from the June, 1951 Census total of 67,857,000. Number of domestic fowl declined four per cent, but there were increases of 25 per cent in number of turkeys, 10 per cent in number of geese, and 14 per cent in number of ducks.

Number of domestic fowl at the beginning of June this year was 61,732,000 as compared with 64,541,000 a year earlier; turkeys, 3,167,000 compared with 2,527,000; geese, 386,000 compared with 352,000; and ducks, 497,000 compared with 437,000. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were lower at the end of July than on the same date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Month-end stocks of raw sugar totalled 110,565,000 pounds as compared with 138,299,000, and refined stocks amounted to 93,864,000 pounds as against 174,628,000.

Meltings and sales of raw sugar during the month aggregated 126,392,000 pounds compared with 103,552,000 in July last year, while refined sugar manufactured totalled 117,870,000 pounds against 98,424,000. Sales of refined sugar amounted to 158,686,000 pounds compared with 117,582,000. (6)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS

Crushings of flaxseed in the first seven months of this year amounted to 104,836,000 pounds, sharply above last year's corresponding total of 81,370,000. Production of oils in the seven-month period rose to 36,465,000 pounds from 27,404,000, and cake and meal output to 60,977,000 pounds from 48,865,000.

Soybean crushings in the January-July period dropped to 264,405,000 pounds from 288,443,000 in the same months of 1951. Output of oils was down to 43,612,000 pounds from 46,800,000, and cake and meal production to 211,118,000 from 227,558,000 pounds. (Mem. 4)

REFERENCE PAPER ON CANADIAN
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a reference paper which contains data on the Canadian labour force at quarterly intervals from November 17, 1945 to March 1, 1952. The whole labour force series before November, 1951 has been revised to bring the estimates in line with revised population estimates for inter-censal years. This reference paper presents the revised series together with the November, 1951 and March, 1952 estimates. (Ref. Paper 1)

FINAL 1951 CENSUS TOTALS OF POPULATION
BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGE AND MOTHER TONGUE

In the decade between 1941 and 1951 the number of Canadians who speak only English increased by 1,651,912 or 21 per cent from 7,735,486 to 9,387,398, while the number of Canadians who speak only French rose by 560,066 or 26 per cent from 2,181,746 to 2,741,812, according to a special compilation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of final 1951 Census totals of population by official language and mother tongue for provinces, counties, census divisions and cities, towns and incorporated villages of 5,000 population and over. At the same time, the number of citizens who speak both English and French increased by 253,435 or 17 per cent from 1,474,009 to 1,727,444, and the number who speak neither English nor French by 37,361 or 32 per cent from 115,414 to 152,775.

Of the nation's total population of 14,009,429, 67 per cent spoke only English in 1951 as compared with 67.2 per cent of 1941's population of 11,506,655, 19.6 per cent spoke only French as against 19 per cent in 1941, 12.3 per cent spoke both English and French as compared with 12.8 per cent, and 1.09 per cent spoke neither English nor French as against one per cent.

In 1951, Ontario, with 4,115,584 citizens who spoke only English, accounted for 43.8 per cent of the national total; in 1941 Ontario had 3,425,266 or 44.2 per cent of the total. Quebec, with 2,534,242 citizens who spoke only French, accounted for 92.43 per cent of all the national total in 1951; ten years earlier Quebec had 2,016,089 or 92.41 of the country's total. In 1951, Quebec had 60.1 per cent of Canada's bilingual (English and French) population as against 60.6 per cent in 1941, and Ontario 20.8 per cent as against 19.2 per cent a decade earlier. Ontario had 28.2 per cent of all Canadians who spoke neither English nor French in 1951 as compared with 15.3 per cent in 1941, Manitoba 15.9 per cent as against 19 per cent ten years earlier, Alberta 15.8 per cent as against 14.9 per cent, Quebec 13.4 per cent as against 10.5 per cent, Saskatchewan 12.5 per cent as against 19.2 per cent, British Columbia 7.9 per cent as against 14.1 per cent, and the Northwest Territories 5.1 per cent as against 6.2 per cent.

In the ten-year period all provinces made gains in the numbers of citizens speaking only English with the exception of Saskatchewan, where the population in this category dropped by 55,651 or 6.8 per cent from 822,899 to 767,248. Ontario recorded the biggest numerical increase in this category with a gain of 690,318 or 20.1 per cent, while British Columbia recorded the largest percentage increase of any of the provinces with a gain of 335,077 or 43 per cent from 777,860 to 1,112,937.

All provinces gained in the numbers of citizens who spoke only French with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where the population in this category declined by 41 or 4.3 per cent from 955 to 914. Quebec recorded the biggest numerical increase with a gain of 518,153 or 25.7 per cent, while British Columbia recorded the largest percentage increase of any province with a gain of 473 or 186.2 per cent from 254 to 727.

Three provinces -- Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia -- recorded decreases in the size of their respective bilingual populations in the decade, but all other provinces recorded increases. The largest numerical increase was in Quebec, where the population in that category increased by 145,146 or 16.2 per cent from 892,984 to 1,038,130, while the biggest percentage increase was made by British Columbia with a gain of 15,908 or 67.6 per cent from 23,525 to 39,433. In the ten-year period, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recorded decreases in the number of citizens speaking neither English nor French, but other provinces recorded increases. The largest increase, both in numbers and percentage, was recorded in Ontario, where the population in that category increased by 25,358 or 143.6 per cent from 17,661 to 43,019.

(more)

In relation to provincial population, Newfoundland had the highest proportion (98.6 per cent) of citizens who spoke only English in 1951, Quebec had the highest proportion (62.5 per cent) of citizens who spoke only French and also the highest proportion (25.6 per cent) of bilingual citizens, and Manitoba the highest proportion (3.1 per cent) of citizens who spoke neither English nor French.

In 1951, the mother tongue of 8,280,809 Canadians (59.1 per cent of the total population) was English, while a further 4,068,850 (29 per cent of the total population) was French. The remaining 1,659,770 or 11.8 per cent had other mother tongues. This compares with 6,488,190 Canadians (56.4 per cent of the total population) of English mother tongue in 1941, 3,354,753 Canadians (29.2 per cent of the total population) of French mother tongue, and 1,663,712 (14.4 per cent of the total population) of other mother tongues. (7)

FINAL 1951 CENSUS FIGURES SHOW FEMALES MADE LARGEST GAINS IN RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Bureau of Statistics, show that between 1941 and 1951 the largest increases in both rural and urban population were made by females.

Final 1951 Census figures on the rural and urban distribution of the population of Canada by sex, released by the Dominion

In the decade, the nation's rural male population increased by 44,845 persons or 1.6 per cent from 2,821,766 to 2,866,611, while the rural female population increased by 82,092 or 3.4 per cent from 2,432,473 to 2,514,565. At the same time, Canada's urban male population rose by 1,143,492 persons or 37.1 per cent from 3,078,770 to 4,222,262, while the urban female population rose by 1,232,345 or 38.8 per cent from 3,173,646 to 4,405,991.

It should be noted, however, that part of the increase in urban population is due to a change in the definition of rural and urban in 1951, with the result that the 1951 and 1941 figures are not strictly comparable. In 1941 the population residing within the boundaries of all incorporated cities, towns and villages regardless of size was classified as urban and the remainder as rural. In 1951 the urban population included all persons residing in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated, as well as the population of all parts of census metropolitan areas.

Using the 1941 definition Canada's urban population stood at 7,941,222 in 1951 as against 6,252,416 in 1941. To arrive at the 1951 urban population by the 1951 definition (8,628,253), the population of metropolitan area parts not otherwise urban (851,130) and the population of unincorporated places over 1,000 (265,584) must be added to the 1941 definition figure (7,941,222), and the population of incorporated places under 1,000 (429,683) subtracted from the new total.

In the ten-year period the urban male population of Prince Edward Island decreased slightly from 11,583 to 11,430, while Saskatchewan's urban male population dropped from 148,959 to 122,454 and its urban female population from 146,187 to 130,016. The other provinces and the territories registered gains in both male and female urban population.

Only Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded gains in both male and female rural population. Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in female rural population but decreases in male rural population, while all other provinces (except Newfoundland, for which 1941 figures are not available) recorded decreases in both male and female rural population.

(more)

In 1951 all provinces and territories had more males than females in rural areas, although in the decade between censuses the numerical superiority of males declined everywhere except in Ontario and Manitoba where increases were recorded. The numbers of males to 1,000 females in rural areas in 1951 in the provinces and territories (1941 figures in brackets) were: Newfoundland, 1,109; Prince Edward Island, 1,110 (1,139); Nova Scotia, 1,099 (1,122); New Brunswick, 1,086 (1,117); Quebec, 1,094 (1,115); Ontario, 1,150 (1,144); Manitoba, 1,166 (1,164); Saskatchewan, 1,168 (1,207); Alberta, 1,213 (1,249); British Columbia, 1,207 (1,251); Yukon, 1,641 (2,009); Northwest Territories, 1,216 (1,258). Excluding the territories, Alberta remained the province with the highest ratio of males to females in rural areas. Nationally, the number of males to 1,000 females in rural areas dropped from 1,160 to 1,140 in the ten-year period.

In 1941 three provinces -- Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia -- had more males than females in urban areas. In 1951 females outnumbered males in urban areas everywhere except in the two territories. During the decade the numbers of males to 1,000 females in urban areas declined in all provinces and territories, except in New Brunswick where it was unchanged. The numbers of males to 1,000 females in urban areas in 1951 in the provinces and territories (with 1941 figures in brackets) were: Newfoundland, 977; Prince Edward Island, 862 (908); Nova Scotia, 962 (973); New Brunswick, 913 (913); Quebec, 948 (951); Ontario, 962 (964); Manitoba, 944 (973); Saskatchewan, 942 (1,019); Alberta, 990 (1,017); British Columbia, 985 (1,048); Yukon, 1,204 (1,479); Northwest Territories, 1,843. Prince Edward Island remained the province with the lowest ratio of males to females in urban areas. Nationally, the number of males to 1,000 females in urban areas dropped from 970 to 958 in the decade. (8)

SALES OF RADIOS AND TELEVISION SETS INCREASED IN MAY

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets rose 14 per cent in May over the same month last year, the gain being the first over a year earlier since March, 1951. Cumulative sales for the first five months of this year dropped 35 per cent below the similar period of 1951. Sales of television receivers were up sharply up May, and there was a gain of 17 per cent in the five months.

Producers' domestic sales of radios in May totalled 44,486 valued at list prices at \$3,445,619 as compared with 38,792 units worth \$3,529,200 in May last year, and in the five-month period numbered 179,163 worth \$17,143,622 against 269,807 at \$22,981,352 in 1951. Month-end inventories of radios were 136,122 compared with 184,662 a year earlier.

Sales of television sets in May numbered 5,895 units with a value of \$2,551,394 compared with 1,088 at \$542,073 a year ago, and in the five months ending May totalled 22,459 units worth \$10,938,287 against 19,252 at \$10,663,699. Inventories at the end of May were 16,415 compared with 8,248. (9)

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON JULY 1

Overall stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses were higher on July 1 this year than on the same date in 1951. Holdings of canned fruits rose to 5,008,785 dozen containers from 3,525,319, and the stocks of canned vegetables were up to 9,298,102 dozen containers from 7,731,860.

PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTION
IN SECOND QUARTER OF 1952

Larger quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, chewing gum, chocolate bars, chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, and sugar confectionery were produced during the second quarter of 1952 than in the same period last year, but there were declines in the output of soda biscuits and marshmallows.

Among fruit and vegetable preparations, gains were recorded in the production of glace and maraschino cherries, jellies, marmalades, baked beans, bottled olives, pickles and relishes, and spirit vinegar, while output was lower for jams, canned vegetable soups, tomato catsup and foods prepared for infants. Production of baking powder, pudding powders, salad dressing and mayonnaise, sandwich spreads, fresh yeast, and carbonated beverages advanced, while declines were shown for ready-to-serve cereals, dry and canned macaroni, mincemeat, salted and roasted peanuts, jelly powders, process cheese, and blended and packed tea.

Among canned meats, beef stews and boiled dinners, spiced beef, spiced pork and ham, roast pork and ham, chicken and turkey, and meat paste were higher, while roast beef, sausage, devilled ham, bologna, and weiners decreased. (10)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF COAL UP
IN JULY; LOWER IN SEVEN MONTHS

Canadian production of coal was higher in July than in the same month last year, while cumulative output for the first seven months of this year was below a year earlier. Imports were also larger in the month but smaller in the seven-month period. Output in the month amounted to 1,170,000 tons as compared with 1,084,109 in July, 1951, bringing the seven-month total to 9,917,304 tons against 10,173,512 in the similar period of 1951. Imports in July aggregated 2,510,442 tons against 2,510,176, and in the seven months totalled 13,822,266 tons compared with 14,029,073. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND
IMPORTS OF COKE IN MAY

Canadian production of coke in May totalled 323,364 tons as compared with 328,302 in the same month last year, and in the first five months of this year amounted to 1,643,756 tons as against 1,639,242 in the same period of 1951. Exports in May fell slightly to 13,414 tons from 13,477, but there was a marked rise in the five months to 104,359 tons from 69,856. Imports in May declined to 42,926 tons from 48,150 a year ago, and in the January-May period to 241,874 tons from 242,329. (11)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY STEEL
SHAPES LOWER IN MAY

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 274,133 net tons in May as compared with 283,899 in the corresponding month last year. In the first five months of this year, 1,331,674 tons were shipped as against 1,327,871 in the similar period of 1951. Amount of producers' interchange in May was 156,065 tons against 161,624, bringing the five-month total to 772,681 tons as against 722,744. (12)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND
ZINC IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR

Production of zinc in June totalled 31,641 tons as compared with 28,135 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first six months of the year to 178,786 tons against 161,518 in the like period of 1951. Output of lead in the month amounted to 11,058 tons compared with 13,845, and in the half year was 80,459 tons compared with 75,918. June output of silver aggregated 1,763,540 fine ounces -- lowest monthly total since April, 1951 -- as against 2,404,612 in the corresponding month last year. In the January-June period, 12,413,779 fine ounces were produced against 11,085,063. (Mem. 6)

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. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, June (10 cents).
2. Imports for Consumption -- Summary Bulletin -- June (20 cents).
3. Retail Trade, June (20 cents).
4. Prices and Price Indexes, July (20 cents).
5. The Dairy Review, July (20 cents).
6. The Sugar Situation, July (10 cents).
7. Population of Incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages, 1951 -- Bulletin 1-9 -- (25 cents).
8. Population: Rural and Urban Distribution, 1951 Census -- Bulletin 1-10 -- (25 cents).
9. Sales of Radio and Television Receiving Sets, May (10 cents).
10. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, June (35 cents).
11. Coal and Coke Statistics, May (25 cents).
12. Primary Iron and Steel, May (25 cents).
13. Trade of Canada: Exports -- Detailed Bulletin -- June (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, July (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
3. Report on the Poultry Survey, June 1, 1952 (10 cents).
4. Oils and Fats, July (10 cents).
5. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, July (10 cents).
6. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, June (10 cents).
7. Cement and Cement Products, June (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. The Labour Force, November 1945 - March 1952 (50 cents).
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Quebec accounted for all of the Canadian production of cigar and pipe tobaccos in 1951.

...

Canadian advertising agencies paid a total of \$10,128,050 to their employees in 1951, or 59.5 per cent of their gross revenue of \$17,015,496.

...

There were 18 male patients admitted to mental institutions in Canada in 1949 for every 10 female patients admitted.

...

The gross value of the production of Canada's clothing industries amounted to \$734,214,334 in 1950, \$6,715,498 more than the 1949 total of \$727,498,836.

...

The average price of a Canadian-made veneer box is 96 cents at the factory.

...

Canadian zinc production in the first four months of 1952 totalled 189,726 tons from all sources as against 172,919 tons in the same period of 1951.

...

The gross value of production of the lumber industry in the interior of British Columbia totalled \$60,218,046 in 1950 or nearly 48 per cent above 1949's output value of \$40,760,816.

...

A total of 8,697,426 pairs of leather footwear were manufactured in Canada in the first three months of this year.

...

While individually owned concerns represent 46 per cent of the establishments in Canada's manufacturing industry, they account for only seven per cent of the total number of employees.

...

In 1952 the average farm price of Canadian maple sugar was 43 cents a pound as compared with 40 cents in 1951.

...

Canada had 70 sporting goods factories in 1950, of which 39 were in Ontario, 19 in Quebec, seven in British Columbia and five in other provinces.

...

Canadians bought \$7,837,864 worth of bakers' doughnuts in 1950 as compared with only \$4,677,936 worth in 1949.

...

The 1951 average price paid Canadian farmers per pound of creamery butter-fat was 65.3 cents as compared with 56.2 cents in 1950.

...

There were 684 general hospitals in Canada in 1950.

...

Canadian firms made 72,223 domestic range boilers in the first four months of this year as compared with 49,712 in the same period of last year.

...

British Columbia's coastal lumber industry used \$116,024,343 worth of materials in 1950, almost 37 per cent more than the \$84,834,205 worth used in 1949.

...

Canada had 1,611,750 residential telephones at last count, and 813,352 business telephones.

...

According to the 1951 Census, 67 per cent of Canada's 14,009,429 people spoke only English, 29.6 per cent spoke only French, 12.3 per cent were bilingual and 1.1 per cent spoke neither English nor French at June 1 of that year.

...



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