



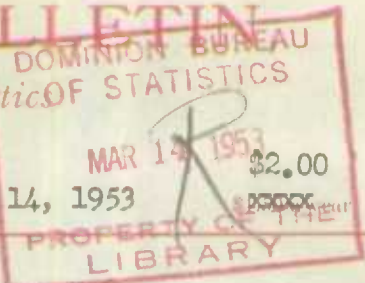
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS into Canada in January is estimated at \$328,600,000, up from \$307,100,000 a year earlier. Value of Canadian domestic and foreign exports totalled \$321,300,000, down from \$328,500,000 in January, 1952. (page 2)

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CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE with all countries in 1952 resulted in an export balance of \$325,500,000 as compared with import balances of \$121,500,000 in 1951 and \$17,200,000 in 1950 and an export balance of \$261,200,000 in 1949. Total trade rose to a new peak value of \$8,386,400,000, more than four per cent above the previous record of \$8,048,200,000 in 1941. Value of total commodity exports was up 10 per cent to \$4,356,000,000 from \$3,963,400,000 in 1951, while commodity imports declined 1.3 per cent in value to \$4,030,500,000 from \$4,084,900,000. (page 2)

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EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT flour in terms of wheat during the first half of the crop year 1952-53 totalled 190,700,000 bushels, an increase of 23 per cent over the 154,900,000 exported during the August-January period of 1951-52. (page 5)

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for seven of the nine regional cities advanced between January 2 and February 2 while two declined, with changes in food, fuel and rent mainly responsible. (page 10)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 3.2 per cent during the week ending February 28 as compared with the corresponding week last year, with gains recorded in all regions except Manitoba where sales fell 16.4 per cent. (page 9)

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended February 28 totalled 71,428 cars for a daily average of 10,204 as compared with 11,260 a year earlier, with lower volume in both eastern and western divisions. (page 7)

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CANADA'S MILK PRODUCTION totalled 16,784,982,000 pounds in 1952, 2.2 per cent more than the 16,423,582,000 pounds produced in 1951, with increases over a year earlier registered in all months except August. (page 8)

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BIRTHS IN CANADA reached an all-time record number for the fourth successive year in 1952, totalling 395,024 or 15,612 more than in 1951 and 23,953 more than in 1950. Estimated birth-rate per 1,000 population rose to 27.4 from 27.2 in 1951 to reach the highest level in five years and the second highest since 1922. (page 6)

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FOREIGN TRADE

Preliminary Statement of Foreign Trade In January A summary of foreign trade figures for January released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a decline in the total value of Canada's exports -- domestic and foreign -- to \$321,300,000 from \$328,500,000 in January 1952, and a rise in the estimated total value of imports to \$328,600,000 from \$307,100,000.

The value of total exports to the United States showed little change at \$191,700,000 as compared with \$191,300,000, but to the United Kingdom increased to \$49,500,000 from \$44,100,000. Estimated imports from the United States rose to \$250,200,000 from \$228,700,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$30,500,000 from \$24,300,000.

The January 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 domestic exports were issued on February 27.

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

	<u>January, 1952</u>		<u>January, 1953xx</u>	
	- millions of dollars -			
<u>Imports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	24.3		30.5	
Other Commonwealth countries	14.4		9.3	
United States	228.7		250.2	
Other foreign countries	<u>39.7</u>		<u>38.6</u>	
Total, all countries	<u>307.1</u>		<u>328.6</u>	
	<u>January, 1952</u>		<u>January, 1953</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	43.7	0.4	49.2	0.3
Other Commonwealth countries	22.0	0.5	17.0	0.3
United States	187.9	3.4	188.6	3.1
Other foreign countries	<u>70.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total, all countries	<u>324.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>317.3</u>	<u>4.0</u>

xx Estimate only. Subject to revision.

Total Trade At New Peak In 1952 Due to Gain In Value Of Exports With a gain of nearly 10 per cent in the value of total commodity exports only partly offset by a decline of 1.3 per cent in the value of commodity imports, Canada's total merchandise trade in 1952 rose to a new peak value of \$8,386,400,000, slightly more than four per cent above the previous peak of \$8,048,200,000 in 1951.

Total merchandise imports in the year were valued at \$4,030,500,000 as compared to \$4,084,900,000, according to final import figures released today by the Bureau. Total merchandise exports -- both domestic and foreign -- amounted, as reported earlier, to \$4,356,000,000 as against \$3,963,400,000 in 1951. The result was an export balance in trade with all countries of \$325,500,000 as compared to an import balance of \$121,500,000 the previous year. This compares also with a small import balance of \$17,200,000 in 1950 and an export balance of \$261,200,000 in 1949.

The upward trend in value of exports last year and the slight downward movement in that of imports contrasts sharply with the trends in the previous two years, when imports and exports both increased but the rise in value of imports exceeded the gain in exports.

Changes in the relative prices of exports and imports were an important factor influencing these trends and the altered trade balance. While the volume of imports increased nearly 12 per cent over 1951, according to the Bureau's indexes, the average price of imports declined about the same degree. On the other hand, prices of exports were only slightly lower on average, while the volume of exports rose approximately 11 per cent.

In trade with the United States, Canada had an import balance of \$627,900,000 as compared to import balances of \$479,000,000 in 1951 and \$80,000,000 in 1950. Goods purchased from the United States increased about six per cent in value to \$2,977,000,000 from \$2,812,900,000 in 1951, accounting for nearly 74 per cent of total commodity imports as against about 69 per cent. Exports to the United States, however, increased only slightly to \$2,349,100,000 from \$2,333,900,000, representing about 54 per cent of the larger 1952 export total as against 59 per cent in 1951.

Imports from the United Kingdom declined in value during 1952 to \$359,800,000 from \$421,000,000 in 1951, while total exports to the United Kingdom increased to \$751,000,000 from \$635,800,000, the export balance with the United Kingdom increasing to \$391,300,000 as compared to \$214,700,000. Total purchases from other Commonwealth countries were also lower at \$184,705,000 as against \$306,104,000 and domestic exports higher at \$261,688,000 compared to \$240,946,000.

Commodity transactions with European countries as a whole were heavily in Canada's favour with domestic exports valued at \$496,878,000 (\$366,899,000 in 1951) and imports at \$151,745,000 (\$177,896,000). Imports from Latin America, on the other hand, exceeded exports, the former being valued at \$284,222,000 and the latter at \$272,397,000. As in the case of Europe, exports to the remaining foreign countries at \$202,091,000 greatly outweighed imports from these countries at \$66,213,000.

In sum, Canada's commodity sales in 1952 exceeded purchases to all main geographical areas except the United States and Latin America.

Canada's commodity imports in 1952, in terms of value, were larger than in 1951 from the United States and Latin America, and smaller from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, European countries as a whole, and the remaining foreign countries. Commodity-wise, trends were mixed, with both marked increases and decreases in different kinds of machinery and industrial equipment, declines in crude petroleum and coal, rubber, raw wool and cotton, wool and cotton products, and marked increases in aircraft and parts and Canadian tourist purchases. Total values of only three of the nine main commodity groups were higher than in the previous year.

There were increases in the value of imports from the United States in five of the nine main commodity groups. Largest gain was in the miscellaneous commodities group, up to \$371,191,000 from \$243,748,000. This group includes such items as aircraft and parts, tourists' purchases, refrigerators and parts, miscellaneous consumer and other goods, all of which were substantially higher. The iron and products group advanced to \$1,230,801,000 from \$1,146,844,000, while smaller gains were shown for agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals, and chemicals and allied products. Decreases in the other groups were of moderate proportions.

(continued on page 4)

Imports from the United Kingdom were higher in only three groups and these increases were small. Largest decrease was in the fibres and textiles group, which fell sharply to \$86,432,000 from \$139,094,000 in 1951. The iron and products group, which includes motor vehicles, eased to \$122,539,000 from \$126,553,000, while non-ferrous metals advanced slightly.

Purchases from other Commonwealth countries, which rose substantially in 1951, were down in total by \$121,399,000 at \$184,705,000, and were also lower from each geographical area and leading country of supply. Imports from Malaya fell to \$25,473,000 from \$57,980,000; India, to \$26,822,000 from \$40,217,000; Australia, to \$20,319,000 from \$46,288,000; New Zealand, to \$14,231,000 from \$30,107,000; Ceylon, to \$12,492,000 from \$16,396,000; and from the West Indies group to \$52,155,000 from \$73,399,000. Much lower prices for many Commonwealth products were an important influence on these value declines.

Due largely to substantial increases from Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Peru, which outweighed decreases for Argentina, and Brazil, total imports from Latin America were up in value to \$284,222,000 from \$273,694,000. Purchases from Venezuela, leading Latin American source of supply and next largest to the United States and United Kingdom, declined slightly to \$135,758,000 from \$136,718,000.

Lower figures were recorded for imports from all the more important supplying countries in Europe, except the Netherlands and Norway, while Switzerland was practically unchanged. Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg declined to \$33,216,000 from \$39,095,000; France, to \$19,117,000 from \$23,974,000; Western Germany, to \$22,629,000 from \$30,936,000; and Italy, to \$11,735,000 from \$14,217,000, to mention some of the larger values. From the Netherlands, imports increased to \$16,495,000 from \$14,010,000.

Total imports from the remaining foreign countries fell in value to \$66,213,000 from \$88,911,000, the major decreases being for Arabia (down sharply to \$7,559,000 from \$22,659,000 in 1951), Belgian Congo, Israel, and the Philippines. Moderate increases were recorded for imports from Japan at \$13,162,000 and the Netherlands Antilles at \$11,747,000.

Among the commodity groups, iron and products rose in value to \$1,406,627,000 compared to \$1,332,251,000 in 1951; non-ferrous metals and products to \$296,875,000 from \$290,848,000; and miscellaneous commodities to \$428,642,000 from \$296,638,000. Agricultural and vegetable products declined to \$489,192,000 from \$542,641,000; animals and animal products to \$85,540,000 from \$125,562,000; fibres and textiles to \$359,440,000 from \$483,520,000; wood and paper to \$134,554,000 from \$137,047,000; non-metallic minerals to \$641,885,000 from \$684,535,000; and chemicals and allied products to \$187,713,000 from \$191,813,000.

Values, in thousands of dollars, of the leading import commodities in 1952 were as follows (with 1951 values, in thousands of dollars, in brackets): machinery, other than farm, 360,971 (328,741); crude petroleum, 206,838 (231,036); farm implements and machinery, 197,266 (195,082); automobile parts, 190,337 (195,177); coal, 150,670 (168,089); rolling mill products, 143,133 (173,127); electrical apparatus, 139,567 (120,101); engines and boilers, 136,068 (88,422); petroleum products, 135,124 (122,858); fruits, 99,761 (94,735); aircraft and parts, 95,212 (41,458); cotton products, 81,910 (86,984); sugar and products, 71,299 (85,862); cotton, raw and linters, 67,286 (96,165); Canadian tourists' purchases, 66,682 (47,071); autos, freight and passenger, 61,226 (70,624); pipes, tubes and fittings, 57,261 (43,183); coffee and chicory, 52,874 (49,598); wool products, 52,827 (67,723); and rubber and products, 52,135 (84,529). (1 & 2)

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Wheat And Wheat Flour Exports
Up In First Half Of Crop Year

Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat during the first half of the crop year 1952-53 amounted to 190,700,000 bushels, an increase of 23 per cent over the 154,900,000 exported during the August-January period of 1951-52. Half-year exports of wheat as grain totalled 161,600,000 bushels, an increase of 20.5 per cent over the 134,200,000 exported during the same period of the preceding crop year. Preliminary data indicate that exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat in the period amounted to 29,100,000 bushels, up from last year's adjusted total of 20,700,000.

In January exports of wheat as grain totalled 18,700,000 bushels, up from last year's corresponding total of 16,000,000. Preliminary data indicate that the equivalent of an additional 3,700,000 bushels was exported in the form of wheat flour in the month as against 3,400,000 a year earlier. The United Kingdom was the chief market for Canadian wheat exports in the August-January period, taking 39,100,000 bushels or almost one-quarter of the total to all countries. Other principal export outlets for Canadian wheat as grain in the six-month period were as follows: the United States, 16,600,000 (of which 3,200,000 were for milling in bond); Federal Republic of Germany, 13,700,000; Belgium, 13,300,000; Yugoslavia, 8,700,000; Japan, 7,500,000; the Netherlands, 6,900,000; Brazil, 6,900,000; and Italy, 6,100,000.

The United Kingdom was also the leading destination in the half-year period for Canadian wheat flour exports, taking 10,988,469 bushels of wheat equivalent. Egypt was next with 4,840,884 bushels, Philippine Islands 2,663,001, Lebanon 1,913,148, Trinidad and Tobago 1,098,644, Venezuela 995,310, Hong Kong 783,824, Leeward and Windward Islands 515,835, and Ceylon 486,491. (3)

Supplies of Wheat in Four
Major Exporting Countries

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about February 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,480,100,000 bushels, some 54 per cent greater than the 959,400,000 bushels available a year ago. Supplies at February 1, 1953 were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 684,400,000 (455,900,000) bushels; Canada, 550,200,000 (413,900,000); Argentina, 147,200,000 (2,800,000); and Australia, 98,300,000 (86,800,000). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, world breadgrain -- wheat and rye -- production in 1952-53 is now estimated at a record 262,000,000 short tons as compared with 241,000,000 in the preceding year, and the previous record crop of 248,000,000 tons in 1938-39. North and South America account for a large part of the increase in production as compared with 1951-52. The estimate for North America stands at 61,090,000 tons compared with 47,590,000 in 1951-52; South America, 11,650,000 tons compared with 4,790,000; Europe, 68,540,000 tons compared with 66,730,000; U.S.S.R., 61,430,000 tons compared with 62,700,000; Asia, 49,300,000 tons compared with 49,000,000; Africa, 5,220,000 tons compared with 4,860,000; and Oceania, 5,100,000 tons compared with 4,920,000. (3)

Canadian Wheat Supplies

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on February 26 amounted to 268,181,000 bushels as compared with 215,783,000 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers' marketings totalled 5,159,000 bushels as against 4,473,000, bringing the aggregate for the crop year to date to 313,045,000 bushels compared with 269,234,000 in the similar period of 1951-52. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week amounted to 1,010,000 bushels compared with 3,144,000, and in the cumulative period, 156,281,000 bushels against 127,853,000 a year earlier. (4)

POPULATION

1952 Saw More Births In
Canada Than Ever Before

For the fourth successive year an all-time record number of babies were born in Canada in 1952, according to provisional estimates. The birth-rate climbed to the highest level in five years and the second highest since 1922. Deaths from all causes and at all ages declined in number from the 1951 peak, and the rate dropped to a new record low figure. Marriages also declined from 1951 both in number and rate.

Births totalled 395,024 -- 15,612 more than in 1951, the previous record year, and 23,953 more than in 1950. The estimated birth-rate per 1,000 population was 27.4, up slightly from 27.2 in 1951, and 27.1 in 1950, but down from 28.7 in 1947, the high for recent years. Highest rate in the last 30 years was 29.4 in 1951. Number of deaths was 124,456 as compared with 125,454, and the general mortality rate stood at 8.6 per 1,000 population as compared with 9.0. Marriages totalled 127,238 as compared with 128,230, and the rate per 1,000 population was 8.8 compared with 9.2.

There were increases in births as compared with 1951 in all provinces except Newfoundland. Ontario had the largest increase in registrations to 123,344 from 116,193 in 1951. Total for Quebec increased to 120,998 from 117,126, British Columbia to 29,582 from 27,923, Alberta to 28,220 from 27,231, Saskatchewan to 22,576 from 21,981, Manitoba to 20,796 from 19,973, Nova Scotia to 17,626 from 17,051, New Brunswick to 17,141 from 16,312, and Prince Edward Island to 2,774 from 2,680. In Newfoundland the number fell to 11,967 from 12,942.

Deaths were less numerous in 1952 than in the preceding year in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and Manitoba, but higher in the other provinces. Registrations in Ontario were 43,787 compared with 44,970 in 1951; Quebec, 33,845 compared with 34,644; British Columbia, 12,187 compared with 11,614; Alberta, 7,328 compared with 7,113; Manitoba, 6,609 compared with 6,754; Saskatchewan, 6,606 compared with 6,450; Nova Scotia, 6,007 compared with 5,754; New Brunswick, 4,784 compared with 4,973; Newfoundland, 2,318 compared with 2,747; and Prince Edward Island, 985 compared with 882.

Only in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia were there increases in number of marriages as compared with 1951. The year's totals were as follows, those for 1951 being in brackets: Ontario, 45,200 (45,498); Quebec, 34,709 (35,235); British Columbia, 11,194 (11,290); Alberta, 9,402 (9,452); Manitoba, 7,211 (7,462); Saskatchewan, 6,724 (6,842); Nova Scotia, 5,261 (5,193); New Brunswick, 4,327 (4,344); Newfoundland, 2,606 (2,216); and Prince Edward Island, 604 (591). (5)

Reference Paper On Population Estimates
By Age Groups & Sex For Years 1921-1952

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a reference paper on population estimates for Canada and the provinces broken down by five-year age groups and sex for individual years from 1921 to 1952. The figures represent the actual or estimated population as of June 1 in each year rounded to hundreds but expressed in thousands for convenience. Those for 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 are actual census counts as are those for the Prairie Provinces in 1926, 1936 and 1946. All other figures are estimates.

Similar figures were published previously by the Bureau covering the period 1931-1948. Subsequently, annual supplements were issued containing corresponding estimates for the years, 1949, 1950 and 1952. The present publication differs from its predecessor by including for the first time, figures for the years 1921-1930 and in presenting revised estimates for the years 1942-1950 based on results of the 1951 Census. Data for Newfoundland are included commencing with 1949. (6)

TRANSPORT

Carloadings On Canadian Railways Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended February 28 amounted to 71,428 cars for a daily average of 10,204 as compared with the daily average of 11,260 in the corresponding week of last year.

Loadings in the eastern division declined to a daily average of 6,707 cars from a daily average of 7,336 a year earlier, and western volume was down to a daily average of 3,497 cars from the corresponding 1952 daily average of 3,924. Receipts from foreign connections averaged 4,618 as against 5,366. Cumulative loadings for the first eight weeks of 1953 were 596,715 cars, down 7.5 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 645,726. (7)

Operating Revenues And Expenses Of Airlines At New Peaks For November Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian air carriers both reached record levels for November. Earnings in the month advanced 10 per cent to \$6,139,456 from \$5,581,473 in November 1951, and expenses were 20 per cent higher at \$6,965,963 as against \$5,808,497.

Individual accounts generally showed improvement in November as compared with a year earlier. Passenger fares received from unit toll transportation rose to \$3,642,-418 from \$3,495,576, mail receipts to \$781,359 from \$776,894, and goods provided to \$399,465 from \$361,508. Revenue received from bulk transportation was 25 per cent higher at \$890,256 as against \$710,079.

The main expense accounts -- aircraft operation and maintenance, and ground operation and maintenance -- both advanced in November, the former climbing to \$3,956,-571 from \$3,246,196 in November 1951, and the latter to \$1,832,070 from \$1,579,154. Traffic and administration accounts were also higher than a year earlier.

Revenue miles flown in November increased to 3,788,759 miles from 3,406,476 in the same month of 1951. Goods carried in unit toll transportation rose to 2,494,953 pounds from 2,051,818, while cargoes carried in bulk transportation reached 8,220,208 pounds, more than five times the November 1951 total of 1,530,947 pounds. (8)

LABOUR

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments Higher During January Unemployment insurance benefit payments in January amounted to \$17,502,303 as compared with \$10,926,557 in December and \$13,433,917 in the same month last year. Number of unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made totalled 5,628,881 as against 3,586,600 in the preceding month and 5,036,971 in January, 1952.

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit in January numbered 223,255 compared with 215,848 a month earlier and 212,293 a year ago. Claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of January totalled 376,338 against 303,831 on December 31 and 358,091 a year earlier.

Number of persons commencing the receipt of benefit on initial and renewal claims in Quebec in the month rose to 52,161 from 48,151 in January last year, British Columbia to 26,278 from 25,616, Manitoba to 9,165 from 7,203, Alberta to 7,902 from 5,798, New Brunswick to 7,728 from 5,047, Nova Scotia to 7,418 from 6,190, Saskatchewan to 5,028 from 4,224, Newfoundland to 3,723 from 2,584, and Prince Edward Island to 1,179 from 979. Total for Ontario declined to 42,691 from 48,502. (9)

F O O D

Milk With increases in all months except August, Canada's milk production reached a total of 16,784,982,000 pounds in the full year 1952, an increase of 2.2 per cent over the preceding year's total of 16,423,582,000 pounds. Production reached the high point relative to the previous year in the month of December when the advance was eight per cent. According to sample indications from the dairy farm survey the volume of milk produced in January this year was well above that of the previous January, but the percentage gain was not as large as that reported in December. Milk used in the production of creamery butter in 1952 rose in total to 6,577,902,000 pounds from 6,025,376,000, while sales of fluid milk advanced to 3,620,057,000 pounds from 3,531,175,000, and fluid cream to 724,915,000 pounds from 695,703,000. Consumption in farm homes declined to 1,621,350,000 pounds from 1,640,550,000. (10)

Butter & Cheese Production of creamery butter rose 24 per cent in February over the corresponding month last year, while the domestic disappearance declined one per cent. Production amounted to 9,462,000 pounds as compared with 7,641,000, bringing the combined total for January and February to 20,130,000 pounds as compared with 16,464,000. Domestic disappearance totalled 20,393,000 pounds as compared with 20,677,000, while the two-month total was 41,149,000 pounds compared with 40,085,000.

Cheddar cheese production in February rose 22 per cent to 1,329,000 pounds from 1,086,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the total for the January-February period to 2,639,000 pounds as compared with 2,262,000. Output of concentrated milk products was slightly lower at 16,794,000 pounds as compared with 16,947,000, but the cumulative total for January and February rose nine per cent to 37,723,000 pounds from 34,671,000. Production of evaporated whole milk declined to 9,290,000 pounds from 11,859,000, while the two-month total fell to 21,029,000 pounds from 23,232,000. Skim milk powder production rose steeply to 3,386,000 pounds from 1,936,000, and in the January-February period to 7,420,000 pounds from 4,473,000.

Stocks of creamery butter on March 1 amounted to 33,492,000 pounds as compared with 44,423,000 on February 1 and 25,624,000 pounds on the same date last year. Holdings of cheese totalled 30,402,000 pounds against 35,888,000 on February 1 and 27,656,000 on March 1, 1952. Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers amounted to 31,673,000 pounds compared with 42,162,000 pounds compared with 15,557,000 on February 1 and 5,735,000 on March 1 last year. Stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, on March 1 totalled 259,000 cases compared with 241,000 on February 1 and 386,000 a year ago. Holdings of poultry meat amounted to 16,428,000 pounds against 20,792,000 on February 1 and 31,930,000 on March 1 last year. (11 & 12)

Margarine Production of margarine in February amounted to 7,578,000 pounds as compared with 10,589,000 in the preceding month and 9,386,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative output for the first two months of 1953 to 18,167,000 pounds as against 18,784,000 in the similar period of 1952. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of March totalled 2,935,000 pounds compared with 2,717,000 on February 1 and 2,950,000 a year earlier. (13)

Process Cheese Production of process cheese in February totalled 3,741,000 pounds as compared with 4,014,000 in January and 3,642,000 in the same month last year. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of February amounted to 1,232,000 pounds against 1,341,000 at the end of January.

M E R C H A N D I S I N G & S E R V I C E S

Department Store Sales Department store sales rose 3.2 per cent during the week ending February 28 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Gains were shown in all regions except Manitoba where sales fell 16.4 per cent. Sales in the Maritimes climbed 1.7 per cent, Quebec 6.4 per cent, Ontario 4.2 per cent, Saskatchewan 7.6 per cent, Alberta 8.0 per cent, and British Columbia 6.6 per cent.

With all regions sharing in the increase, January sales rose almost 16 per cent to \$63,810,000 from \$55,159,000. Inventories held at the end of 1952 were valued at \$182,926,000, a shade above the preceding year's corresponding total of \$182,562,000.

All departments except food and kindred products reported higher sales this year than last with nine departments recording increases greater than 20 per cent. The major appliances and radio and music departments led all others with gains of 70.2 per cent and 48.5 per cent. January, 1952 sales of the two latter departments were 43.8 per cent and 4.5 per cent lower than in January, 1951. Sales of ladies' apparel and accessories rose 14.7 per cent over January, 1952.

Sales in January this year were as follows by regions, totals for the same month of 1952 being in brackets: Maritimes, \$3,605,000 (\$3,248,000); Quebec, \$9,990,000 (\$8,951,000); Ontario, \$23,055,000 (\$19,672,000); Manitoba, \$9,472,000 (\$7,987,000); Saskatchewan, \$3,399,000 (\$2,886,000); Alberta, \$5,123,000 (\$4,128,000); and British Columbia, \$9,166,000 (\$8,287,000). (14)

Chain Store Sales Sales of six types of chain stores -- food, women's clothing, shoe, hardware, drug and variety -- were higher in January than in the same month last year, while inventories for each of the six trades advanced at the end of December over a year earlier.

Sales of food stores rose 17 per cent to \$61,627,000 from \$52,855,000, variety stores 19 per cent to \$10,371,000 from \$8,738,000, women's clothing stores 12 per cent to \$2,953,000 from \$2,629,000, drug stores 11 per cent to \$2,789,000 from \$2,519,000, shoe stores 29 per cent to \$2,480,000 from \$1,922,000, and hardware stores 10 per cent to \$826,000 from \$753,000. Month-end inventories held by food stores moved up to \$46,211,000 from \$43,785,000, variety stores to \$39,296,000 from \$35,202,000, shoe stores to \$18,115,000 from \$17,040,000, drug stores to \$9,117,000 from \$8,500,000, women's clothing to \$9,062,000 from \$7,444,000, hardware stores to \$4,748,000 from \$3,951,000. (15)

Motor Vehicle Sales & Financing Both sales and financing of sales of new passenger cars continued to show large gains in January. Sales of commercial vehicles were slightly over a year earlier, but financing of sales was a shade lower. Combined sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles totalled 30,207 units as compared with 20,311 in January 1952, valued at retail at \$75,122,609 as compared with \$52,966,125. New passenger car sales were 23,130 units valued at \$57,109,526 as compared with 13,777 valued at \$35,447,448, and commercial vehicle sales totalled 7,007 units at \$18,013,083 compared with 6,534 at \$17,518,677.

Sales of 11,498 new passenger cars and commercial vehicles were financed for a total of \$20,149,730 as compared with 7,900 financed for \$12,934,944. Of these, 8,817 were passenger cars financed for \$14,666,003 as compared with 5,199 financed for \$6,837,353, and 2,681 were commercial vehicles financed for \$5,483,727 compared with 2,701 financed for \$6,097,591. Used vehicle financing involved 21,262 passenger cars financed for \$17,906,670 as compared with 15,945 financed for \$9,966,459, and 4,015 commercial vehicles financed for \$3,948,308 compared with 3,847 financed for \$3,518,862. (16)

PRICES

Cost-Of-Living Indexes
For Nine Regional Cities

Cost-of-living indexes for seven of the nine regional cities advanced between January 2 and February 2 while two declined. Changes in food, fuel and rent were mainly responsible. In most centres, increases in meat prices offset decreases in eggs, tea, oranges and potatoes. Higher coal prices were reported in four cities, while rents advanced in all cities except St. John's, Halifax and Saint John.

The clothing and homefurnishings indexes registered mixed changes, decreases in the prices of men's work pants and increases in broom prices being predominant. Higher rates for hospital accommodation were reflected in higher miscellaneous indexes for St. John's, Halifax and Toronto. Miscellaneous indexes for the remaining cities were unchanged. Composite city indexes for February 2 and January 2, and February 2 group index detail are shown in the following table. The indexes show changes in retail prices and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

Index Numbers of the Cost-of-Living for Nine Cities of Canada
at the beginning of February 1953
(Base: August 1939=100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - February 2, 1953					
	Jan. 2, 1953	Feb. 2, 1953	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- aneous
St. John's	102.4	102.3	100.8	106.8	106.8	102.2	101.6	100.7
Halifax	173.5	173.9	218.4	128.2	154.5	220.0	187.2	140.1
Saint John	180.7	180.8	220.0	128.2	151.5	226.7	189.7	152.1
Montreal	189.7	190.5	244.1	152.3	147.8	193.6	202.0	144.2
Toronto	181.3	181.5	215.4	159.2	178.5	205.0	189.6	147.6
Winnipeg	176.5	177.2	228.1	136.7	134.0	201.2	197.9	141.0
Saskatoon	181.8	182.1	234.3	133.6	160.4	215.9	202.9	134.3
Edmonton	175.6	175.7	230.0	127.6	121.3	213.9	189.1	141.4
Vancouver	188.2	187.5	234.6	137.2	176.9	216.5	195.1	152.9

x Index on the base June 1951=100

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION & SALES

Output Of All But Five Of Canada's
16 Leading Minerals Higher in 1952

Production of all but five of Canada's 16 leading minerals was higher in 1952 than in 1951, according to the Bureau's monthly summary. Output of cement

rose to 18,520,538 barrels from 17,007,812, clay products to \$23,450,390 from \$22,492,-432, gold to 4,471,939 fine ounces from 4,392,751, iron ore to 5,208,567 tons from 4,680,510, lead to 167,069 tons from 158,231, natural gas to 95,829,523,000 cubic feet from 79,460,667,000, nickel to 139,812 tons from 137,903, petroleum to 61,210,466 barrels from 47,615,534, salt to 971,851 tons from 964,525, silver to 25,134,496 fine ounces from 23,125,825, and zinc to 366,017 tons from 341,112. Output of asbestos dropped to 928,487 tons from 973,198, coal to 17,579,472 tons from 18,586,823, copper to 258,835 tons from 269,971, gypsum to 3,598,948 tons from 3,802,692, and lime to 1,169,853 tons from 1,241,041. (17 to 21)

(concluded on page 11)

Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings Production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings both were lower in 1952 than in the preceding year, while totals for December advanced over a year earlier. Output amounted to 799,600 tons in 1952 as compared with 911,000 in 1951, and shipments totalled 554,800 tons as against 635,700. Production in December aggregated 68,400 tons compared with 59,700 in the same month of 1951, while 41,500 tons were shipped against 36,900. (22)

Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Production of prepared stock and poultry feeds in 1952 amounted to an estimated 2,013,179 tons, two per cent below the 1951 total of 2,057,034. Output of dairy and cattle feeds fell to 222,938 tons from 235,670, swine feeds to 428,158 from 460,875, poultry feeds to 767,603 from 803,827, and poultry concentrates to 93,836 from 97,699. Production of dairy and cattle concentrates advanced to 48,037 tons from 26,004, swine concentrates to 86,880 from 84,173, and chopped, ground or crushed grain feeds to 261,445 from 230,113. (23)

Crushings Of Vegetable Oil Seeds Crushings of flaxseed in January this year increased to 19,898,000 pounds from 15,825,000 in the same month of 1952. Production of oils advanced to 7,135,000 pounds from 5,487,000, and output of meal to 12,130,000 pounds from 9,502,000. Soybean crushings in the month declined to 39,269,000 pounds from 40,865,000 in January last year. Output of soybean oils was down to 6,780,000 pounds from 6,827,000, and production of meal to 31,525,000 pounds from 33,090,000. (24)

Oils & Fats Production of shortening was higher in January, advancing to 11,602,000 pounds from 9,613,000 in the same month last year, and the output of lard rose to 9,816,000 pounds from 9,193,000. Coconut oil production increased to 953,000 pounds from 874,000, and salad and cooking oils to 1,555,000 pounds from 1,542,000. Production of tallow climbed to 10,844,000 pounds from 7,551,000. (24)

TV & Radio Sets Continuing the unbroken series of monthly increases since May, producers' sales of television receiving sets were up sharply again in November to 24,572 units -- more than four times the November, 1951 sales of 5,626 sets. This boosted cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1952 to 110,276 sets as compared with 34,605 in the same period of 1951.

Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets were also up steeply in November, rising 24 per cent to 73,223 units from 59,104 a year earlier. With marked declines in the January-April period, cumulative sales for the 11 months ending November fell five per cent to 490,011 units from 514,890 in the same 1951 period.

January-November sales of television sets in the Toronto-Hamilton area rose to 45,655 from 15,581 in the same period of 1951, Windsor area to 16,015 from 11,315, Niagara Peninsula area to 14,315 from 5,792, and other areas to 34,291 from 1,917.

Sales of radios in Ontario in the 11 months declined to 226,496 sets from 256,269 a year earlier, Quebec to 91,029 from 103,681, and Manitoba to 32,212 from 36,204. Sales in British Columbia were up to 39,815 sets from 34,709, Alberta to 39,584 from 32,035, the Maritimes to 36,063 from 30,962, Saskatchewan to 20,340 from 17,035, and Newfoundland to 4,472 from 3,995.

Month-end inventories of television receivers were 4,260 sets as against 16,586 a year earlier, while inventories of radios totalled 76,018 compared with 218,169. (25)

E D U C A T I O N

1951 Census: More At School
And Fewer With No Schooling

Proportionately as well as numerically there were more Canadians of five to 24 years of age attending school in 1951 than in 1941, according to a Census bulletin on years of schooling by age groups and sex. While the 5-9 years age group accounted for the greater part of the numerical increase, the proportions of those of older ages remaining at school were substantially higher. In addition, the decade witnessed a sharp drop in Canadians of 10 years of age and over with no schooling.

Out of 4,666,170 of five to 24 years of age in the 10 provinces in 1951, 2,439,401 or 52.3 per cent were attending school as compared with 2,169,351 or 50.5 per cent of 4,292,988 in the nine provinces in 1941. The number of five to nine years of age attending school rose to 909,139 from 697,681 and accounted for four-fifths of the total increase. The second greatest numerical increase was in the 10-14 years age group, with 1,050,205 attending school in 1951 as compared with 1,037,249 in 1941, the largest proportion of the school population being in this age group.

By far the largest increase in the proportion of any age group at school was in the 15-19 years group, the total of which decreased while the number attending school increased. Of 1,056,109 of this age group in 1951, 427,435 or 40.5 per cent were attending school as compared with 396,636 or 35.5 per cent of 1,118,738 in 1941. Of the 1,086,087 in the 20-24 years age group in 1951, 52,622 or 4.8 per cent were at school as compared with only 37,785 or 3.7 per cent of 1,030,991 in 1941.

Including the Territories there were 2,441,417 Canadians of five to 24 years of age attending school in 1951. Of this number, 37.3 per cent were 5 to 9 years old, 43.1 per cent 10 to 14 years, 17.5 per cent 15 to 19 years, and 2.2 per cent 20 to 24 years old. Provincially, the proportion of the total population of five to 24 years of age attending school in 1951 was highest in Nova Scotia at 58.2 per cent and lowest in Quebec at 47.8 per cent. Prince Edward Island had the second highest proportion at 56.8 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan with 56.1 per cent, British Columbia with 55 per cent, Newfoundland with 54.9 per cent, New Brunswick with 54.7 per cent, Alberta with 54.5 per cent, Manitoba with 53.6 per cent and Ontario with 53.3 per cent. In the Yukon the proportion was 39.7 per cent, and in the Northwest Territories, 14.8 per cent.

Of the population of five to 24 years of age in 1951 a larger proportion of those in rural areas were attending school than those in urban areas. Of 1,994,337 in this age group in rural districts, 54.2 per cent were at school as compared with 50.7 per cent of 2,680,884 in urban localities. However, the proportion attending school was higher in urban than in rural areas for all age groups except the 10-14 years group. In this age group, 93.4 per cent of those in rural districts and 92.5 per cent of those in urban centres were attending school.

Out of 10,889,495 of 10 years of age and over in all Canada in 1951, only 208,539 or 1.9 per cent had no schooling. This compares with 221,498 or 2.3 per cent of 9,408,981 in the nine older provinces in 1941, a drop of 12,959 or six per cent. Over half of those with no schooling in 1951 were 55 years old or older, but 12 per cent were under 25 years. Of the total with no schooling 54 per cent lived in rural districts, and 66 per cent of these in non-farm areas. Males outnumbered females among those with no schooling by 114,209 to 94,330, and accounted for 55 per cent of the total. Of the total population of 10 years and over not attending school in 1951, 4,186,302 or 44.9 per cent had 5-8 years of schooling, 3,513,424 or 37.7 per cent had 9-12 years, 657,453 or seven per cent had 1-4 years, 594,402 or 6.4 per cent had 13-16 years, and 170,460 or 1.8 per cent had 17 or more years. (26)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Canadian Gold Production Declined
For First Time In 6 Years in 1951

Canada's gold production declined for the first time in six years in 1951 to 4,392,751 fine troy ounces valued at \$161,872,873 from 4,441,227 ounces valued at \$168,988,687 in 1950, and was well below the 1941 record of 5,345,179 ounces worth \$205,789,392. The last drop was in 1945 when production declined to 2,696,727 ounces valued at \$103,823,990 from 2,922,911 ounces worth \$112,532,073 in 1944.

The 1951 decline in output was accompanied by a \$1.20 drop in average price to \$36.85 per troy ounce from \$38.05 in 1950, though this was still above the average price for any other year since 1945.

The drop in production hit all major gold-producing areas except the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan. Ontario retained its position as the leading producer, accounting for 56 per cent of the 1951 output, followed by Quebec with 24 per cent and British Columbia with six per cent. Ontario's production declined to 2,463,179 fine ounces from 2,481,110, Quebec's to 1,067,306 from 1,094,645, British Columbia's to 289,992 from 290,490, Manitoba's to 163,914 from 191,725, and the Yukon's to 77,504 from 93,339, while output in the Northwest Territories rose to 212,211 fine ounces from 200,663, and to 110,216 from 79,784 in Saskatchewan. Smaller quantities of gold were also produced in Newfoundland, Alberta and Nova Scotia.

The production drop was confined to gold recovered from auriferous quartz ores, the leading source of Canadian gold, and to placer gold. Output from auriferous quartz ores declined to 3,709,601 fine ounces in 1951 from 3,764,757 in 1950, and production of placer gold dropped to 96,441 ounces from 108,143. Output from copper-gold-silver ores rose to 484,699 fine ounces from 479,867, from nickel-copper ores to 40,394 from 36,264, and from silver-lead and other ores to 61,616 from 52,196.

The Bureau's 1951 review of Canadian gold mining covers the operations of the three principal parts of the industry, alluvial gold mining, auriferous quartz mining and copper-gold-silver mining, and presents comparative statistics for each. (27)

Mineral Net value of products shipped by Canada's mineral industries climbed 17 per cent in 1951 to \$1,095,089,000 as compared with \$914,961,000 in the preceding year. Number of mines, wells, quarries, pits, etc. in operation in 1951 rose to 18,157 from 17,095 the year before, employees to 128,871 from 120,388, salaries and wages to \$397,162,000 from \$333,445,000, and cost of process supplies, fuel, electricity, freight and smelter charges to \$816,033,000 from \$658,740,000.

Value of shipments by metal mining industries in 1951 advanced to \$669,802,000 from \$547,637,000 in 1950, fuels to \$212,163,000 from \$184,815,000, non-metal mining to \$91,493,000 from \$76,700,000, and structural materials to \$121,631,000 from \$105,809,000. Value of products shipped from sources in Ontario in 1951 rose to \$365,526,000 from \$298,003,000 the year before, Quebec to \$270,478,000 from \$237,958,000, Alberta to \$156,634,000 from \$127,272,000, British Columbia to \$140,575,000 from \$122,530,000, Saskatchewan to \$42,577,000 from \$29,834,000, Newfoundland to \$25,331,000 from \$20,163,000, and Northwest Territories to \$6,466,000 from \$6,377,000. Shipments from Nova Scotia dropped in value to \$49,170,000 from \$50,160,000, Manitoba to \$23,181,000 from \$23,499,000, New Brunswick to \$8,086,000 from \$11,567,000, and Yukon to \$7,064,000 from \$7,597,000. (28)

(continued on page 14)

Aluminum Products Gross value of products manufactured by establishments comprising the aluminum products industry climbed sharply in 1951 to \$87,418,000 from the preceding year's figure of \$55,372,000. Number of plants in operation during the year was 84 as against 79 in 1950. These factories employed 7,156 persons who received \$20,584,000 in salaries and wages compared with 5,434 employees paid \$13,990,000. Cost of materials used amounted to \$43,492,000 against \$29,006,000. (29)

Brass and Copper Products Gross factory value of products manufactured by brass foundries and other plants engaged chiefly in the output of commodities (other than electrical equipment and wire cloth) from brass, bronze and copper climbed sharply in 1951 to \$179,998,000 as compared with the preceding year's total of \$126,201,000.

There were 153 plants in operation during the year giving employment to 10,077 persons who were paid \$29,318,000 in salaries and wages as against 155 establishments with 8,932 workers earning \$22,893,000 in 1950. Cost of materials used was \$121,704,000 compared with \$82,381,000. Factories in Ontario accounted for 56 per cent of the total production, and plants in Quebec for 38 per cent.

Copper sheets, wire rods, tubing, etc. were produced in the industry to the value of \$72,614,000 as compared with \$51,637,000 in 1950; brass and bronze castings, \$16,317,000 compared with \$11,214,000; valves, \$10,158,000 compared with \$6,598,000; plumbers' brass fittings, \$10,113,000 compared with \$9,266,000; brass and bronze ingots, \$7,612,000 compared with \$4,067,000; fire extinguishers, \$1,635,000 compared with \$1,377,000; and aluminum castings, \$1,250,000 compared with \$892,000. (30)

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Gross selling value of products turned out by concerns comprising the miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products industry in 1951 totalled \$8,470,000, sharply above the preceding year's value of \$3,885,000. There were 22 plants in operation, three more than in 1950. These factories employed 953 workers who were paid \$2,530,000 in salaries and wages against 595 employees earning \$1,499,000. Materials used in manufacturing processes cost \$2,703,000 compared with \$1,235,000. (31)

Boilers and Plate Work Production by establishments comprising the boilers and plate work industry in 1951 was valued at \$75,081,000, an increase of 25 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$60,090,000. Sixty-four plants were in operation during the year furnishing employment for 7,490 workers who were paid \$24,269,000 in salaries and wages against 56 factories with 6,223 employees earning \$17,904,000. Materials cost \$27,339,000 against \$20,982,000.

Production of cast iron sectional heating boilers in the industry in 1951 was valued at \$4,748,000 as compared with \$4,692,000 the year before, steel heating boilers at \$2,772,000 as against \$2,153,000. Water tube power boilers at \$5,062,000 as against \$3,982,000, marine type power boilers at \$336,000 as against \$729,000, boiler parts at \$995,000 as against \$552,000, cast iron heating radiators at \$4,462,000 as against \$3,762,000.

Output of steel tanks for storage of water and fuel were valued at \$6,149,000 as against \$1,791,000 in 1950, septic steel tanks at \$182,000 as against \$102,000, all other tanks at \$2,761,000 as against \$1,602,000, tank heaters for domestic water supply at \$1,054,000 as against \$1,115,000, pumps of all kinds and parts at \$846,000 as

(continued on page 15)

against \$452,000, engines and parts at \$635,000 as against \$795,000, mechanical stokers and parts at \$492,000 as against \$857,000, and warm air furnaces at \$2,420,000 as against \$2,441,000. (32)

Machine Shops Gross value of products manufactured by establishments comprising the machine shops industry in 1951 amounted to \$36,954,000, an increase of 24 per cent over the 1950 figure of \$29,717,000. A total of 559 factories were in operation furnishing employment to 6,231 persons who received \$16,219,000 in salary and wage payments as against 542 plants with 5,831 employees earning \$13,481,000 in 1950. Cost of materials used totalled \$10,814,000 compared with \$8,673,000. (33)

White Metal Alloys Gross selling value of products turned out by establishments comprising the white metal alloys industry in 1951 amounted to \$66,024,000, an increase of 27 per cent over the preceding year's value of \$52,100,000. A total of 51 establishments were in operation furnishing employment for 3,376 persons who received \$9,512,000 in salaries and wages compared with 48 plants with 3,557 employees paid \$8,620,000 in 1950. Materials used in manufacturing processes cost \$46,540,000 against \$35,162,000.

The year's output included 34,619 tons of refined metals (recovered from scrap) valued at \$15,266,645; 5,993 tons of solders at \$7,403,406; 4,296 tons of type and type metal at \$2,377,489; 1,875 tons of babbitt metal at \$2,096,546; die castings at \$9,982,185; 2,327 tons of lead pipe at \$1,260,456; 2,547 tons of lead sheet at \$1,258,184; and other lines, such as metal foil, moulded shot, collapsible tubes, etc. (34)

Wood-Turning Gross factory value of products manufactured by establishments in the wood-turning industry in 1951 was \$6,986,896, up from \$6,012,782 in the preceding year, according to a special compilation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Principal products of the industry were: spools, bobbins and shuttles valued at \$1,881,642 (\$1,516,867 in 1950); axe and long tool handles, \$1,115,706 (\$1,149,955); small tool handles, \$790,938 (\$633,762); and broom and mop handles, \$923,999 (\$606,726).

Roofing Paper Gross value of products manufactured by establishments comprising the roofing paper industry climbed to an all-time peak of \$41,879,000 in 1951, slightly above the previous high of \$41,359,000 established in 1950. Twenty-six plants were in operation during the year, two more than in the preceding year. These factories gave employment to 2,333 persons who were paid \$6,214,000 in salaries and wages as against 2,509 employees earning \$6,050,000. Cost of materials used was \$19,824,000 compared with \$19,607,000. (35)

Paper Box & Bag Gross value of products manufactured by 187 establishments comprising the paper box and bag industry rose to \$172,230,000 in 1951 from \$140,657,000 in the preceding year, or by 22 per cent. Number of employees increased to 13,384 from 13,302, and salaries and wages paid to \$32,235,000 from \$28,552,000. Cost of materials used advanced to \$102,219,000 from \$83,841,000.

Production of corrugated boxes in all industries in 1951 were valued at \$55,271,000 as compared with \$46,055,000 the year before; folding boxes, \$35,767,000 compared with \$31,017,000; set-up boxes, \$13,158,000 compared with \$12,429,000; fibreboard boxes, \$1,685,000 compared with \$1,217,000; and all other boxes, \$16,000 compared with \$20,000. Self-opening bags were produced to the value of \$6,441,000 as against \$5,785,000; special bags of glassine, \$4,305,000 against \$3,015,000; wedge bags, \$1,667,000 against \$1,420,000; millinery bags, \$1,102,000 against \$851,000; and all other bags, \$17,379,000 against \$14,828,000. Output of round fibre or paperboard containers were worth \$2,807,000 compared with \$2,129,000. (36)

(concluded in page 16)

Clay and Clay Products Combined production of the 164 plants in the domestic and imported clay products industries in 1951 had a gross factory selling value of \$40,475,960, 10 per cent above the 1950 value of \$36,886,412. Products manufactured from domestic clays rose to \$23,527,656 from \$21,790,888, while those manufactured from imported clays climbed to \$16,948,304 from \$15,095,524. Output of clay building brick advanced to 379,434,000 worth \$14,042,191 from 375,247,000 at \$12,-713,753, producers' sales of drain tile, sewer pipe and flue linings made from domestic clays to \$4,426,186 from \$4,259,992, fireclay blocks and shapes to \$374,707 from \$340,-137, firebrick to \$245,722 from \$132,052, and hollow blocks to \$3,168,239 from \$2,872,-885. (37)

R E L E A S E D T H I S W E E K

Item

- 1- Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, Dec., 10¢
- 2- Trade of Canada: Imports for Consumption, Summary Bulletin, Dec., 20¢
- 3- The Wheat Review, Feb., 25¢
- 4- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢
- 5- Births, Marriages & Deaths in Canada, Dec., 10¢
- 6- RP: Population Estimates, Age & Sex, 1921-1952, 25¢
- 7- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 8- Civil Aviation, Nov., 15¢
- 9- Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Jan., 25¢
- 10- The Dairy Review, Jan., 25¢
- 11- Dairy Factory Production, Feb., 10¢
- 12- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, March 1, 10¢
- 13- M: Margarine Statistics, Feb., 10¢
- 14- Department Store Sales & Stocks, Jan., 10¢
- 15- Chain Store Sales & Stocks, Jan., 10¢
- 16- New Motor Vehicle Sales & Motor Vehicle Financing, Jan., 20¢
- 17- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Dec., 10¢
- 18- M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, Dec., 15¢
- 19- M: Gold Production, Dec., 10¢
- 20- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, Dec., 10¢
- 21- M: Copper & Nickel Production, Dec., 10¢
- 22- M: Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, Dec., 10¢
- 23- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, Dec., 25¢
- 24- M: Oils & Fats, Jan., 10¢
- 25- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, Nov., 10¢
- 26- 1951 Census Bulletin 2-2: Population--Years of Schooling by Age Groups & Sex, 50¢
- 27- Gold Mining Industry, 1951, 50¢
- 28- M: Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industry, 1951, 10¢
- 29- Aluminum Products Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 30- Brass & Copper Products Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 31- Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 32- Boilers & Plate Work Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 33- Machine Shops Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 34- White Metal Alloys Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 35- Roofing Paper Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 36- Paper Box & Bag Industry, 1951, 25¢
- 37- Clay & Clay Products Industry, 1951, 25¢
- Trade of Canada: Exports, Detailed Report, Jan., 50¢
- Canadian Statistical Review, Feb., 35¢

M = Memorandum

RP = Reference Paper

Canadians completed 5,273,644,419 telephone calls in 1951, over 5% more than the 5,012,610,978 calls completed during the previous year.

...

Estimated Canadian birth-rate per 1,000 population rose to 27.4 in 1952 from 27.2 in 1951 to reach the highest level in five years and the second highest since 1922.

...

Average value per acre of occupied Canadian farm land was \$48 in 1952, \$1 more than in 1951 and double the average 1935-39 value of \$24.

...

Only 208,539 Canadians of 10 years of age and over had never been to school at the time of the 1951 Census, 12,959 or 6% fewer than the 221,498 who reported no schooling in 1941.

...

Canada's white metal alloys industry turned out 4,654,227 pounds of lead pipe worth \$1,260,456 in 1951.

...

In 1951 the average Canadian consumed 133.9 pounds of meat, one-fifth of a pound more than in 1950 and 19.3 pounds more than in 1939. However, he ate 21.6 pounds less than in 1943 when per capita consumption was a record 155.5 pounds.

...

The production of all but five of Canada's 16 leading minerals was higher in 1952 than in 1951. Output of cement, clay products, gold, iron ore, lead, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, salt, silver and zinc was up, while production of asbestos, coal, copper, gypsum and lime was down.

...

There were an estimated 8,000 women and 5,400 men of 90 years of age and over in Canada on June 1, 1952.

...

A total of 8,592,650 pounds of type and type metal worth \$2,377,489 was produced in Canada in 1951.

...

Canada's paper box and bag industry produced \$34,608,681 worth of paper bags in 1951 as compared with \$25,076,785 worth in 1950.

...

In 1952 Canadian clay product manufacturers sold 362,139,000 building bricks for \$14,632,464 as compared with 1951 when 356,119,000 bricks were sold for \$13,512,370.

...

Canada's jewellery and silverware industry manufactured \$331,398 worth of chalices and other church goods in 1951 as compared with only \$137,862 worth in the preceding year.

...

In the two years between January 15, 1951 and the same date in 1953 the average monthly wage without board of male farm help rose \$27 to \$131 in Alberta; \$14 to \$117 in Saskatchewan; \$11 to \$125 in Quebec; \$6 to \$119 in Ontario, \$114 in the Maritimes and \$108 in Manitoba; and \$5 to \$146 in British Columbia.

...

Ontario had 29.1 telephones per 100 population in 1951; British Columbia, 25.3; Manitoba, 21; Quebec, 19.2; Nova Scotia, 18.2; Saskatchewan, 17.3; Alberta, 17.2; New Brunswick, 15.3; Prince Edward Island, 12.4; Newfoundland, 6.2; and the Yukon, 2.7.

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