



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

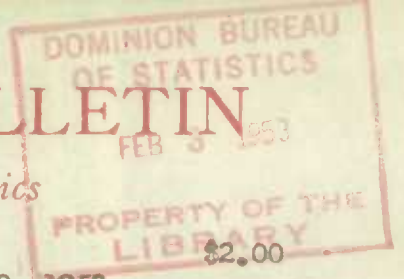
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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX dropped 0.26 per cent from 116.1 to 115.8 between November 1 and December 1 to mark the lowest point reached by the index during 1952. The drop was mainly due to a decline in the food index from 115.7 to 114.1 (page 2)

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS to all countries rose in value in November to \$385,900,000 from \$379,500,000 in the same month of 1951 to boost the total for the first eleven months of 1952 to a record \$3,898,500,000, an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding year's January-November total of \$3,535,100,000. Preliminary figures set the value of TOTAL IMPORTS in November at \$363,200,000 as compared with \$325,700,000 in the corresponding month of 1951. (pages 3, 4 and 5)

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COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS totalled 54,700,000 bushels in the August-November period of the current crop year, up 37 per cent over the 39,900,000 bushels exported during the first quarter of 1951-52. (page 6)

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TRADE IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES between Canada and other countries in October resulted in a purchase balance of \$32,300,000, the largest net outflow of capital from this type of transaction for any month on record. Overall purchase balance in the first ten months of 1952 was \$88,100,000 in contrast to a sales balance of \$27,800,000 in the same period of 1951. (page 6)

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VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED in clearing centres rose five per cent in November over the same month of 1951 to \$11,308,433,000 from \$10,736,949,000, to bring the total for the first eleven months of 1952 to \$112,790,163,000 as compared with the preceding year's January-November value of \$102,050,337,000. (page 10)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 63.2 per cent during the Christmas week ending December 27 as compared with the corresponding period a year earlier. (page 11)

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MONTHLY PRODUCTION FIGURES show increases in November over the same month of 1951 in the output of pig iron, steel ingots and castings, mineral wool, and gypsum products, and decreases in coal production and landings of sea-fish. (page 9)

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ESTIMATED VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION soared to a new all-time high of \$1,278,000,000 in 1952, \$33,000,000 or 2.6 per cent higher than the previous peak value of \$1,245,000,000 for 1951 and \$233,000,000 or 22 per cent above the 1949 total of \$1,045,000,000. (page 8)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX DECLINED 0.26 PER CENT BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND DECEMBER 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics consumer price index decreased 0.26 per cent from 116.1 to 115.8 between November 1 and December 1. The

decline followed a six-month period during which the index remained almost unchanged, and marked the lowest point reached during 1952.

Foods were the only group to register a substantial change, the index decreasing from 115.7 to 114.1 following a larger than seasonal drop in the price of eggs, and slightly lower prices for canned fruits and vegetables, grapefruit, potatoes and pork. Somewhat higher prices were quoted for other fresh fruits and vegetables, cheese, butter, and some cuts of beef. The clothing index declined fractionally from 109.8 to 109.7 as slight decreases in men's and children's wear were partially offset by a small advance in the footwear index. Within the household operation group lower prices for household textiles, supplies and services were overbalanced by increases in the price of anthracite coal and the group index increased from 115.9 to 116.1. The index of other commodities and services remained unchanged at 116.6. The shelter index advanced from 121.4 to 122.2 under the influence of an 0.9 per cent increase in the rent component and an 0.3 per cent advance in the home-ownership series. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
December 1, 1952	115.8	114.1	122.2	109.7	116.1	116.6
November 1, 1952	116.1	115.7	121.4	109.8	115.9	116.6
December 1, 1951	118.1	122.5	118.2	115.2	116.4	115.0

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

Between November 1 and December 1 the cost-of-living index decreased 0.32 per cent from 184.8 to 184.2. (1)

Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Com-bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth-ing	Home-furnish-ings and Services	Miscel-laneous
December 1, 1952	184.2	226.1	149.9	152.7	205.4	195.3	148.8
November 1, 1952	184.8	229.0	148.9	151.1	205.5	195.5	148.8
December 1, 1951	191.1	249.3	144.8	150.8	215.5	200.6	144.9

COMMON STOCK PRICES STIFFEN IN DECEMBER

Common stock prices continued to stiffen in December following a trend established in the final quarter of 1952. Between November 27 and December 31 the composite index for 105 representative issues moved from 169.3 to 171.9. Year-end levels, were, however, considerably below those of a year ago at 168.4 against 177.3. Although the markets continued to be selective, all major groups moved up in December. The index for 82 industrials increased from 171.8 to 174.2, while that for 15 utilities advanced from 166.1 to 168.0, and eight banks from 151.9 to 157.8. Mining stock prices were also firmer in December, the composite index for 30 representative issues moving from 102.0 to 106.0 between November 27 and December 31. Both golds and base metals advanced, the former series increasing from 72.2 to 74.6 and the latter from 170.2 to 177.8. (1)

NARROW RANGE IN WHOLESALE
PRICE MOVEMENTS IN DECEMBER

Industrial material prices at wholesale moved within narrow limits in December. The composite index for 30 price series moved between 242.3 for December 5 and 240.4 for the 19th to close at 241.6 for the 26th, as compared with the same figure for November 28. Among commodity price series registering increases were: raw rubber, cotton-seed oil, lead, white lead, imported bituminous coal and steers. Decreases were noted for iron ore, wood pulp -- export bleached -- beef hides, sisal, zinc, raw cotton, wheat and oats. For certain commodities decreases still continue to reflect the declining strength in the Canadian dollar.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets were slightly firmer in December and the composite index advanced from 222.1 to 224.0 between November 28 and December 26. Strength was concentrated in animal products and the index for the series moved from 266.1 to 272.4. Higher prices were noted for steers, lambs, calves and eastern butterfat, while eggs were seasonally lower. In the field product section lower prices for certain grains, notably flax and rye, potatoes and raw leaf tobacco outweighed an advance in hay to lower the group index from 178.0 to 175.6. (1)

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN NOVEMBER

A summary of foreign trade figures for November released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows an increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$385,900,000 from \$379,500,000 in November 1951, and a rise in the estimated total value of imports to \$363,200,000 from \$325,700,000.

Domestic exports to the United States in November were practically unchanged at \$209,900,000 compared with \$209,300,000 a year ago, and were slightly higher to the United Kingdom at \$59,800,000 against \$58,000,000. Estimated imports from the United States climbed to \$264,600,000 from \$224,700,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$35,000,000 from \$33,300,000.

The following table summarizes the month's figures:

	<u>November, 1951</u>		<u>November, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	millions of dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	58.0	1.1	59.8	0.4
Other Commonwealth countries	23.9	0.1	20.9	0.3
United States.....	209.3	3.5	209.9	3.5
Other foreign countries	88.3	0.3	95.3	0.4
Total, all countries	<u>379.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>385.9</u>	<u>4.6</u>

	<u>November, 1951</u>	<u>November, 1952**</u>
	<u>Imports:-</u>	
United Kingdom	33.3	35.3
Other Commonwealth countries	18.0	16.1
United States	224.7	264.6
Other foreign countries	49.7	47.2
Total, all countries	<u>325.7</u>	<u>363.2</u>

** Estimate only. Subject to revision...

DOMESTIC EXPORTS AT ALL-TIME HIGH IN
NOVEMBER AND JANUARY-NOVEMBER PERIOD

With large earlier gains swelled by a record monthly value in November, Canada's domestic exports to all countries rose to an all-time high value of \$3,898,500,000 in the first eleven months of 1952, up 10 per cent from the preceding year's January-November value of \$3,535,100,000, and only slightly less than the 1951 full-year total of \$3,914,500,000. The November value was \$385,900,000 as compared with \$379,500,000 a year earlier. Exports of foreign produce rose in value in the January-November period to \$50,371,000 from \$43,259,000, but declined in November to \$4,551,000 from \$4,959,000.

Export prices remained relatively stable in November, but were five per cent below a year ago when the index stood at its post-war peak. Almost the whole increase in exports from October to November was due to an increased volume of goods exported, and the increase in volume from November, 1951, was 7.1 per cent, as compared with a value gain of only 1.7 per cent. The volume of exports in November was higher than in any previous post-war month, surpassing the previous peak (May, 1952) by 2.5 per cent. In the eleven months ending November, export prices averaged slightly below those of the corresponding 1951 period, and the gain in the volume of exports was 11 per cent, slightly greater than the increase in export value. January-November shipments were higher in value to the United Kingdom, but slightly lower to the United States. Shipments to other Commonwealth countries as a group increased in value, and there were substantial increases to Continental Europe, Latin American countries, and other foreign countries.

There was a mixture of gains and losses among the major export commodities in the eleven-month period. Many important export staples showed large increases, including wheat and other grains, newsprint paper, aluminum and products, copper and products, nickel, zinc and products, lead and products, and asbestos. Some manufactured exports also increased sharply especially aircraft and parts, freight automobiles and electrical apparatus. There were declines in wood pulp, planks and boards, cattle and beef and cheese. In November there were increases in grains other than wheat, beef and veal, planks and boards, newsprint paper, aluminum and products, copper and products, electrical apparatus, and aircraft, but declines in wheat, cattle, wood pulp, farm implements, automobiles, zinc and products and lead and products. Lower export prices have affected wood pulp, lead and zinc in recent months.

Exports to the United States in the January-November period fell slightly in value to \$2,086,179,000 as compared with \$2,107,735,000, and that country's share in Canada exports declined to 53.4 per cent from 59.6 a year earlier. In November, exports to the United States at \$209,841,000 were virtually unchanged from the previous year. Main increases in the eleven months were among agricultural products, and non-ferrous metals, while principal declines were in animal products -- a reflection of the U.S. embargo on Canadian beef and cattle -- and in wood and paper.

Shipments to the United Kingdom increased 20.5 per cent in the first eleven months of 1952 to \$685,258,000 from \$568,320,000 in the same period of 1951, and their proportion of Canadian exports rose to 17.6 per cent from 16.1. In November the value advanced to \$59,825,000 from \$57,991,000. Increases in the eleven months were general among the larger commodity groups, with the largest gains in agricultural products, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals. There was a mixed trend in November. Exports to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom in the January-November period rose in value to \$244,444,000 from \$218,682,000 in the corresponding period of 1951, but declined in November to \$20,908,000 from \$23,935,000. In the

(concluded on page 5)

eleven months there were increased exports to Trinidad and Tobago, India and Pakistan, Ceylon and Australia, but smaller shipments to the Union of South Africa, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, and New Zealand.

There was a sharp gain in exports to Latin American countries in the eleven months to \$249,886,000 from \$179,643,000 in the corresponding period of 1951, but the November value moved down to \$21,507,000 from \$26,633,000. Eleven-month exports were up sharply to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela, but there were decreased shipments to Chile. With larger exports to the majority of the principal Continental European countries, shipments to that area in the January-November period rose 41 per cent in value to \$442,104,000 from \$312,862,000 in the similar period of 1951. Increased shipments to Western Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Yugoslavia accounted for the greater part of this gain. November exports rose in value to \$46,072,000 from \$39,487,000. Substantially larger exports to Japan, Egypt, Lebanon and the Belgian Congo boosted eleven-month exports to the remaining group of foreign countries to \$176,187,000 from \$132,843,000 a year earlier. In November the value was \$25,933,000 against \$20,313,000 (3)

Values for the 16 leading export commodities in the January-November period, together with their November values, and corresponding figures for the preceding year:

	November		Eleven Months Ending	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	(thousand dollars)			
Wheat	\$58,766	\$57,611	\$377,996	\$549,601
Newsprint paper	49,583	57,082	494,988	542,755
Planks and boards	25,857	28,893	288,578	275,870
Wood pulp	32,524	20,909	331,980	270,853
Grains other than wheat	18,011	27,412	110,585	192,134
Nickel	12,752	13,112	123,282	141,509
Aluminum and products	9,533	11,925	117,730	136,300
Copper and products	7,921	10,964	74,551	112,584
Wheat flour	8,582	9,499	106,918	105,513
Fish and fishery products	10,921	10,503	106,042	104,596
Farm Implements and machinery ..	7,542	6,174	98,713	98,929
Zinc and products	9,843	6,479	76,760	91,246
Asbestos and products	5,501	6,605	74,352	78,375
Pulpwood	6,641	4,905	62,721	60,849
Alcoholic beverages	5,843	7,183	50,931	49,152
Lead and products	5,136	4,586	39,624	47,245

VOLUME I OF THE TRADE OF CANADA

Volume I of the trade of Canada for the calendar year 1951 has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The volume contains summary statistics, analytical tables and data on Canada's foreign trade with each country by principal commodities. This volume, which is one of a series of three annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, may be obtained from the Queen's Printer at \$2.00 per copy. The set of three volumes — Total Trade (Volume I); Exports (Volume II); and Imports (Volume III), may be obtained for a total of \$5.00. (4)

LARGE PURCHASE BALANCE OF \$32,300,000 IN
OCTOBER TRADE IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES

-- the largest net outflow of capital from this type of transaction for any month on record. The overall purchase balance in the first ten months of 1952 was \$88,100,000 in contrast to a sales balance of \$27,800,000 in the same period of 1951.

In trade with the United States there was a purchase balance in October of \$31,-800,000, closely similar in size to the October, 1951 purchase balance of \$31,400,000. In the January-October period the purchase balance was \$95,800,000 in contrast to a small sales balance of \$8,200,000 a year earlier. Transactions with the United Kingdom in October also produced a purchase balance, amounting to \$1,600,000. A year earlier sales and purchases were in balance. In the January-October period there was a purchase balance of \$4,200,000 as against \$6,900,000 a year ago. Trade with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom continued to bring an inflow of capital, net sales being \$1,100,000 in October compared with \$1,200,000 a year ago, and \$11,800,000 in the ten months against \$27,500,000. (5)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND
CHEDDAR CHEESE ON JANUARY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 1 this year amounted to 36,814,000 pounds as compared with the revised figure of 45,289,000 on December 1, and 30,257,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 18,113,000 pounds against 20,418,000 at the beginning of December, and 17,-745,000 on January 1, 1952.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Quebec, 2,618,000 (2,544,000) pounds; Montreal, 16,796,000 (11,727,000); Toronto, 6,988,000 (4,813,000); Winnipeg, 5,432,000 (4,542,000); Regina, 817,000 (351,000); Saskatoon, 358,000 (558,000); Edmonton, 1,329,000 (1,551,000); Calgary, 400,000 (517,000); Vancouver, 2,076,000 (3,654,000). (Mem. 1)

COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS
CONTINUE AT HIGH LEVEL

Combined exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the August-October period of the current crop year amounted to 54,700,000 bushels, an increase of 37 per cent over the 39,-900,000 exported during the first quarter of 1951-52.

Exports of barley at 35,400,000 bushels were particularly heavy and represented an increase of 78 per cent over the total of 19,900,000 for the first three months of 1951-1952. The major markets of this year's August-October barley exports were: Germany, 10,800,000; Japan, 8,700,000; the United States, 6,200,000; and Belgium, 5,300,000.

Exports of oats at 16,900,000 bushels were 1,800,000 bushels smaller than during the first three months of 1951-52. The United States provided an outlet for 13,600,-000 bushels, while exports to Belgium amounted to almost 3,000,000. In addition, the equivalent of 183,000 was exported in the form of oatmeal and rolled oats.

Although exports of rye and flaxseed were at moderate levels during the August-October period, both were greater than last year's comparable figures. Rye exports amounted to 1,600,000 bushels as against 1,100,000, with the current year's shipments going to the United States, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Flaxseed exports totalled some 843,000 bushels compared with 261,000. Belgium retained its position as the chief export market for Canadian flaxseed, taking 645,000 bushels. (6)

CANADIAN SUPPLIES OF FEED GRAINS
IN 1952-53 AT RECORD LEVELS

Total supplies of Canadian feed grains in 1952-53 are at record levels as the result of above-average carryover stocks and record or near-record outturns.

With an increase of six per cent in the number of grain-consuming animal units over 1951-52, feed requirements will be somewhat higher during the current crop year. However, supplies are more than sufficient to meet the demand and, even after allowing for a larger export movement than last year's record, substantial stocks will be carried over at July 31, 1953. Production of feed grains in Eastern Canada was slightly smaller than last year and large quantities of Western grain will again need to be moved to Eastern positions during the crop year.

Gross supplies of feed grain available in 1952-53 are estimated at 21,500,000 tons, compared with 19,700,000 in 1951-52 and the previous record of 20,900,000 in 1942-43. Net supplies (gross supplies, less estimated exports, seed requirements and other domestic uses) are placed at 15,700,000 tons, third highest on record. Relative to live-stock numbers, the net supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit is estimated at 1.01 tons, practically unchanged from last year's 1.02 tons. The export demand for Canadian oats and barley continues strong and exports should have little difficulty in reaching or exceeding last year's levels of approximately 70,000,000 bushels each. As with wheat, transportation and handling facilities, rather than lack of markets, may be the main limiting factor in both the export and domestic movement of coarse grains. (6)

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT UP
12 PER CENT OVER YEAR EARLIER

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on December 23 amounted to 251,502,000 bushels, 12 per cent above the 1951 corresponding total of 224,096,000 bushels. Farmers' marketings declined to 5,788,000 bushels from 6,406,000, while the aggregate for the crop year to date rose to 242,374,000 bushels from 220,372,000. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week increased to 2,457,000 bushels from 1,166,000 a year earlier, and in the cumulative period advanced to 123,665,000 bushels from 97,236,000. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were higher at the end of November than a year earlier. Month-end stocks of raw sugar amounted to 187,523,000 pounds as compared with 139,753,000, and the refined stocks totalled 311,108,000 pounds compared with 287,053,000. Meltings and sales of raw sugar during the month amounted to 111,057,000 pounds compared with 96,139,000 in November last year, while refined sugar manufactured totalled 233,086,000 pounds compared with 192,277,000. Sales of refined sugar were 108,044,000 pounds compared with 113,634,000. (7)

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF AIR CARRIERS
AT PEAK LEVELS FOR JUNE AND HALF YEAR

Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian air carriers each climbed to new peak levels for June and the first six months of 1952. Earnings in the month amounted to \$8,443,111, an advance of 21 per cent over the June, 1951 figure of \$7,007,234. For the half-year period revenues were 23 per cent higher at \$41,296,261 as compared with \$33,506,554 a year earlier. Operating expenses increased 31 per cent in June to \$7,212,782 from \$5,492,502, and in the January-June period rose 28 per cent to \$39,626,713 from \$30,941,095. Passengers carried in June numbered 187,733 as against 170,317 in the corresponding month of 1951, and in the half-year were 896,132 compared with 761,051. (Men. 3)

MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUE AT NEW
PEAK OF \$1,278,000,000 IN 1952

With outstanding increases in crude petroleum, asbestos, cement and iron ore outweighing declines for some of the principal metals, including gold, nickel, copper, zinc and lead, the value of Canada's mineral production in 1952 soared to a new all-time high of \$1,278,000,000, according to preliminary estimates. This was \$33,000,000 or 2.6 per cent higher than the previous peak value of \$1,245,000,000 for 1951, and \$233,000,000 or 22 per cent above the 1949 total of \$1,045,000,000.

Total output value of metals in 1952 is estimated at \$728,000,000 against \$745,000,000 in 1951, a drop of 2.3 per cent. The tonnage of zinc was up 12 per cent to 382,000 tons but the value declined nearly two per cent to \$133,460,000. Lead production increased four per cent to 165,000 tons but the value dropped eight per cent to \$53,322,000. Output of nickel rose 1.5 per cent to 140,000 tons but the value was slightly lower at \$150,909,000. Copper declined 4.5 per cent in quantity to 258,000 tons but the increase in average price during the year was not sufficient to offset this decline and the value fell one per cent to \$147,850,000.

Gold production totalled 4,419,000 ounces against 4,392,000 in 1951, but the value was down to \$151,000,000 from \$162,000,000 for 1951. Price of gold at the Royal Canadian Mint ranged from \$35.38 to \$33.58 per troy ounce, and averages \$34.27 against \$36.85 in 1951 and \$38.05 in 1950. Value of mineral fuels rose 13 per cent to \$262,000,000 from \$233,000,000 in 1951. Output of crude petroleum increased to 61,000,000 barrels at \$143,000,000 from 48,000,000 barrels at \$117,000,000 in 1951. Output of natural gas rose 10 per cent in quantity to 87,591,000 M cubic feet, and in value by 30 per cent to \$9,300,000. Coal production declined 6.5 per cent to 17,360,000 tons, but the value was up slightly at \$109,420,000.

Non-metallics as a group rose in value to \$124,304,000 from \$115,707,000 in 1951. Asbestos — main item in the group — increased in value to \$88,823,000 from \$81,584,000, but tonnage was slightly lower at 966,000 tons against 973,000. Barite and fluorspar showed gains in output, while feldspar and mica declined. Sulphur in the form of pyrite, sulphuric acid and elemental sulphur increased 18.6 per cent in quantity to 441,000 tons; pyrite from new sources in Quebec and sulphur from natural gas in Alberta contributed to this increase. Production of gypsum, salt, nephelin syenite and other non-metallics was about the same as for 1951.

The value of the structural materials, except lime, continued to rise, and the group value climbed to \$164,047,000 from \$151,334,000. Three new cement plants, one in each of the provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec, contributed to the record high quantity of 18,351,000 barrels valued at \$47,623,000, as compared with 17,088,000 barrels at \$40,446,000 in 1951. Clay products, which include brick, tile, and sewer pipe, increased four per cent in value to \$24,400,000, while stone increased to \$29,200,000 from \$28,650,000. Sand and gravel, mainly for highway construction, rose in value to \$49,121,000 from \$44,628,000.

Overall production values for the provinces and territories were as follows, totals for 1951 being in brackets: Newfoundland, \$52,895,000 (\$52,410,000); Nova Scotia, \$63,541,000 (\$59,727,000); New Brunswick, \$12,035,000 (\$9,565,000); Quebec, \$267,260,000 (\$255,530,000); Ontario, \$438,536,000 (\$444,667,000); Manitoba, \$24,897,000 (\$30,046,000); Saskatchewan, \$48,647,000 (\$51,033,000); Alberta, \$197,333,000 (\$188,144,000); British Columbia, \$172,907,000 (\$176,279,000); Northwest Territories, \$9,034,000 (\$8,289,000); and the Yukon, \$11,276,000 (\$9,793,000). (8)

NOVEMBER PRODUCTION FIGURES

COAL Production and imports of coal were lower in November and the first eleven months of 1952 as compared with a year earlier. November output amounted to 1,640,000 tons as compared with 2,048,000, bringing the January-November total to 15,776,000 tons compared with 16,858,000. Imports during the month totalled 2,081,000 tons compared with 2,574,000, and in the eleven months, 23,594,000 tons compared with 25,237,000. (Mem. 4)

PIG IRON AND STEEL INGOTS Production of pig iron in the first eleven months of 1952 increased 16 per cent over the corresponding period of 1951, while the output of steel ingots and castings rose by a moderate four per cent. November output of both pig iron and steel ingots and castings moved narrowly higher.

Pig iron production in the January-November period amounted to 2,449,333 tons as compared with 2,108,646, while the output of steel ingots and castings totalled 3,411,777 tons as compared with 3,270,816. In November, production of pig iron amounted to 225,490 tons as compared with 220,464 in the preceding month and 223,467 a year earlier, and steel ingots and castings aggregated 308,626 tons compared with 307,897 in October and 307,075 in November, 1951. (Mem. 5 and 6)

MINERAL WOOL Production of mineral wool in November comprised 19,078,940 square feet of batts as compared with 12,483,098 in the corresponding month of 1951, 1,230,265 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 1,170,983, and 156,983 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool compared with 104,363. In the first eleven months of 1952, 142,317,703 square feet of batts were produced against 143,052,198 a year earlier, 8,774,968 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 9,568,369, and 1,101,143 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool against 1,070,673. (Mem. 7)

GYPSUM PRODUCTS Production of gypsum wallboard increased in November to 22,110,480 square feet from 19,984,366 in the same month of 1951, lath to 19,892,050 square feet from 15,097,760, and sheathing to 1,000,988 square feet from 314,228. In the first eleven months of 1952 output of wallboard declined to 208,312,085 square feet from 213,862,730 a year earlier, lath to 190,564,257 square feet from 210,746,673, and sheathing to 4,892,840 square feet from 5,402,876. (Mem. 8)

SEA-FISH Landings of sea-fish in Canada -- excluding Newfoundland -- declined sharply in November to 45,052,000 pounds from 107,950,000 in the same month of 1951, and the value of the catch dropped to \$2,476,000 from \$3,457,000. Cumulative landings for the first eleven months of 1952, however, advanced to 1,143,118,000 pounds from 1,127,750,000 a year earlier, but the landed value fell to \$60,520,000 from \$66,735,000.

On the Atlantic coast, landings of all species declined to 27,826,000 pounds from 38,618,000 in November, 1951, and the value was down to \$1,455,000 from \$1,521,000. In the eleven months the catch advanced to 750,111,000 pounds from 667,425,000, and the value was up to \$32,001,000 from \$29,367,000.

Landings on the Pacific coast dropped sharply to 17,226,000 pounds from 69,332,000 in November, 1951, and the value of the catch decreased to \$1,021,000 from \$1,936,000. Almost the whole of these marked declines was attributed to the herring fishery which dropped to 5,151,000 pounds worth \$86,000 from 62,688,000 pounds at \$1,128,000. In the eleven months the catch of all species was down to 393,007,000 pounds from 460,325,000, and the value to \$28,519,000 from \$37,368,000. (9)

VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED HIGHER
IN NOVEMBER AND 11 MONTHS

Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres rose five per cent in November over the same month last year, and the cumulative total for the first 11 months of 1952 climbed to a new peak for the period. Transactions in November amounted to \$11,308,433,000 as compared with \$10,736,949,000 in November last year, bringing the total for the January-November period to \$112,790,163,000 against \$102,050,337,000.

Payments in November in Ontario increased nine per cent to \$4,883,734,000 from \$4,498,794,000 a year ago, Prairie Provinces seven per cent to \$2,065,840,000 from \$1,930,333,000, British Columbia seven per cent to \$893,285,000 from \$836,530,000, and the Atlantic Provinces eight per cent to \$279,047,000 from \$259,027,000. Quebec's total was down one per cent to \$3,186,528,000 from \$3,212,265,000.

Totals for the January-November period were as follows by regions, those for the same months last year being in brackets: Ontario, \$47,446,505,000 (\$42,853,584,000); Quebec, \$31,935,421,000 (\$29,844,676,000); Prairie Provinces, \$20,592,148,000 (\$17,704,397,000); British Columbia, \$10,045,363,000 (\$9,012,349,000); and the Atlantic Provinces, \$2,770,727,000 (\$2,635,331,000). (10)

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS CLAIMED 655
LIVES IN NINE PROVINCES IN SIX MONTHS

Motor-vehicle accidents took the lives of 655 persons in Canada, excluding the province of Quebec and Newfoundland outside of St. John's, in the first six months of 1952, according to the first issue of a new quarterly report on motor-vehicle accidents by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The half-year total of the number of injured in 54,696 reported motor-vehicle accidents is placed at 17,534, and the estimated property damage reported at \$15,179,706.

Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have provided statistical information which enables comparisons between their accident records during the first six months of 1951 and 1952. In these four provinces, 520 motor-vehicle fatalities occurred in the first half of 1952 against 503; 14,412 persons were injured against 13,640; and accidents totalled 41,308 against 36,936. On the basis of the returns from these provinces, it is probable that accidents occurring across Canada in the first half of 1952 were about 10 per cent greater in number than in the like period of 1951, but that there were almost six per cent more persons injured. Heaviest toll was among pedestrians, of whom 220 lost their lives. Motor-vehicle passengers were second at 206, and motor-vehicle drivers third at 196. First and second quarter totals were: pedestrians, 108 and 112; passengers, 88 and 118; and drivers, 75 and 121.

Number of fatalities by provinces, available comparisons with the first half of 1951 being in brackets: Newfoundland, one; Prince Edward Island, three; Nova Scotia, 45 (30); New Brunswick, 43; Quebec, not available; Ontario, 377 (384); Manitoba, 33; Saskatchewan, 36 (16); Alberta, 54; British Columbia, 62 (73); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, one. Persons injured: Newfoundland, 68; Prince Edward Island, 53; Nova Scotia, 876 (831); New Brunswick, 462; Quebec, not available; Ontario, 9,651 (9,412); Manitoba, 1,143; Saskatchewan, 1,098 (707); Alberta, 1,367; British Columbia, 2,787 (2,690); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 29. Number of accidents: Newfoundland, 203; Prince Edward Island, 468; Nova Scotia, 3,608 (3,041); New Brunswick, 2,007; Quebec, not available; Ontario, 25,407 (23,085); Manitoba, 4,316; Saskatchewan, 3,188 (2,212); Alberta, 6,287; British Columbia, 9,105 (8,598); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 107. (Mem. 9)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT
PAYMENTS DURING NOVEMBER

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in November amounted to \$6,435,444 as compared with \$5,710,740 in the preceding month and \$5,107,466 in the same month of 1951. Number of unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made totalled 2,158,920 days against 1,932,994 in October, and 2,033,423 in November, 1951.

The larger proportionate increase in the amount of benefit paid in relation to days compensated in November as compared with a year ago, was largely due to the increase in benefit rates effective July 14, 1952. An additional factor was an increase in the proportion of male claimants who characteristically draw benefit at higher rates. Initial and renewal claims filed across Canada in November totalled 123,418 as compared with 87,957 a month earlier and 122,603 a year ago. Active claimants on the live unemployment insurance register numbered 181,554 on November 29 compared with 111,539 on October 31, and 153,651 on November 30, 1951.

Number of persons commencing the receipt of benefit was as follows by provinces, totals for November, 1951 being in brackets: Newfoundland, 931 (527); Prince Edward Island, 275 (258); Nova Scotia, 4,417 (2,512); New Brunswick, 3,467 (2,178); Quebec, 21,606 (20,525); Ontario, 20,441 (24,342); Manitoba, 3,343 (3,678); Saskatchewan, 893 (1,327); Alberta, 2,014 (2,410); and British Columbia, 10,647 (10,104). (11)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP 63.2 PER CENT IN WEEK

Boosted by Christmas buying, department store sales in Canada rose 63.2 per cent during the week ending December 27 as compared with a year earlier. Sales in Ontario registered the largest percentage gain of 83.4 per cent, followed by the Maritimes with an increase of 80.6 per cent, British Columbia 62.7 per cent, Alberta 62.0 per cent, Saskatchewan 53.0 per cent, Manitoba 46.9 per cent, and Quebec 31.1 per cent.

1951 CENSUS REPORT ON YEARS OF SCHOOLING
OF POPULATION FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Approximately one-fifth of the Canadian population of five years of age and over were attending school in 1951, or about the same proportion as a decade earlier, the Bureau of Statistics reports in a 1951 Census bulletin on population by years of schooling and sex.

Between 1941 and 1951 the number attending school rose by 293,896 or 13.5 per cent from 2,174,985 to 2,468,881. Males accounted for 175,258 of the gain, their numbers increasing 16 per cent from 1,094,214 to 1,269,472 and females for 118,638 their number increasing 11 per cent from 1,080,771 to 1,199,409. Largest increase in numbers attending school was in the 1-4 years of schooling group, which rose by 184,324 or almost 19 per cent from 972,779 to 1,157,103. The 5-8 years of schooling group increased by 28,876 or 3.5 per cent from 827,184 to 856,060; the 9-12 group by 42,313 or nearly 13 per cent from 329,009 to 371,322; and the 13 and over group by 38,383 or 83.4 per cent from 46,013 to 84,396.

In the ten-year period the population of five years of age and over not attending school increased by 1,538,623 or 18.6 per cent from 8,279,816 to 9,818,439. Among these, the largest increase was in the group with 9-12 years of schooling, which rose by 795,954 or 29.3 per cent from 2,717,470 to 3,513,424. Largest group, those with 5-8 years of schooling increased by 351,885 or 9.2 per cent from 3,834,417 to 4,186,302; the 13 and over group by 267,614 or close to 54 per cent from 497,248 to 764,862; and the 1-4 group by 35,104 or 5.3 per cent from 665,251 to 700,355. (12)

ANNUAL REPORTS

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Gross factory selling value of the production of Canada's agricultural implements industry rose 14.5 per cent to \$171,172,496 in 1951 from \$149,500,240 in 1950, but was 3.3 per cent below the record high 1949 total of \$176,970,283. Farm equipment accounted for \$158,779,197 of the total as compared with \$137,971,548 in 1950 and \$164,794,099 in 1949. (13)

ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the artificial abrasives industry rose 37 per cent in 1951 to \$44,921,000 from \$32,837,000 in 1950. Production of crude silicon carbide was valued at \$9,913,000 as compared with \$6,316,000, crude fused alumina \$20,835,000 compared with \$12,197,000, and abrasive wheels and segments \$5,656,000 compared with \$4,683,000. (14)

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the railway rolling stock industry climbed 55 per cent in 1951 to \$300,627,000 as against \$194,286,000 in the preceding year. Production of railway freight cars of all types increased sharply to 10,612 units valued at \$75,341,642 from 4,694 at \$25,299,379, while the number of railway passenger cars manufactured dropped to one unit worth \$86,905 from 68 at \$7,914,308. Output of diesel-electric locomotives increased to 267 valued at \$41,893,150 from 98 at \$16,489,397. Repair work done on freight cars was valued at \$30,243,243 (\$24,104,113 in 1950); passenger cars, \$20,388,084 (\$15,396,427); and locomotives, \$36,533,717 (\$31,669,724). (15)

CARBONATED BEVERAGES Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the carbonated beverages industry in 1951 -- excluding excise and sales tax -- totalled \$90,514,000, four per cent above the 1950 figure of \$87,139,000. Production of carbonated beverages amounted to 93,033,000 Imperial gallons valued at \$76,135,000 as compared with 100,845,000 gallons at \$72,963,000. Output of syrups, concentrates and extracts amounted to 5,216,000 Imperial gallons with a value of \$14,017,000 as against 5,973,000 at \$13,822,000, and production of natural mineral water totalled 573,200 gallons worth \$127,000 against 593,400 worth \$95,400. (16)

FOOD AND BEVERAGES Gross factory value of products turned out by Canada's food and beverages manufacturing industries continued to climb in 1950, rising to \$3,029,811,000 from \$2,882,582,000 in the preceding year. (17)

TEXTILES Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by Canada's textile industries in 1950 rose eight per cent to \$1,475,477,000 from \$1,364,323,000 in the preceding year. Production of clothing rose in value to \$734,214,000 from \$727,499,000, the output of the men's factory clothing industry increasing to \$226,659,000 from \$220,701,000, but that for the women's factory clothing declined to \$194,636,000 from \$202,413,000. Textiles except clothing increased in total value to \$741,263,000 from \$636,824,000, with cotton textiles up to \$267,078,000 from \$227,252,000, cotton yarn and cloth to \$257,384,000 from \$211,385,000, wool textiles to \$157,359,000 from \$139,566,000, and synthetic textiles and silk to \$147,048,000 from \$124,125,000. (18)

(more on page 13)

AIRCRAFT AND PARTS Gross factory selling value of products of Canada's aircraft and parts industry climbed sharply in 1951 to \$117,188,000 as compared with \$55,268,000 in the preceding year. Assembly plants accounted for \$96,846,000 of the 1951 total as against \$45,715,000, while the value of products of parts plants was \$20,342,000 compared with \$9,553,000.

Aircraft completed during the year had a gross value of \$34,702,000 as against \$2,666,000. Value of work done on aircraft under construction but not completed by the end of the year amounted to \$39,110,000 compared with \$17,086,000, and the value of aircraft repair work totalled \$14,974,000 compared with \$10,239,000. Value of aircraft parts manufactured was \$16,960,000 against \$7,458,000.

Number of aircraft imported in 1951 was 268 valued at \$8,778,000 as compared with 115 at \$1,215,000 the year before, while 849 aircraft engines were imported to the value of \$13,244,000 compared with 605 at \$3,448,000. Imports of aircraft parts had a value of \$32,660,000 compared with \$9,727,000, and parts of aircraft engines were worth \$6,362,000 against \$4,428,000.

Exports of Canadian-made aircraft in 1951 totalled 57 valued at \$1,656,000 compared with 68 at \$789,000 in 1950, while aircraft parts exported were worth \$5,869,000 against \$3,594,000. Re-exports of aircraft numbered 40 with a value of \$1,346,000 compared with 19 at \$175,000, while re-exports of aircraft parts were valued at \$1,289,000 compared with \$1,476,000. (19)

PETROLEUM FUELS Deliveries of heavy and medium fuel oils, heavy and light furnace oils, and diesel fuel to Canadian users in 1951 amounted to 2,286,638,000 Imperial gallons, 17 per cent above the preceding year's total of 1,944,251,000, according to report submitted by refiners, dealers and large consumers of petroleum fuels

Deliveries for use in the heating of homes and buildings rose to 742,942,000 gallons from 594,436,000, while the amount supplied to railways climbed to 317,588,000 gallons from 250,770,000. Deliveries for use in industrial plants as fuel or material increased to 617,390,000 gallons from 495,015,000.

Deliveries of stove oil, tractor fuel, kerosene and illuminating oil totalled 353,889,000 gallons as compared with 319,293,000. Most of the stove oil, kerosene and illuminating oil was used for heating of homes and buildings and for lighting and cooking, this use accounting for 299,604,000 gallons compared with 269,011,000. Tractor fuel amounted to 21,238,000 gallons against 37,513,000.

Imports of petroleum fuels included 269,000,000 gallons of heavy fuel oil, 161,000,000 gallons of furnace oils and other light fuel oils, 77,000,000 gallons of diesel fuel, 84,000,000 gallons of stove oil and kerosene, and 280,000 tons of petroleum coke. Gasoline consumption has not been included in this survey, but it appears that the total usage in Canada in 1951 amounted to 1,922,000,000 gallons of motor gasoline and 66,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline. (20)

BICYCLES Production of bicycles in Canada in 1951 numbered 91,611 valued at \$3,158,470 as compared with 122,031 at \$3,961,028 in 1950. Imports totalled 37,034 units as compared with 29,283, while the exports numbered 52 compared with 266. Supply of bicycles for use in Canada -- production, plus imports less exports -- was 128,593 against 151,048. (21)

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Price Movements, December (10 cents).
2. Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- November (20 cents).
3. Volume I of the Trade of Canada -- Summary and Analytical Tables -- 1951 (\$2.00).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, October (10 cents).
5. Coarse Grains Quarterly, November (25 cents).
6. The Sugar Situation, November (10 cents).
7. Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1952 (15 cents).
8. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, November (30 cents).
9. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, November (10 cents).
10. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, November (25 cents).
11. 1951 Census of Canada: Population, Years of Schooling -- Bulletin 1-16 (25 cents).
12. Agricultural Implements Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
13. Artificial Abrasives Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
14. Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
15. Carbonated Beverages Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
16. The Food and Beverages Group -- General Review -- 1950 (50 cents).
17. General Review of All Textiles, 1950 (50 cents).
18. Aircraft and Parts Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
19. Consumption of Petroleum Fuels, 1951 (25 cents).
20. Bicycle Manufacturing Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
21. Prices and Price Indexes, November (20 cents).
22. Steel Ingots, November (10 cents).

Memoranda

1. Advance Preliminary Statement on Butter, Cheese and Eggs, January 1, 1953 (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Civil Aviation, June (10 cents).
 4. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, November (10 cents).
 5. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, October (10 cents).
 6. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, November (10 cents).
 7. Mineral Wool, November (10 cents).
 8. Gypsum Products, November (10 cents).
 9. Motor Vehicle Accidents -- Quarterly Report for Periods Ended March 31, 1952 and June 30, 1952 (10 cents).
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The value of Canadian production of farm implements rose to \$162,349,197 in 1951 from \$141,673,548 in 1950.

...

In the decade between 1941 and 1951 the percentage of the Canadian population born in other countries declined from 18 to 15 per cent.

...

There were 196,576 persons employed in Canadian textile industries at last count, and 116,248 of them worked in clothing factories.

...

In 1951 all 267 of the railway locomotives manufactured in Canada were of the diesel-electric type in contrast to 1950 when 48 of the 146 locomotives produced were of the steam variety.

...

Canadian production of artificial abrasives rose 36.8 per cent in value in 1951 to \$44,920,949 from \$32,836,573 in the preceding year.

...

According to the latest statistics on food and beverage industries they include 23.4 per cent of all the industrial establishments in Canada, employ 14.2 per cent of the nation's industrial employees, and are responsible for 21.8 per cent of the total gross value of products manufactured in Canada.

...

There were 1,378 telegraph offices in Ontario in 1951, 794 in Quebec, 666 in Saskatchewan, 604 in Newfoundland, 538 in British Columbia, 486 in Alberta, 331 in Manitoba, 216 in Nova Scotia, 143 in New Brunswick, 38 in Prince Edward Island and 31 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

...

Quebec and Ontario plants produce 72 per cent of the carbonated beverages manufactured in Canada.

...

On the basis of 30 words per message, press copy accounted for 2,425,157 or over 12 per cent of the 19,693,085 telegrams sent in Canada in 1951.

...

Of the adults charged with indictable offences in Canadian courts, less than three per cent are tried by jury, less than seven per cent by judges, and over 90 per cent by magistrates.

...

There were 91,611 bicycles valued at \$3,158,470 at the factory manufactured in Canada in 1951.

...

The gross value of the production of Canada's aircraft and parts industry increased by 112 per cent in 1951 from \$55,267,621 in 1950 to \$117,188,078.

...

In five provinces manufacturing was responsible for the largest share of the net value of commodity production in 1950, accounting for 68 per cent of the total in Ontario, 65.3 per cent in Quebec, 49.3 per cent in British Columbia, 47.2 per cent in New Brunswick, and 37.4 per cent in Nova Scotia. Agriculture led in value in Saskatchewan with 73.7 per cent of the total, in Prince Edward Island with 56.3 per cent, in Alberta with 45.8 per cent, and in Manitoba with 38.4 per cent. Agriculture and manufacturing were most nearly equal in value in Manitoba, with manufacturing running a close second with 37.3 per cent of the total. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories mining accounted for 82 per cent of the total production value.

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