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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

NEW DWELLING UNITS STARTED in 1952 numbered 83,246, over 21 per cent more than the 68,579 begun the previous year, but the number completed was down 10 per cent to 73,087 from 81,310. Under construction at year's end were 55,689 units, 21 per cent more than the 45,926 under construction a year earlier. (page 2)

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations reached a record high of 61,786,035,000 kilowatt hours in 1952, eight per cent above the previous peak of 57,420,518,000 attained in 1951. (page 4)

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CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR in terms of wheat totalled 168,200,000 bushels in the August-December period, over 24 per cent more than the 135,500,000 bushels exported in the same five months a year earlier. (page 5)

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INDEX OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS was slightly lower in December than in the previous month at 244.0 as against 244.1. (page 7)

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INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT in Canada's major non-agricultural industries stood at 192.2 at December 1 as against 192.3 at November 1 and 186.6 a year earlier. The payrolls index was 459.2 as against 455.8 a month earlier and 416.7 a year previous, while wages and salaries averaged \$56.08 against \$55.65 and \$52.41. (page 8)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 15.8 per cent in January over the same month last year, with higher sales in all regions. For the week ending February 7 sales were 8.3 per cent above a year earlier. (page 12)

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS totalled 68,549 cars during the week ended February 7, a decline of 12 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 77,868 cars, with lower loadings in both eastern and western divisions. (page 10)

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CANADIAN CANAL TRAFFIC reached a new modern record in 1952 with 31,354,139 tons of freight locked through Canadian canal systems, up seven per cent from the previous peak of 29,325,034 in 1951. (page 10)

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ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VEHICLES into Canada on traveller's permits reached a new January record of 47,400 this year and topped the January 1952 total by 9,304 or 24 per cent, with heavier traffic in all provinces. (page 11)

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HOUSING

More New Dwelling Units Started
But Fewer Completed During 1952

Construction was started on 83,246 new dwelling units during 1952, over 21 per cent more than the 68,579 begun the previous year, but the number completed dropped 10 per cent to 73,087 from 81,310. Under construction at the year's end were 55,689 units, an increase of 21 per cent over the 45,926 units under construction on December 31st a year earlier.

Completions were up in three regions but down in the other three in 1952 as compared with the previous year, increasing in Newfoundland to 1,131 from 941; in British Columbia to 7,028 from 6,683; and in the Prairie Provinces to 11,976 from 11,893; but declining in Quebec to 22,407 from 26,686; in Ontario to 27,461 from 31,732; and in the Maritime Provinces to 3,084 from 3,375.

Starts were up in all regions in 1952, increasing in Newfoundland to 1,579 from 1,101; in the Maritime Provinces to 3,141 from 2,461; in Quebec to 26,355 from 21,193; in Ontario to 30,016 from 27,349; in the Prairie Provinces to 15,044 from 10,779; and in British Columbia to 7,111 from 5,696.

There were more dwellings under construction at the close of the year in all regions, numbering 2,570 as against 1,993 a year earlier in Newfoundland; 3,252, as against 2,748 in the Maritime Provinces; 13,601 against 9,554 in Quebec; 20,513 as against 19,258 in Ontario; 10,502 as against 7,721 in the Prairie Provinces; and 5,251 as against 7,721 in the Prairie Provinces; and 5,251 as against 4,652 in British Columbia.

Urban centres of 5,000 population and over were the locations of 63,443 or 76 per cent of the starts and 54,346 or 74 per cent of the completions during the year, as compared with 47,374 or 69 per cent of the starts and 61,167 or 75 per cent of the completions in 1951.

The supply of new residential housing was augmented by the conversion of existing buildings into 3,215 dwelling units during the year, of which 2,319 or 72 per cent were situated in urban centres of 5,000 or more.

Completions of all types of dwellings were lower last year. The number of one-family houses completed dropped to 55,967 from 60,366, but they accounted for 77 per cent of the total number of completions as against 74 per cent in 1951. The number of completed apartments or flats declined to 11,707 from 12,540, while their proportion of the total rose to 15 from 14 per cent. Completions of two-family detached houses dropped to 5,314 from 7,568, and of row or terrace dwellings to 99 from 585.

An estimated 25 per cent of the dwellings completed in 1952 were for rental purposes, about the same proportion as in 1951. Average length of time under construction of dwellings completed during the year was seven months, the same as in 1949, but down from the 1951 average of 7.3 months and the 1950 average of 7.1 months, and above the 1948 average of 6.5 months.

Both completions and starts were higher in December of 1952 than in the corresponding month of 1951, completions numbering 7,076 as against 6,499, and starts 3,732 as against 2,217. This was the sixth month of higher starts and the fourth of higher completions. December starts rose in all regions, while completions were up in all except the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. (1)

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION & SALES

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Primary Shapes Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, declined 12 per cent in November to 250,067 net tons as compared with 282,934 in the same month of 1951. Cumulative shipments for the first 11 months of the year, however, moved slightly higher to 2,880,492 tons as against 2,873,448 a year earlier. Producers' interchange in the month fell to 128,071 tons from 132,613 in November 1951, but advanced in the 11-month period to 1,567,739 tons from 1,543,218.

Imports of primary forms of iron and steel declined both in November and the 11 months, total for the month falling to 120,843 tons from 166,520, and in the January-November period to 1,537,602 tons from 1,567,229. Exports of primary iron and steel climbed sharply in November to 56,262 tons from 39,060, and there was a marked gain in the 11 months to 479,631 tons from 294,637. (2)

Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear advanced 27 per cent in November over the same month of 1951, and the cumulative output for the first 11 months of the year climbed 11 per cent over a year earlier and five per cent above the total for the full year 1951.

Output in the month amounted to 3,352,928 pairs as compared with 2,636,617 in November 1951, bringing the 11-month total to 34,422,469 pairs as against 30,992,666 in the similar period of 1951.

Production of all classes of leather footwear was higher in the January-November period than a year earlier with the exception of youths' which fell to 326,681 pairs from 339,858. Output of men's footwear advanced to 8,134,951 pairs from 7,411,001, boys' to 1,216,944 from 1,003,486, women's and growing girls' to 16,349,550 from 14,726,381, misses' to 3,073,371 from 2,710,856, children's and little gents' to 2,563,856 from 2,264,727, and babies' and infants' to 2,757,116 from 2,536,357. (3)

Garments Production of men's and youths' one-pant suits decreased in the third quarter of 1952 as compared with a year earlier. Production of women's and misses' wool coats advanced slightly and pronounced gains were shown in the output of nylon shirts and blouses.

Production of men's and youths' all wool one-pant suits in the third quarter declined to 212,110 from 239,308 in the same period of 1951. Output of all wool two-pant suits increased to 55,151 from 41,757, while production of boys' all wool one-pant suits decreased slightly to 12,550 from 13,001.

Output of men's and youths' all wool pants and slacks declined to 241,541 from 312,682. Number of men's and youths' fine cotton shirts advanced to 117,759 dozen from 111,810 dozen, and there was a marked gain in the production of men's and youths' fine nylon shirts to 8,495 dozen from 2,324 dozen.

Production of women's and misses' wool coats in the third quarter of the year increased to 455,027 from 201,344, and the manufacture of rayon and rayon mixture dresses increased to 1,671,105 from 1,517,076. Production of nylon blouses advanced sharply to 55,649 dozen from 8,162 dozen. (4)

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION & SALES

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Electric Energy With a final boost of an all-time high monthly total in December, production of electric energy by central electric stations reached a new annual peak of 61,786,035,000 kilowatt hours in 1952, an increase of eight per cent over the previous high of 57,420,518,000 kilowatt hours attained in 1951. Continuing the gains over the previous year which have characterized monthly production totals for the past four years, December's output rose eight per cent to 5,535,561,000 kilowatt hours from 5,112,807,000 a year earlier.

Of the year's total, 59,511,000,000 kilowatt hours came from hydraulic plants and 2,275,000,000 kilowatt hours was by thermal generation. Consumption of primary power — production, less net exports and secondary power — increased in 1952 to 55,568,-346,000 kilowatt hours from 51,916,062,000 in 1951, while gross exports to the United States rose to 2,493,033,000 kilowatt hours from 2,375,420,000. An impressive record of 1,065,000 new horsepower was added to Canada's hydro capacity during 1952, bringing the total to 14,303,000 horsepower.

Quebec — Canada's largest producer of electric power — accounted for more than half of the national total at 32,142,381,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 29,791,-550,000 in 1951. Ontario's output climbed almost 7.5 per cent to 18,167,160,000 kilowatt hours from 16,903,001,000, while British Columbia's total advanced six per cent to 4,666,804,000 kilowatt hours from 4,404,595,000. Production in Manitoba increased to 2,695,731,000 kilowatt hours from 2,561,574,000, Alberta to 1,145,523,000 from 984,-000, and Saskatchewan to 1,073,544,000 from 973,608,000. Output from plants in Nova Scotia during the year rose to 954,650,000 kilowatt hours from 875,380,000 in 1951, Newfoundland to 171,308,000 from 146,458,000, and Prince Edward Island to 27,939,000 from 23,399,000. Production in New Brunswick declined to 740,995,000 kilowatt hours from 756,929,000. (5)

TV & Radio Sets Boosted by a further marked increase in October, producers' sales of television sets rose in the first 10 months of 1952 to 85,704 units as compared with 28,979 a year earlier. Sales in October, at 23,020 units, were more than four times the October, 1951 total of 4,948. Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets also advanced sharply in October to 62,807 units from 39,267, but with pronounced declines in the January-April period, cumulative sales for the first 10 months of the year dropped seven per cent to 418,312 units from 449,509.

Sales of television sets in the Toronto-Hamilton area in the month totalled 10,288 units as compared with 2,156 in October 1951, Windsor area 3,113 compared with 1,252, Niagara Peninsula area 2,326 compared with 1,170, and in other areas 7,293 compared with 370. Sales of TV sets in the Toronto-Hamilton area in the 10-month period numbered 35,051 units (12,993 a year earlier); Windsor area, 13,012 (9,764); Niagara Peninsula, 12,326 (4,617); and other areas, 25,315 (1,605).

October sales of radios in Ontario amounted to 25,885 units as against 16,062 in the corresponding month of 1951, Quebec 12,482 against 10,234, British Columbia 5,686 against 3,576, Alberta 5,568 against 2,458, the Maritimes 5,354 against 2,367, Manitoba 4,295 against 2,892, Saskatchewan 2,501 against 1,528, and Newfoundland 1,036 against 150. Ten-month sales were as follows, figures for a year earlier being in brackets: Ontario, 197,337 (227,150); Quebec, 77,607 (87,937); Alberta, 33,424 (27,602); British Columbia, 32,541 (30,129); Maritimes, 29,717 (26,417); Manitoba, 26,972 (32,303); Saskatchewan, 16,918 (14,725); and Newfoundland, 3,796 (3,246). (6)

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W H E A T & W H E A T F L O U R

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Canadian Exports Exports of wheat as grain in December rose to 24,700,000 bushels, exceeding the December 1951 total of 16,800,000 bushels by 47 per cent and more than doubling December, 1950 exports of 10,300,000 bushels. Preliminary data indicate that the equivalent of an additional 5,700,000 bushels were exported in the form of wheat flour during December as against 3,700,000 in December 1951, and 4,200,000 in December, 1950. Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat during the month amounted to 30,400,000 bushels.

Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat during the first five months of 1952-53 amounted to 168,200,000 bushels, an increase of 24.2 per cent over the 135,500,000 exported during the August-December period of 1951-52. Of the current year's total, exports of wheat as grain accounted for 142,900,000 bushels, an increase of 20.9 per cent over the 118,200,000 bushels exported a year earlier. Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat amounted to 25,300,000 bushels as compared with 17,300,000 .

Some 32,800,000 bushels, accounting for 23 per cent of this crop year's August-December exports of wheat as grain, went to the United Kingdom. Other major markets were as follows: the United States, 15,400,000 (of which 3,200,000 were for milling in bond); Germany, 13,400,000; Belgium, 13,100,000; Yugoslavia, 8,700,000; the Netherlands, 6,400,000; Brazil, 6,200,000; Japan, 6,200,000; and Italy, 6,100,000. Altogether, shipments of Canadian wheat as grain went to 39 countries and colonies during the five months ending December 31st, 1952. The United Kingdom was the chief destination for Canadian wheat flour exports in the August-December period with a total of 9,615,000 bushels of wheat equivalent. Egypt was next with 4,832,000 bushels, followed by the Philippine Islands with 2,217,000, Lebanon 1,588,000, Trinidad and Tobago 839,000, Venezuela 820,000, Hong Kong 706,000, Ceylon 486,000, and Leeward and Windward Islands 444,000. (7)

Supplies & Exports Of The Major Exporting Countries Supplies of wheat remaining on or about January 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,522,400,000 bushels, approximately 48 per cent greater than the 1,027,900,000 bushels available a year ago. Supplies on January 1, 1953 were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 723,600,000 (500,300,000) bushels; Canada, 572,700,000 (433,400,000); Argentina, 121,000,000 (2,300,000); and Australia, 105,100,000 (91,900,000). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

The newly-harvested 1952-53 crops in Argentina and Australia are taken into consideration in the above estimates. Reflecting the sharp increase in production, particularly in the Argentine, supplies available at January 1 in these two countries, as well as in the United States and Canada, were substantially above the levels existing at the same time a year ago. Data recently released by the Food and Agriculture Organization indicate that world exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat for the crop year ending June 30, 1952 reached an all-time record of 1,065,000,000 bushels as compared with 934,000,000 in the preceding year and some 74,000,000 greater than the previous record of 991,000,000 in 1948-49. Gross exports of each of the four major exporting nations with an estimate for shipments from other countries are as follows with 1950-51 figures in brackets (wheat equivalent): Argentina, 30,000,000 (104,000,000) bushels; Australia, 100,300,000 (128,200,000); Canada, 346,200,000 (224,900,000); United States 481,700,000 (376,600,000); and other countries, 106,900,000 (100,300,000). (7)

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F O O D

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Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives in cold storages and factories on February 1 amounted to 27,747,000 pounds as compared with 28,711,000 on January 1 and 35,265,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of frozen vegetables totalled 14,530,000 pounds as compared with 15,796,000 on January 1 and 14,454,000 a year ago. (8)

Canned Fruits & Vegetables Commercial pack of most canned fruits was lower in 1952 than in the preceding year, the principal exceptions being fruit cocktail and salad strawberries, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Among the canned vegetables, there were increases in the pack of green or wax beans, cream and wholegrain corn, pumpkin and squash and tomatoes, but declines in most other principal kinds.

Pack of principal canned fruits in dozen cans, final figures for 1951 in brackets: apples, 160,453 (217,185); apple sauce, 175,085 (491,179); apple juice, 1,151,660 (1,695,985); apricots, 309,721 (307,650); cherries, 451,551 (584,738); fruit cocktail and salad, 290,083 (103,958); peaches, 2,667,714 (3,461,341); Bartlett pears, 247,741 (609,883); Keiffer pears (dessert), 596,180 (817,955); plums, gages, etc., 442,452 (663,736); raspberries, 223,278 (318,719); strawberries, 376,447 (310,637).

The pack of principal canned vegetables, in dozen cans: asparagus, 295,318 (289,892); baked beans, 6,076,217 (6,110,131); green or wax beans, 3,731,782 (3,106,827); lima beans, 173,990 (178,786); beets, 340,318 (1,008,807); carrots, 148,953 (279,465); carrots and peas combined, 277,606 (484,173); mixed vegetables, 490,776 (474,781); cream and wholegrain corn, 6,589,623 (5,029,179); corn-on-cob, 80,808 (157,702); peas, 6,684,278 (8,473,036); pumpkin and squash, 596,452 (382,683); spinach, 54,225 (336,716); tomatoes, 5,943,339 (3,005,930). Pack of other canned products: foods for infants, 10,002,241 (9,460,566) dozen cans; canned sauerkraut, 238,164 (409,384); soups, all kinds, 23,847,311 (22,515,418); canned tomato paste, pulp and puree, 309,209 (342,718); and tomato juice, 8,286,886 (6,518,221).

Canned Tomatoes, Corn, Peas & Peaches Stocks of canned tomatoes and canned corn held by canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses at the beginning of January this year were sharply higher than at the same time last year, according to advance figures. Stocks of canned peas were slightly larger, while holdings of canned peaches declined. Holdings were as follows, by items, totals for January 1, 1952 being in brackets: tomatoes, 4,016,085 (1,120,898) dozen cans; corn, 6,331,025 (4,803,674); peas, 4,599,800 (4,530,874); and peaches, 3,035,274 (3,148,507).

Meat Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on February 1 amounted to 108,926,000 pounds as compared with 109,258,000 on January 1 and 78,480,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of frozen meat totalled 79,152,000 pounds against 81,125,000 at the beginning of January and 48,904,000 on February 1, 1952, while stocks of fresh meat were 16,733,000 pounds compared with 16,348,000 on January 1 and 14,862,000 a year ago. Holdings of cured meat amounted to 13,041,000 pounds against 11,785,000 a month earlier and 14,714,000 on February 1 last year. (9)

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F O O D

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Fish Stocks of fish on February Mounted to 45,794,000 pounds as compared with 54,709,000 on January 1 and 36,701,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of frozen fresh fish totalled 43,008,000 pounds compared with 51,579,000 at the beginning of January and 34,928,000 a year ago, and frozen smoked fish amounted to 2,786,000 pounds against 3,130,000 a month earlier and 1,773,000 on February 1, 1952.

Stocks of cod on February 1 rose to 8,044,000 pounds from 3,854,000 a year ago, haddock to 2,386,000 from 1,438,000, sea herring to 8,264,000 from 6,798,000, other sea fish to 12,844,000 from 10,428,000, and inland fish to 5,452,000 from 3,317,000. Holdings of salmon were down to 8,114,000 pounds from 10,866,000. (10)

Creamery Butter Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 13 amounted to 27,026,000 pounds (comparable figures for last year are not available). Holdings in Quebec totalled 2,149,000 pounds, Montreal 12,103,000, Toronto 5,517,000, Winnipeg 4,037,000, Regina 721,000, Saskatoon 106,000, Edmonton 937,000, Calgary 189,000, and Vancouver 1,267,000.

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P R I C E S

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Agricultural Products Continuing the downward trend of the past several months, Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products was slightly lower in December at 244.0 as compared with 244.1 in the preceding month, 243.3 in October and 250.7 in September. The annual index for 1952 is estimated at 266.7. As compared with November, higher prices for live stock and dairy products were offset by lower prices for potatoes, poultry and eggs.

Changes in the provincial indices were relatively unimportant except in the case of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick where lower prices for potatoes, poultry and eggs more than offset the higher prices for live stock and dairy products. Provincial indexes for December, those for November in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 281.0 (293.7); Nova Scotia, 246.0 (247.4); New Brunswick, 280.2 (293.4); Quebec, 275.7 (274.2); Ontario, 273.0 (273.3); Manitoba, 223.9 (223.7); Saskatchewan, 200.6 (200.9); Alberta, 221.1 (219.9); British Columbia, 281.4 (281.8). (11)

| <u>Security Indexes</u> | <u>Feb. 12, 1953</u> | <u>Feb. 5, 1953</u> (1935-39=100) | <u>Jan. 15, 1953</u> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Investors' Price Index</u> | | | |
| (103 Common Stocks) | 168.5 | 170.0 | 171.9 |
| 81 Industrials | 169.8 | 171.3 | 174.2 |
| 14 Utilities | 164.7 | 165.9 | 166.4 |
| 8 Banks | 164.4 | 166.2 | 161.8 |
| <u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> | | | |
| (27 Stocks) | 102.6 | 104.3 | 106.4 |
| 22 Golds | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.4 |
| 5 Base Metals | 173.7 | 177.5 | 181.9 |

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L A B O U R

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Employment & Payrolls Employment in Canada's major non-agricultural industries was virtually unchanged at December 1 as compared with a month earlier, but 3.0 per cent higher than at December 1, 1951. Payrolls index and average weekly wages and salaries both reached record levels. Index for employment at December 1, on the base 1939=100, stood at 192.2 as compared with 192.3 at November 1 and 186.6 a year ago. Payrolls index was 459.2 against 455.8 and 416.7, and weekly wages and salaries averaged \$56.08 as compared with \$55.65 and \$52.41. Employment was slightly higher than at November 1 in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while small gains were shown in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Practically no change occurred in Prince Edward Island and Alberta.

There were below-normal increases in employment in forestry at December 1 as compared with a month earlier. Mining showed a small decline, chiefly in the extraction of metallic ores and non-metallic mineral products. In manufacturing, moderate improvement was reported in the durable goods group, but losses, largely seasonal in character, took place in the production of non-durable goods, notably in food processing plants. Reduced activity in transportation, communication and storage, construction, and hotels and restaurants was also mainly due to seasonal causes. Employment was higher than at December 1, 1951 in the different industrial divisions except logging. (12)

Four Times As Many Married Women
In Canadian Labour Force in 1951

Canada's labour force had 348,961 married women in its ranks in 1951, the Bureau of Statistics reported today in a 1951 Census bulletin classifying the working population by sex, occupation, age, marital status, years of schooling and class of worker. The fourfold rise in the number of working wives from 85,633 in 1951 was the most outstanding change in the labour force in the decade, the 307 per cent jump dwarfing increases of 33.5 per cent in the total number of married women and 40 per cent in the total number of working women.

The flow of married women into the labour market gained rapid momentum during the war years and, in the prevailing state of high employment that has existed since the war, has continued since that time. Quarterly estimates of the labour force indicate an increase of about 18 per cent in their number between 1946 and 1951. Of the 1941 total of 2,336,485 married women less than four per cent or one out of every 27 was working, while of the 1951 total of 3,119,824 married women over 11 per cent or one in every nine was gainfully employed.

Married women accounted for 263,328 or over 79 per cent of the total increase of 331,481 in the female labour force in the decade, and their proportion of the total trebled. In 1941 only one in every 10 working women was married; in 1951 three in every 10 were working wives. In the ten years the number of single women in the labour force rose by 57,810 or nine per cent from 665,623 to 723,433, but they represented only 62 per cent of all working women in 1951 as against 80 per cent in 1941. The number of working widows increased by 21,708 or 38 per cent from 56,964 to 78,672, while the number of divorced women in the labour force dropped by 11,327 or 46 per cent from 24,582 to 13,255. Due to changes in definitions and the inclusion of Newfoundland in the 1951 Census, figures for 1951 and 1941 are not strictly comparable. However, for most occupations comparisons between the two census years reflect the approximate change. The increase in the number of working wives during the decade varied by occupation group from two to eight times the number employed in 1941.

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 L A B O U R
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Married women in proprietary and managerial occupations increased four times to 19,392 in 1951, with about half of the total owners or managers of retail stores. The number in the professions increased five times to 31,471, with the number of married graduate nurses rising seven times to 8,685 and the number of married teachers five times to 15,613. The number of married women in clerical occupations at 80,922 was not far short of the total number of married women employed in all occupations a decade earlier and was about eight times the corresponding 1941 figure. The number employed in manufacturing doubled to 59,261, with the number employed in the manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel trebling to 31,827 and the number in metal-working occupations rising five times to 8,619. Married telephone and switchboard operators numbered 7,758 in 1951, seven times the 1941 total, and married women in sales and commercial occupations likewise rose seven times to 44,857. Among service occupations the number of married waitresses rose six times to 14,952, married charwomen and cleaners five times to 5,477, and married practical nurses almost seven times to 4,131.

The female labour force included more of all ages from 14 to 70 and over in 1951 and 10 years earlier. The number in the 14-19 years group rose by 52,584 or 36 per cent from 144,560 to 197,144, the number in the 20-44 years group by 178,889 or 33 per cent from 547,080 to 725,969, the number in the 45-54 years group by 63,866 or 85 per cent from 74,783 to 138,649, the number in the 55-59 years group by 18,834 or 71 per cent from 26,455 to 45,289, the number in the 60-64 years group by 10,849 or 56 per cent from 19,215 to 30,064, and the number over 65 by 6,441 or 31 per cent from 20,745 to 27,186. Of the total increase in the female labour force, women in the 35-44 age group accounted for 27 per cent and women in the 45-54 age group for 19 per cent.

Working women in all years of schooling groups increased in the decade, but while the number with four years of schooling or less rose only slightly from 34,481 to 34,955, the number with 5-8 years of schooling increased from 290,912 to 360,584, the number with 9-12 years of schooling from 413,269 to 614,142, and the number with 13 or more years of schooling from 92,485 to 154,640. In the 10 years the number of female wage-earners rose from 699,441 to 1,073,829, while the number of employers and those working on their own account dropped from 68,736 to 56,722, and the number working for no pay from 64,663 to 33,770. (13)

 V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Births, Marriages & Deaths Births increased 8.8 per cent in November to 33,024 from 30,346 in the same month of 1951, while the 11-month total rose 3.9 per cent to 363,022 from 349,521. Births were more numerous in the January-November period in all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Marriages declined about 5.5 per cent in November to 10,351 from 10,958 in the same month of 1951, while the 11-month decrease was 1.1 per cent to 117,845 from 119,198. There were increases in the 11 months in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, but declines in the other provinces. Deaths in November numbered 9,680 as compared with 10,677 a year earlier, a decrease of 9.4 per cent. In the 11-month period the drop was 1.3 per cent to 113,123 compared with 114,572. Eleven-month totals were higher for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia but lower for the other provinces. (14)

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T R A N S P O R T

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Canal Traffic In 1952 Freight locked through Canadian canal systems during the 1952 season of navigation reached a new modern record of 31,354,139 tons. This was seven per cent above the previous high of 29,325,034 tons established in 1951. Due largely to the 54-day United States steel and iron ore strike, total volume of traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals in 1952 declined to 107,362,494 tons from the peace-time high of 120,082,328 tons in the preceding year. Freight passing through the Canadian lock rose to 3,295,423 tons from 2,805,392.

Traffic on the Welland Ship canal in 1952 climbed to an all-time high of 17,910,756 tons, 11 per cent above the preceding year's total of 16,197,924 tons. Although the season of navigation was longer than in 1951, volume of cargo traffic on the St. Lawrence canals was down slightly to 9,836,395 tons as compared with 9,916,857. Freight traffic was lower on the smaller canals, with the Ottawa showing the largest decline to 201,151 tons from 277,171. (15)

Carloadings On Canadian Railways Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended February 7 totalled 68,549 cars, a decline of 12 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 77,868 cars. Loadings were lower in both divisions, the eastern total dropping 5,994 cars to 45,194 and the western total 3,325 cars to 23,355. Receipts from connections were again under last year, totalling 32,602 cars against 38,483. Cumulative loadings across Canada for the first five weeks of this year aggregated 383,531 cars as compared with 408,694 in the similar 1952 period, a decline of 6.2 per cent. In the same period receipts from connections dropped from 188,919 cars to 164,868 cars. (16)

Revenues & Expenses Of Railways Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian railways both reached new peak levels for November. Earnings in the month amounted to \$96,536,525 as compared with \$94,715,059 in November, 1951, and expenses totalled \$86,846,955 as against \$83,544,626. The net result for November was an operating income of \$6,819,328 as compared with \$7,304,141 a year earlier.

For the first 11 months of 1952 operating revenues climbed to a record \$1,061,867,001 from \$989,035,957 in the same period of 1951, and expenses to \$947,917,999 from \$886,127,883. Operating income increased to \$62,195,092 from \$57,550,176, but was well below the 1950 figure of \$73,764,664.

All revenue accounts were higher in November than a year earlier except passenger receipts which fell to \$5,885,395 from \$6,682,083. Freight earnings rose to \$78,303,458 from \$76,840,463, mail to \$1,150,453 from \$1,122,361, express to \$4,828,284 from \$4,095,576, other passenger train to \$865,870 from \$834,324, water line to \$460,827 from \$408,504, and miscellaneous receipts to \$5,042,238 from \$4,731,748.

Among expenses, maintenance of way and structures advanced to \$16,921,237 from \$16,359,621 in November 1951, traffic to \$1,846,415 from \$1,566,183, transportation to \$42,679,576 from \$40,857,402, and general to \$4,701,892 from \$3,921,268. Maintenance of equipment declined to \$19,534,370 from \$19,612,063, and miscellaneous operations to \$1,163,465 from \$1,228,089. (17)

(concluded on page 11)

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T R A N S P O R T

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===== concluded =====

Rise In Expenses Topped Gain in Revenues
To Give Airlines Smaller Net For October

Operating revenues of Canadian airlines rose \$1,162,633 or 18 per cent in October to \$7,701,771 from \$6,539,138 in October, 1951. At the same time operating expenses jumped \$1,535,153 or 26 per cent to \$7,489,664 from \$5,954,511, while company plans for expansion or change-over to new types of aircraft such as those with jet or turbo-prop engines tended to accelerate depreciation charges. As a result, net operating revenues dropped by \$372,520 or 64 per cent in October to \$212,107 from \$584,627.

The decline in net operating revenues was general throughout the industry. For the domestic and trans-border services of scheduled carriers it fell to \$387,668 from \$471,490, while their international services went \$80,200 into the red as compared with a \$58,676 surplus in the previous October. Non-scheduled carriers reported a \$95,361 deficit as compared with a \$54,461 surplus. Passenger fares rose to \$4,619,269 from \$4,099,240; goods revenues to \$435,933 from \$338,705; mail revenues to \$787,942 from \$764,967; and bulk transportation revenues to \$1,520,378 from \$1,013,070. Air operation and maintenance costs climbed to \$4,424,995 from \$3,429,901 and ground operation and maintenance costs to \$1,891,071 from \$1,536,788.

Revenue passengers carried in unit toll transportation rose to 148,014 from 130,580; revenue passenger miles to 69,729,380 from 57,522,203; and revenue passengers carried in bulk transportation to 27,073 from 19,523. Total weight of revenue goods carried in unit toll transportation climbed to 2,885,517 pounds from 2,113,693; revenue goods ton miles to 880,758 from 672,313; and revenue goods carried in bulk transportation to 9,194,101 pounds from 2,878,779. In addition, 1,262,319 pounds of mail were flown 474,771 miles as compared with 1,179,393 pounds flown 440,833 miles. (18)

Passenger Traffic On Transit Systems

Revenues passengers carried on Canadian transit systems in October numbered 125,876,429, down 3,019,000 or two per cent from the October 1951 total. Traffic on urban and inter-urban systems continued to decline, the former falling to 117,581,141 from 120,335,710, and the latter to 8,295,288 from 8,559,728. Offsetting the decrease in traffic volume through higher rates, total transit receipts rose \$1,298,019 or 10 per cent to reach a new peak for October of \$15,024,100. Urban revenues were up to \$10,498,762 from \$9,815,991, and interurban earnings to \$4,525,338 from \$3,910,090. (19)

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T R A V E L

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Record Number Of Foreign Vehicles Entered
Country On Traveller's Permits in January

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's permits in January totalled 47,400 to top the January, 1952 total by 9,304 or 24 per cent and set a new record for the month. Largest increase was in British Columbia where entries rose by 3,725 or 69.5 per cent to 9,087. Ontario followed with an increase of 3,662 vehicles or 18.5 per cent to 23,484; Quebec with 1,012 or 12 per cent to 9,260; New Brunswick with 305 or 10 per cent to 3,497; Alberta with 282 or 74 per cent to 665; Saskatchewan with 207 or 96 per cent to 422; and the Yukon with 102 or 132.5 per cent to 179. Entries directly through ports in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland -- which are by ship -- totalled 70 in January, or one more than in the corresponding month of last year. (20)

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

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Department Store Sales Department store sales rose 15.8 per cent in January over the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales were higher in all provinces, Alberta leading with a gain of 23.2 per cent, followed by Manitoba with an increase of 18.6 per cent, Ontario 18.0 per cent, Saskatchewan 17.9 per cent, the Maritimes and Quebec each 11.6 per cent, and British Columbia 11.1 per cent. For the week ending February 7 sales were 8.3 per cent above a year earlier. Sales in Quebec advanced 18.1 per cent, Alberta 12.6 per cent, Saskatchewan 12.3 per cent, British Columbia 10.8 per cent, the Maritimes 7.6 per cent, Manitoba 4.0 per cent, and Ontario 1.8 per cent.

Receipts of Laundries & Dry Cleaning Plants Gross receipts of laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing plants jumped 11.5 per cent in 1951 to reach a new peak total of \$96,852,000 as compared with \$86,837,000 in the preceding year. Receipts of dry cleaning plants moved up to a new high of \$52,798,000 from \$46,250,000 the year before and were more than four times as large as 1941's total of \$12,678,000. Power laundry receipts also reached a new peak in 1951 at \$44,053,000, substantially above the 1950 total of \$40,587,000, and more than double the 1941 total of \$19,817,000.

Combined receipts were larger in all provinces, the largest gain of 20.5 per cent occurring in Saskatchewan. Increases for the other provinces ranged from 8.5 per cent for Manitoba to 18.5 per cent for Newfoundland. Ontario, with 41 per cent of all plants obtained 41 per cent of total receipts, while plants in Quebec formed 20 per cent of the total number and handled 25 per cent of the receipts. (21)

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A N N U A L I N D U S T R Y R E P O R T S

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Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Gross factory value of products of the fruit and vegetable preparations industry of Canada reached an all-time high of \$200,779,000 in 1951, 25 per cent above the preceding year's figure of \$161,092,000, and 21 per cent above the previous peak value of \$165,505,000 in 1948. Volume of production advanced 13 per cent over 1950.

There was an increase of 15 per cent in the value of production of canned soups, 82 per cent in catsup, 19 per cent in canned vegetables, 16 per cent in canned fruits, while pickles declined 16 per cent, and jams, jellies and marmalades by 14 per cent.

Production of canned vegetables was valued at \$53,010,000 as compared with \$39,274,000 in 1950; canned soups, \$32,666,000 compared with \$26,671,000; canned fruits \$20,916,000 compared with \$18,546,000; catsups, \$9,435,000 compared with \$4,531,000; and pickles, relishes and sauces, \$8,930,000 compared with \$8,467,000.

Domestic pack of canned fruits and vegetables in Quebec, where there has been the largest development of this nature, rose in value to \$795,000 in 1951 from \$446,000 the year before. Vegetables climbed to \$633,700 from \$347,600, fruits to \$60,800 from \$30,200, and other products to \$100,500 from \$68,300. (22)

(concluded on page 13)

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A N N U A L I N D U S T R Y R E P O R T S

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Printing Trades Production in the printing trades and allied graphic arts of Canada, which comprise five closely related industries -- publishing and printing, printing and bookbinding, lithographing, engraving, stereotyping, electrotyping, and trade composition -- reached a new peak value of \$378,386,628 in 1950, 10 per cent above the previous record of \$344,203,140 attained in 1949.

Printed matter accounted for \$344,717,479 or 91 per cent of the gross value, while the remaining \$33,669,149 represented trade work, subcontracts and other services rendered. Both sections showed substantial gains over the corresponding figures for 1949 of \$313,171,296 and \$31,031,844, respectively. Periodicals, valued at \$152,680,417, accounted for 44 per cent of the value of printed matter and other products, daily newspapers alone contributing \$106,766,392. The value of periodicals is made up of \$106,013,272 received for advertising and \$46,667,145 received from subscriptions and sales of publications. Only periodicals printed in the publishers' own plants are included in these figures. Other printed matter and products were valued at \$192,037,062, comprising \$23,014,823 for printed bound books, \$32,149,645 for miscellaneous printed advertising, \$6,467,215 for bound blank books, \$121,197,873 for miscellaneous printed goods and printed stationery, and \$9,207,506 for other products, such as paper boxes, waxed paper and rubber stamps. (23)

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

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Price</u> |
|--|--------------|
| 1- New Residential Construction, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1952 | 20¢ |
| 2- Primary Iron & Steel, Nov. | 20¢ |
| 3- M: Production of Leather Footwear in Canada, Nov. | 10¢ |
| 4- Quarterly Production of Garments (Selected Items), Third Quarter, 1952 | 25¢ |
| 5- M: Central Electric Stations, Dec. | 10¢ |
| 6- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, Oct. | 10¢ |
| 7- The Wheat Review, Jan. | 25¢ |
| 8- M: Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, Feb. 1 | 10¢ |
| 9- M: Stocks of Meat, Lard & Tallow, Feb. 1 | 10¢ |
| 10- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, Feb. 1 | 10¢ |
| 11- M: Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, Dec. | 10¢ |
| 12- Employment & Payrolls, Dec. | 20¢ |
| 13- 1951 Census Bulletin 4-5: Labour Force -- Occupation by Age, Marital Status, Years of Schooling & Class of Worker | 25¢ |
| 14- Births, Marriages & Deaths in Canada, Nov. | 10¢ |
| 15- M: Summary of Canal Statistics, Dec. & 1952 Navigation Season | 10¢ |
| 16- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways | 10¢ |
| 17- M: Operating Revenues, Expenses & Statistics of Railways in Canada, Nov. | 10¢ |
| 18- Civil Aviation, Oct. | 10¢ |
| 19- M: Transit Report, Oct. | 10¢ |
| 20- M: Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, Jan. | 10¢ |
| 21- Laundries, Cleaners & Dyers, 1951 | 25¢ |
| 22- Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1951 | 25¢ |
| 23- Printing Trades, 1950 | 50¢ |
| --- Trade of Canada: Imports, Detailed Report, Nov. & 11 Months | 50¢ |

M - Memorandum

Canadians admitted to public hospitals stay an average of 10.6 days.

...

Asbestos exports totalled 902,058 tons in 1952, or 97% of all shipments from Canadian mines.

...

Of the 61,786,000,000 net kilowatt hours of electric power produced in Canada in 1952, Quebec accounted for 32,142,000,000 or 52%.

...

During the 1952 season 26,322 vessels with an aggregate weight of 29,809,324 net tons were locked through Canadian canals as compared with 25,548 vessels weighing 27,249,140 net tons in 1951.

...

Per capita consumption of veal was at its peak in Canada in 1937 and 1945 at 11.9 pounds, but since the latter year has steadily declined, reaching a record low of 7.7 pounds in 1951. Average per capita consumption during 1947-51 was 9.3 pounds a year, 1.2 pounds below the 1935-39 average of 10.5 pounds.

...

In 1951 there were nearly eight times as many married females as married males between the ages of 15 and 19, the married females in this age group numbering 41,663 and representing 1.3% of all married females, and married males 5,255 or 0.2% of all married males.

...

Non-telegrapher station agents of small Canadian steam railway stations earned an average \$2,285 in 1951, about 177% more than the average \$826 they earned in 1939. In the same period the average annual earnings of telegrapher and telephoner station agents rose 77% from \$1,887 to \$3,337.

...

There were 83 widows and 15 widowers between the ages of 15 and 19 in Canada at the time of the 1951 Census.

...

The average annual earnings of sleeping and parlour car porters on Canadian steam railways rose 141% between 1939 and 1951 from \$1,121 to \$2,703.

...

Hard fibres such as hemp and sisal from the Philippines, Africa, Brazil, Haiti, Mexico, Cuba and Java account for 85% of the materials used by Canada's cordage, rope and twine industry.

...

Some 1,677,781 adults and children were admitted to Canadian public hospitals in 1951, 6% more than in 1950.

...

A record 31,354,139 tons of freight were transported through Canadian canals during the 1952 season, 2,029,105 tons or 7% more than the previous record of 29,325,034 tons set in 1951.

...

Of the 928,487 tons of asbestos shipped from Canadian mines in 1952, 905,598 or 97.5% came from Quebec.

...

Between 1932 and 1952 the installed capacity of Canada's electric power development climbed 115% from 6,636,000 to 14,306,000 horsepower, nearly one horsepower for every Canadian.

...

In 1951 the average Canadian ate more than four times as much canned meat as he did in 1940 -- a record 4.9 pounds as against 1.1 pounds. Average per capita consumption was 3.9 pounds a year between 1947 and 1951, 2.5 pounds more than the 1935-39 average of 1.4 pounds.

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