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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

RAILWAY CARLOADINGS were slightly higher than last year in the first week of February at 69,038 cars against 68,549, but January's losses reduced cumulative loadings over 14% to 335,389 from 383,531 cars. (Page 7)

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES were 2.6% higher than last year in the week ending February 13, gains in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan more than offsetting declines elsewhere. (Page 2)

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RETAIL SALES last year topped all previous records, totalled \$12,092,174,000 or 4.5% above 1952's \$11,575,478,000. Sales were up in all provinces and in all but four trades, with the largest proportionate gain made by lumber and building material dealers. Motor vehicle dealer's sales again led all others in dollar sales, with grocery and combination stores a close second. (Page 2)

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FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES into Canada on traveller's vehicle permits totalled 48,700 in January, 3% more than in the same month last year. Traffic was heavier in Ontario, Manitoba and the Yukon, lighter elsewhere. (Page 2)

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MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS from Canadian factories climbed to an all-time high of 479,649 units, almost 11% above the 1952 peak of 432,696, with nearly 92% versus 81.5% going to the domestic market. Sales of European-made vehicles declined narrowly to 28,476 from 28,848, but shipments of vehicles imported from the United States jumped almost 54% to 26,153 from 17,024. (Page 3)

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POWER OUTPUT of central electric stations reached a new peak of 65,489,253,000 kilowatt hours, a 6% advance from the 1952 high of 61,786,035,000. Output increased in all provinces. (Page 8)

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EMPLOYMENT made more than the usual decline during January with fewer working full time than a year earlier, more on short-time, more unemployed. Continued reduction in manufacturing activity contributed to the greater unemployment, particularly in industrial areas, while severe winter weather, particularly in the west, brought construction, logging, sawmilling and other out-door activity to a virtual standstill and resulted in many more lay-offs than usual. Number without jobs and seeking work is estimated at 280,000 or 5.3% of the labour force for the week ended January 24, up from 190,000 or 3.6% at mid-December. (Page 4)

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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

Department Store Sales
Increased 2.6% In Week

Department store sales rose 2.6% during the week ending February 13 as compared with a year earlier, increases in Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan more than offsetting declines in the other provinces. Sales gain in Quebec was 6.3%, Ontario 6.2%, and Saskatchewan 5.2%. The drop in the Maritimes was 6.6%, Manitoba 1.7%, Alberta 1.0%, and British Columbia 0.8%.

Record-Breaking Sales
For Retailers In 1953

Sales of Canada's retail merchants topped all previous records in 1953, aggregating \$12,092,174,000, 4.5% above 1952's \$11,575,478,000, according to preliminary estimates. Last year's gain was smaller than in 1952 when sales rose 8.6% over 1951. There were increased sales in all months of 1953 except November when a small decrease of 0.5% occurred. Gains in monthly sales during the year ranged from a high of 12.3% in January to a low of 1.2% in December. Sales were up in all provinces, Saskatchewan leading in rate of gain (7.2%), followed by Ontario (5.2%), Quebec and Manitoba (4.6% each), Alberta (3%), British Columbia (2.5%), and the Atlantic Provinces (2.4%).

Both independent and chain stores increased their dollar sales last year. Sales of independent retailers climbed 3.9% to \$10,029,493,000 from \$9,647,728,000, while chain store sales rose 6.9% to \$2,062,681,000 from \$1,929,750,000. Sales were higher in all trades except general stores, men's clothing stores, restaurants, and fuel dealers. Largest proportionate gain of 11.2% was made by lumber and building material dealers, followed by appliance and radio stores (9.4%), garages and filling stations (7.7%), motor vehicle dealers (7.3%), hardware stores (5.9%), tobacco stores (5.7%), variety stores (5%). General store sales were down 2.5%, men's clothing store sales 2.8%, restaurant sales 2.3%, and fuel dealers' sales 6.2%.

Motor vehicle dealers' sales again led all others in dollar size last year, with grocery and combination stores a close second. Motor vehicle dealers' sales aggregated \$2,274,584,000 (\$2,119,195,000 in 1952); grocery and combination stores, \$2,126,536,000 (\$2,039,454,000); department stores, \$1,028,621,000 (\$996,028,000); garages and filling stations, \$542,413,000 (\$503,711,000); general stores, \$532,642,000 (\$546,342,000); restaurants, \$446,624,000 (\$457,073,000); and lumber and building material dealers, \$422,804,000 (\$380,073,000). Sales of smaller trades were: meat stores, \$169,636,000 (\$164,434,000); variety stores, \$224,348,000 (\$213,672,000); men's clothing, \$203,601,000 (\$209,390,000); family clothing, \$203,253,000 (\$203,238,000); women's clothing, \$209,537,000 (\$203,777,000); shoe stores, \$118,274,000 (\$116,357,000); hardware stores, \$248,769,000 (\$234,981,000); furniture stores, \$183,905,000 (\$177,654,000); appliance and radio stores, \$278,074,000 (\$254,228,000); fuel dealers, \$219,918,000 (\$234,513,000); drug stores, \$275,171,000 (\$267,067,000); jewellery stores, \$119,418,000 (\$115,966,000); tobacco stores, \$94,381,000 (\$89,300,000).

Ontario's retail stores accounted for \$4,615,973,000 of the total sales in 1953 as compared with \$4,387,871,000 in 1952. Quebec was next in order with \$2,784,585,000 (\$2,662,908,000); British Columbia, \$1,225,155,000 (\$1,194,902,000); Atlantic Provinces, \$1,001,759,000 (\$978,017,000); Alberta, \$972,688,000 (\$944,123,000); Saskatchewan, \$817,225,000 (\$762,425,000); and Manitoba, \$674,860,000 (\$645,232,000). (1)

T R A V E L

3% Increase In Highway Traffic
Entering Canada During January

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits totalled 48,700 in January, 3% more than in the same month last year. Traffic was heavier in Ontario, Manitoba and the Yukon and lighter in the other provinces. Provincial totals (1953 figures bracketed): Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, via ship, 35 (70); New Brunswick, 3,331 (3,496); Quebec, 9,087 (9,266); Ontario, 26,950 (23,484); Manitoba, 1,348 (753); Saskatchewan, 256 (422); Alberta, 510 (665); British Columbia, 6,994 (9,087); and Yukon Territory, 229 (179). (2)

MANUFACTURING

Motor Vehicle Shipments
At New Record Last Year

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles climbed to an all-time high of 479,649 units last year, almost 11% above the 1952 peak of 432,696. Figures released last week show that the year's sales also reached a new high of 461,887, up 15% from 400,777 in 1952. Reversing the downward trend of the previous four months, December's output rose to 33,770 from 29,868 a year earlier. Gains were shown in each of the first seven months of 1953. Top monthly figure for the year was 52,420 in April.

Sales of European-made vehicles declined last year to 28,476 from 28,848, but shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose to 26,153 from 17,024.

Shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars rose to 360,196 from 283,697 in 1952, but commercial vehicles dropped to 119,453 from 148,999. December shipments of Canadian passenger cars increased to 26,429 from 20,127 a year earlier, but commercial vehicles declined to 7,341 from 9,738.

The year's shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles for the domestic market increased 17.5% to 419,382 from 356,970 in 1952, but export vehicles declined 20.5% to 60,267 from 75,726. In December, 30,593 were shipped for sale in Canada, up from 24,806, but export vehicles declined to 3,177 from 5,062. (3)

More Insulating Board
Produced This January

Production of rigid insulating board in January was moderately higher than in the corresponding month of 1953, but domestic shipments declined slightly more than 12%. The month's production amounted to 21,657,000 square feet as compared with 21,461,000, and the domestic shipments totalled 16,287,000 square feet as compared with 18,565,000. (4)

Production & Shipments Of
Hard Board Off In January

Both production and domestic shipments of hard board were substantially lower in January than in the corresponding month last year. Production moved down to 9,509,000 square feet from 14,188,000, and domestic shipments fell to 6,778,000 square feet from 10,711,000. Export shipments dropped to 1,746,000 square feet from 3,078,000. (5)

More Coke Available
In January-November

Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada were larger in November and the January-November period than a year earlier. The month's total was 373,500 tons against 352,000, while the 11-month aggregate was 4,077,000 tons against 3,897,000.

November's output amounted to 358,700 tons as compared with 345,100, and the 11-month output totalled 3,924,000 tons against 3,691,000. Landed imports in November were 29,000 tons (45,800 a year ago), and in the January-November period aggregated 303,900 tons (484,400). November exports were 14,300 tons (38,800), and the 11-month total was 151,400 tons (277,800). (6)

Shipments Of Iron & Steel
Shapes Higher In November

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, last November totalled 270,363 tons compared with 250,067 in the corresponding month of 1952. Producers interchanged 112,443 tons as compared with 128,071.

The month's shipments included 4,568 tons of semi-finished shapes, 18,674 tons of structurals, 20,178 tons of plates, 30,941 tons of rails, 7,771 tons of tie plates and track material, 42,054 tons of hot rolled bars, 15,642 tons of pipes and tubes, 28,279 tons of wire rods, 43,569 tons of black sheets, 8,840 tons of galvanized sheets, 7,979 tons of castings, and 41,868 tons of other rolled products. (7)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Employment Situation In January

Employment in Canada during January showed a greater than usual decline, with the number of persons working full time in a somewhat larger labour force dropping below year earlier levels and short-time employment increasing in a number of industries, according to the monthly joint statement on the employment situation by the Department of Labour and the Bureau.

Manufacturing employment continued to fall below last year's level, although relatively few industries have contributed appreciably to this drop, and the easing of manufacturing activity resulted in greater unemployment, particularly in industrial areas. In addition, severe winter weather conditions, particularly in the western provinces, brought outdoor activity such as in construction, logging and sawmilling to a virtual standstill, with much higher than usual lay-offs of workers in the areas affected by these weather conditions.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work during the week ended January 24, as indicated by the Bureau's monthly survey of the labour force, rose to an estimated 280,000 or 5.3% of the civilian labour force of 5,242,000 from 190,000 or 3.6% of the estimated labour force of 5,275,000 in the week ended December 12 last. These figures compare with 187,000 or 3.6% of the somewhat smaller labour force of 5,210,000 in January last year.

Besides those without jobs, the Bureau estimates that an additional 16,000 persons who worked part of the week were looking for work, making a total of 296,000 in search of employment as against 205,000 in December and 198,000 in January last year. Of this total, an estimated 269,000 were seeking full-time work and 27,000 were in search of part-time jobs.

Workers fully employed (35 hours or more) in January totalled 4,465,000 or 85.2% of the labour force, down from 4,550,000 or 86.2% in December and 4,533,000 or 87% in January, 1953. On the other hand, the number working less than 35 hours was down to 358,000 from 422,000 in December but above last year's total of 321,000. Included in the 358,000 were 172,000 part-time workers, 54,000 on short time and 42,000 off work because of bad weather. Persons with jobs but not at work for various reasons totalled 139,000, up from 113,000 in December and down from 169,000 a year earlier.

Applications for employment on file at National Employment Service offices at January 21 numbered 523,600, an increase of 185,500 over the total for December 10 and 139,400 over the figure of January 22, 1953. There were increases over December in all regions, the percentage increase being roughly the same in each and the largest numerical increases in the Quebec and Ontario regions. As compared with a year earlier, the largest percentage increase was in the Ontario region (50%) and the smallest in the Pacific region (13%)

Federal Government Employment
And Payrolls Rose In November

The number of permanent and temporary civil servants on the payroll of the Federal Government increased 3.9% last November over a year earlier, while their aggregate salaries rose 4.8%.

At the end of the month there were 134,163 permanent and temporary employees as compared with 129,040, while expenditures on salaries and wages amounted to \$31,781,163 as compared with \$30,301,659. An additional 37,289 persons -- prevailing rate employees, casuals and ships' crews -- were paid a total of \$7,738,989 as compared with 32,806 paid \$6,193,884 a year earlier.

The number of permanent employees in November increased to 58,391 from 56,815, and temporary employees increased to 75,772 from 72,225. Permanent employees were paid a total of \$16,406,313 in November as compared with \$15,766,035, and temporary employees a total of \$15,374,850 as compared with \$14,535,624. (8)

Industrial Employment At Lower Level At Beginning Of December

Industrial employment showed a further decline at the beginning of December with the Bureau's index number 1.6% below November and 1.9% under a year earlier. With this exception, the December 1 figure of 113.9 was the highest on record for the time of year. Following the seasonal pattern, the reduction in the month occurred among men, their numbers declining 2.3% in contrast to an 0.5% increase for women. In comparison with a year earlier there were 0.2% more women employed, but 2.4% fewer men.

Disbursements in weekly salaries and wages declined 1.6% from November but climbed to a new peak for December 1. The index of payrolls stood at 154.9 as compared with 157.4 a month earlier and 151.3 at December 1, 1952. Per capita weekly earnings, at \$58.19, established a new high, slightly exceeding the November 1, 1953, average of \$58.14, and rising 3.7% over the preceding year's December figure of \$56.12.

Industrially, employment showed widely-distributed contractions. Among the major industrial divisions, the losses as compared with November 1, ranged from 0.7% in public utility operation, to 6.5% in construction, in which the curtailment approximated that indicated 12 months earlier. There was a contra-seasonal decline of 2.8% in logging. The situation in mining continued to be affected by industrial disputes.

In manufacturing the reduction in the month was 1.9%. Employment fell to about the same extent in the durable and the non-durable categories, and in both groups was slightly below the December 1, 1952 level. Within these classes, the largest decreases were in transportation equipment and food processing. Employment in the transportation, storage and communication group fell by 2.5%, exceeding the loss recorded at December 1 in recent years.

The trend in employment was downward in all provinces except Manitoba, where there was a minor increase in staffs. In most areas, industrial activity was at a rather lower level than at December 1, 1952, the exceptions being Saskatchewan and Alberta. (9)

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

Nine-City Butter Stocks Greater At Mid-February

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 18 totalled 39,048,000 pounds as compared with 24,980,000 a year earlier. Holdings were as follows by cities, last year's figures being in brackets (in thousands); Quebec, 3,076 (2,051) pounds; Montreal, 18,251 (10,897); Toronto, 8,098 (5,374); Winnipeg, 6,641 (3,742); Regina, 402 (723); Saskatoon, 159 (88); Edmonton, 716 (781); Calgary, 309 (251); and Vancouver, 1,396 (1,073).

Supplies Of Wheat Up At February 12

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on February 12 amounted to 369,820,000 bushels, up slightly from 369,642,000 a week earlier and almost 39% larger than last year's 266,449,000 bushels. Marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 4,686,000 bushels, up from 1,446,000 a week earlier, but down from last year's 8,416,000. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending February 10 declined to 3,305,000 bushels from 4,120,000 a week earlier and 4,711,000 a year ago. (10)

Stocks Of Frozen Fish Reduced At February 1

Stocks of frozen fish on February 1 this year amounted to 43,238,000 pounds, moderately below last year's corresponding holdings of 46,063,000 pounds. There were larger holdings of salmon and some kinds of sea fish, but holdings of cod, haddock, sea herring and inland fish were smaller.

Cod stocks were 3,926,000 pounds against 8,351,000, haddock 1,658,000 pounds against 2,437,000, salmon 10,211,000 pounds against 8,161,000, sea herring 7,376,000 pounds against 8,361,000, other sea fish 16,380,000 pounds against 13,066,000, and inland fish 2,887,000 pounds against 5,687,000. (11)

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

Upward Trend Continued
In Mental Patient Rate

Canada's mental patient rate rose for the third straight year in 1952, advancing to 435.3 per hundred thousand population from 430.9 in 1951, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics discloses in its 21st annual report on mental institutions. This was still under the peak 1947 rate of 436.7, but was appreciably above the 1949 postwar low of 426.7 and the 1932-36 average rate of 365.3.

By the close of 1952 there were 62,704 patients on the books of Canadian mental institutions, 2,441 or 4% more than a year earlier and the largest number on record. Institution personnel numbered a record 15,877, a gain of 1,349 or 9% since the end of 1951. The faster rise in staff during the year reduced the patient-load to 3.9 per employee from 4.1, with declines for all types of personnel. The most striking drop was for medical staff, to 133 from 155 patients per doctor. It was even sharper in provincial institutions devoted exclusively to mental diseases, which had 125 patients per doctor in 1952 as against 153 in 1951.

Revenues of Canada's mental institutions in 1952 were up 7% to \$59,983,046 from \$55,920,322 in 1951, while expenditures rose 5% to \$59,924,915 from \$57,078,084. The Federal Government more than doubled its contribution to non-federal mental institutions, with \$2.40 given in 1952 for every dollar provided in 1951. Paying patients also contributed more in 1952, accounting for 12% of the total revenues as against 9.5% in the preceding year. Salaries and wages accounted for 48.4% of the expenditures as against 44.7% in 1951. Average daily maintenance expenditures in provincial institutions for the mentally ill increased to \$2.55 per capita in 1952 from \$2.40 a year earlier and were nearly three times the 1939 daily average of 86 cents per capita.

During 1952 a total of 15,056 Canadians were admitted to mental institutions for the first time, 1,904 or 14% more than in 1951, the rate per hundred thousand population climbing to an all-time peak of 104.5 from 94.0. Readmissions numbered 5,901, an increase of 1,310 or 28.5%, the rate advancing to a record 41.0 per hundred thousand Canadians from 32.8 in 1951.

There were 15,989 patients discharged during the year, 2,866 or 22% more than in 1951, the rate per thousand patients under care climbing to a new high of 195.1 from 171.4. Deaths in institutions numbered 3,276, only 86 or 3% more than in the preceding year, the rate per thousand patients under care declining to a record low of 42.5 from 44.5.

More than three-quarters of those admitted to mental institutions for the first time in 1952 were committed by medical certificate, while slightly more than 10% were committed by judicial warrant and about 12% entered voluntarily. Of the total, 66.6% had psychoses, 8.7% psychoneuroses, 22.5% disorders of character, behaviour and intelligence, and 2.2% non-psychiatric conditions. Leading diagnosis was schizophrenia, accounting for nearly 24% of all first admissions.

Just over half the first admissions were males. Average age was slightly higher for females at 42.3 years against 41.8 for males. About 54% of the males against only 36% of the females were single, while nearly 46% of the females as against less than 34% of the males were married. Nearly 14% of the females and close to 8% of the males were widowed, while about 5% of the males and 4% of the females were divorced or separated. About 34% of the men and 51% of the women had had one or more children, the female proportion being highest among manic depressive cases at 61%. About 12% of the males and less than 1% of the females were war veterans, with the highest proportion among males with hysterical reaction (37.5%), somatization reaction (36.8%) and anxiety reaction (31%).

Of the first admissions, about 15% as compared with slightly more than 2% of the general population had no schooling, 48% had common school education and 12% could read

and write. Nearly 65% of the total came from urban areas as compared with less than 62% of the general population. The highest urban proportions were among cases of drug addiction (85.7%) and non-psychotic alcoholism (81%), while the highest rural proportions were among cases of epilepsy (45.2%) and involution (43.4%).

Of the patients readmitted in 1952 about 58% had only one previous admission. Only 9% had been discharged less than one month before their readmission, 23% less than six months before, and 39% less than one year previously. About 9% had been discharged for 10 or more years, and almost 2% for 20 years. About 26% of the readmissions had been classed as recovered when previously discharged, and another 59% as improved. Average length of the last hospital stay of patients discharged during 1952 was 1.2 years, and about five-eighths had been hospitalized less than four months. About 26% of the total were considered recovered on discharge, and over 55% as improved. (12)

T R A N S P O R T

Railway Carloadings Higher Railway carloadings during the first week of February were slightly higher than in the corresponding week last year, amounting to 69,038 cars as compared with 68,549, but cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year were down to 335,389 cars from 383,531. Receipts from connections during the week were off to 29,983 cars from 32,602, and were down in the January 1 - February 7 period to 146,616 cars from 164,868. (13)

Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses Lower In November Operating revenues of Canada's principal railways in November totalled \$94,010,000, down 2.6% from the preceding year's \$96,537,000. At the same time operating expenses were slightly lower at \$86,528,000 as compared with the revised \$86,836,000 a year earlier, and net operating revenues declined to \$7,482,000 from \$9,701,000. Freight revenues at \$75,741,000 were some \$2,562,000 lower, express earnings at \$4,421,000 were down \$407,000, and passenger revenues declined \$95,000 to \$5,790,000.

For the 11 months ending November operating revenues aggregated \$1,100,191,000 against \$1,061,867,000 in the same 1952 period. Operating expenses rose more sharply from \$947,794,000 to \$1,008,184,000, and led to a reduced net operating revenue of \$92,007,000 compared with \$114,073,000 in the 1952 11-month period. Operating income fell from \$62,195,000 to \$48,092,000 in the same comparison. (14)

Railway Freight Movement Decreased During October Revenue freight transported by Canadian railways in October amounted to 14,212,000 tons, a decrease of 5.5% from the preceding year's 15,037,000 tons. This brought the cumulative total for the January-October period to 131,735,000 tons, down 3,420,000 tons from the 1952 period. Mine products, notably coal and coke, and forest products, led by pulpwood, were among the larger declines, while wheat, sand and gravel, and automobiles and parts, were the commodities which showed the greatest increases in the 10-month period.

New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the only provinces in which more freight was moved during October than a year earlier. Greater loadings of all except animal and mine products accounted for the net increase in New Brunswick. In Manitoba, loadings of agricultural and mine products offset other reductions in movement of goods, while the Saskatchewan improvement occurred in loadings of agricultural products and manufactures and miscellaneous.

Loadings of agricultural products were much smaller in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Ontario also recorded a drop in loadings of animal products and forest products and in receipts from connections. Mine products accounted for the Nova Scotia decrease while forest products and manufacturers together with smaller receipts from connections were responsible for the drop in Quebec. Alberta recorded a gain in loadings of mine products but in British Columbia both this group and the forest products group were loaded in reduced volume. (15)

P R I C E S

Security Price Indexes

	<u>February 18, 1954</u>	<u>February 11, 1954</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>January 21, 1954</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks	163.0	165.7	158.0
Industrials	162.9	166.2	157.2
Utilities	151.6	153.1	149.3
Banks	190.4	190.7	185.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks	83.5	84.8	81.7
Golds	62.4	63.4	60.2
Base Metals	131.7	133.7	130.9

P U B L I C U T I L I T I E S

Electric Power Output At New High Last Year Output of Canada's central electric stations last year climbed to a new record of 65,489,253,000 kilowatt hours, 6% above the 1952 peak of 61,786,035,000. All provinces shared in the increase. December output was up to 5,718,496,000 kilowatt hours from 5,535,561,000.

During the year consumption of primary power -- production, less exports and secondary power -- moved up slightly more than 7% to 59,689,533,000 kilowatt hours from 55,568,346,000, with December consumption up to 5,398,403,000 from 5,048,084,000. Gross exports to the United States were slightly lower last year at 2,423,873,000 kilowatt hours against 2,493,033,000, and December exports were down to 176,639,000 from 187,241,000.

Twelve-month output in Quebec -- Canada's largest producer -- increased to 33,950,224,000 kilowatt hours from 32,142,381,000 in 1952, Ontario's to 19,025,149,000 from 18,167,160,000, and British Columbia's to 5,225,527,000 from 4,666,804,000. Output in the other provinces (1952 figures bracketed): Newfoundland, 213,429,000 kilowatt hours (171,308,000); Prince Edward Island, 31,292,000 (27,939,000); Nova Scotia, 1,038,756,000 (954,650,000); New Brunswick, 747,142,000 (740,995,000); Manitoba, 2,791,439,000 (2,695,731,000); Saskatchewan, 1,168,004,000 (1,073,544,000); and Alberta, 1,298,291,000 (1,145,523,000). (16)

P O P U L A T I O N C H A R A C T E R I S T I C S

Volume II Of Ninth Census Of Canada Ready For Distribution The Bureau announces the release of Volume II of the 1951 Census of Canada. This volume deals specifically with cross-classifications of population characteristics and is the fifth volume of the 1951 Census to appear in print.

The tables of Volume II present cross-classifications by (a) age and sex and (b) origin and sex according to such characteristics as marital status, religious denomination, birthplace, period of immigration, citizenship, years of schooling, official language and mother tongue. Detailed classifications of age groups and origin are shown in the tables for Canada as a whole, while broader age and origin groupings are used for provinces and cities of 30,000 and over. The rural and urban division is traced throughout the volume, with the rural population further classified by farm and non-farm residence. Characteristics of the immigrant population according to period of immigration by sex, birthplace, country of allegiance, official language and mother tongue as well as the census of blind and deaf persons are also included in the volume.

Copies of this volume may be obtained at \$3.00 a copy. Those who have placed orders for bound census volumes may expect to receive their copy of Volume II shortly. (17)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Machine Shops Gross value of work done by independent machine shops occupied chiefly or solely in custom machining or repair work climbed to a new record of \$41,574,000 in 1952, 12.5% above 1951's \$36,954,000. Ontario's 236 plants accounted for \$13,923,000 of the work performed in 1952, followed by Quebec's 130 plants with a total of \$11,332,000. Next in order were Alberta's 63 plants with \$6,204,000, and British Columbia's 89 plants with \$5,804,000. (18)

Boilers & Plate Work Production by establishments comprising the boilers and plate work industry in 1952 climbed to a new record value of \$90,428,000, 20% above the 1951 peak. Production of cast iron sectional heating boilers was valued at \$3,054,000 as compared with \$4,748,000 the year before, steel heating boilers at \$3,566,000 against \$2,772,000, water tube power boilers at \$6,536,000 against \$5,060,000, boiler parts at \$2,118,000 against \$995,000, cast iron heating radiators at \$3,597,000 against \$4,462,000. Steel tanks for storage of water and fuel oil at \$10,149,000 against \$6,149,000, septic tanks at \$332,000 against \$182,000, all other tanks at \$3,333,000 against \$2,761,000, tank heaters for domestic water supply at \$1,199,000 against \$1,054,000, pumps and parts at \$937,000 against \$846,000, engines and parts at \$1,096,000 against \$635,000, mechanical stokers at \$598,000 against \$492,000, and warm air furnaces at \$2,338,000 against \$2,420,000. (19)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- 1- Retail Trade, Dec., 20¢
 - 2- M: Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, Jan., 10¢
 - 3- Motor Vehicle Shipments, Dec., 10¢
 - 4- M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, Jan., 10¢
 - 5- M: Hard Board, Jan., 10¢
 - 6- Coal & Coke Statistics, Nov., 20¢
 - 7- Primary Iron & Steel, Nov., 20¢
 - 8- M: Federal Government Employment & Payrolls, Nov., 10¢
 - 9- Employment & Payrolls, Dec., 20¢
 - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, Dec., 20¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of Feb. 19)
 - 10- M: Grain Statistics, Weekly, 10¢
 - 11- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, Feb. 1, 10¢
 - 12- Mental Institutions, 1952, 75¢
 - 13- M: Railway Carloadings, Weekly, 10¢
 - 14- M: Operating Revenues, Expenses & Statistics of Railways, Nov., 10¢
 - 15- M: Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, Oct., 10¢
 - Railway Transport, 1952, Part IV: Operating & Traffic Statistics, 25¢
 - 16- M: Central Electric Stations, Dec., 10¢
 - 17- 1951 Census Volume II: Population Characteristics, \$3
 - 18- Machine Shops Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - 19- Boilers & Plate Work Industry, 1952, 25¢
 - New Residential Construction, Jan.-Dec., 1953, 20¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of Feb. 12)
 - Trade of Canada: Exports, Dec. 7 12 Months, 1953, Detailed Bulletin, 50¢
- M = Memorandum

D.B.S. NEWS NOTES

Power: Output of central electric stations rose 6% last year to an all-time peak of 65,489,253,000 kilowatt hours, about 12 kilowatt hours per Canadian per day.

. . .

Dog Collars: 141,080 were produced in 1952, 49,765 or 54.5% more than in 1951. Average factory price fell to 34 from 37 cents.

. . .

Wineries sold 4,502,282 gallons of fermented wine in 1952, nearly 111,000 less than a decade earlier, and charged \$11,258,650 for it, \$5,100,000 more than in 1942. In the ten years average factory price more than doubled from \$1.12 to \$2.50 a gallon.

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Cigars: 235,588,000 were released for consumption in 1953, an increase of 35,325,000 or 13% over the preceding year.

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Public Hospitals: Orthopaedic hospitals averaged 91 beds set up per 100-bed space in 1952, communicable disease hospitals 97, convalescent hospitals 98, and maternity hospitals 99. On the other hand, general hospitals operated above rated capacity with an average of 104 beds per 100-bed space, as did chronic disease hospitals with an average of 103.

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Housing: Of the dwellings built last year, one in four was for rental purposes, about the same proportion as in 1952. This was roughly 24,200 new rental units as against 18,250 in the preceding year, an increase of close to one-third.

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Confectionery: Output comprised 48,447,801 dozen bars and 137,717,719 pounds of other confectionery in 1952, 7,016,222 dozen bars and 13,430,206 pounds more than in 1951.

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Plows: Production declined by 4,544 in 1952 to 39,902, some 34,794 less than in the peak year of 1946 and the smallest number made in any year since 1944.

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Motor Vehicles: Only 80 out of every thousand and shipped by Canadian factories last year were for export as compared with 185 out of every thousand shipped in 1952.

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Moulding: Average time required to complete units built last year was six months and nine days, 21 days less than in 1952, one month less than in 1951.

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Pig iron output rose 12% last year to a new peak of 3,012,269 tons, the seventh consecutive increase since 1946 when less than half as much was produced.

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Public hospitals with an approved school of nursing decreased by six to 153 in 1952, continuing the trend evident since 1934. However, the number of students graduated rose 9% to 4,569, and facilities were available for another 1,150 or 25% more.

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School Bags: 288,379 were manufactured during 1952, 78,582 or over 37% more than in the preceding year. Average factory price increased to \$1.71 from \$1.24.

. . .

Construction: Work of the bridge building and structural steel industry in the seven postwar years 1946-52 was worth a total of \$567,974,274, some \$219,803,687 or over 63% more than in the seven war years 1939-45.

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Lumpsum: \$1,392,814 worth was made in 1952 as compared with \$1,090,984 in 1951, an increase of 28%.

. . .

Public Hospitals: Lay corporations owned 277 at the close of 1952, religious orders 250, municipalities 243, provinces seven. However, lay ownership predominated only in the 1-9, 25-49 and 50-99 bed size groups, municipal ownership leading among hospitals of 10-24 beds, and religious orders owning the most in all size groups from 100 beds up. Hospitals under religious orders averaged 135 beds each against an average of 100 for lay hospitals. Smallest were municipal hospitals with an average of 64.

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