

1952 MINERAL PRODUCTION SETS NEW RECORD

\$1,278,000,000 TOTAL: 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 158,000 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

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MOTHER TONGUES: Less than 12 per cent of the Canadian population reported mother tongues other than English and French in 1951 as compared with over 14 per cent in 1941 and nearly 16 per cent in 1931, according to a 1951 Census bulletin on population by official language and mother tongue released by the Bureau of Statistics.

During the 1941-1951 decade the population of English and French mother tongues rose from 9,842,943 to 12,349,659, while that of other mother tongues declined from 1,663,712 to 1,659,770. Among the sixteen numerically largest mother tongues the numbers of English, French, German, Indian and Eskimo, Italian, Netherlands, Polish, Slovak and Ukrainian increased, and those of Chinese, Finnish, Japanese, Magyar, Russian, Scandinavian and Yiddish decreased, as did the total of the remaining mother tongues.

In relation to the total, however, only the percentages of English and Netherlands mother tongues rose in the decade, the former advancing from 56.4 to 59.1 per cent due partly to the entry of Newfoundland and the latter from 0.5 to 0.6 per cent as a result of heavy post-war immigration. The proportions of Italian and Slovak mother tongues did not change, but those of the remaining ones declined. The proportion of French mother tongues dropped from 29.2 to 29 per cent, but the most marked decline was in that of Scandinavian mother tongue which dropped from 1.3

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.

to 0.8 per cent.

There were 8,280,809 persons of English mother tongue in 1951 as compared with 6,488,190 ten years earlier, and 4,068,850 of French mother tongue as against 3,354,753. Of the other mother tongues, Ukrainian was numerically largest in 1951 with 352,323, up from 313,273 and second place in 1941. In second place was German with 329,302, up from 322,228 but down from first place in 1941. Indian and Eskimo moved up to third from fourth largest with 144,787 as against 130,939, and Polish to fourth from sixth with a relatively small increase from 128,711 to 129,238.

Scandinavian was fifth with 106,848, down from 143,917 and third place a decade earlier. In sixth place was Yiddish with 103,593, down from 129,806 and fifth place. Next in order were Italian with 92,244 as against 80,260; Netherlands, 87,935 as against 53,215; Magyar, 42,402 (46,287); Slovak, 45,516 (37,604); Russian, 39,223 (52,431); Finnish, 31,771 (37,331); Chinese, 28,289 (33,500); and Japanese, 17,589 (22,359). During the ten years the population of the remaining mother tongues dropped from 131,851 to 108,710.

Ontario had the largest population in 1951 with mother tongues other than English and French (500,598), followed by Saskatchewan (279,040).

The population of Indian and Eskimo mother tongues together formed the largest part of the population of the Northwest Territories.