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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE IN 1948 amounted to approximately \$15.4 billion, an increase of nearly 15 per cent over 1947. Most of this increase was the result of rising prices as indicated by the rise of about 14 per cent in the cost-of-living index during 1948.

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CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1948 reached a record aggregate value of \$5,747,000,000, an increase of seven per cent over 1947, and slightly more than a third greater than in 1946.

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CANADA'S FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE with all countries in 1948 amounted to \$473,100,000, double the 1947 figure of \$237,800,000. The debit balance with the United States was cut to \$283,600,000, less than a third the 1947 debit of \$918,100,000. The favourable balance with the United Kingdom was reduced to \$389,200,000 from \$564,300,000 in 1947.

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME in November is estimated at \$633,000,000 as compared with \$637,000,000 in the preceding month and \$567,000,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED PERSONNEL employed by leading manufacturers at December 1 reached a new high figure of \$41.43.

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in Canada last year was 4.4 per cent higher than in the preceding year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased nine per cent in January over the corresponding month of 1948.

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THE INDEX NUMBER OF FARM PRICES for agricultural products is estimated at 251.6 as compared with 250.1. This gain of 1.5 points reverses the downward trend which has been in evidence for the past three months.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF COAL rose almost 31 per cent in January over the corresponding month last year. Imports were down 21 per cent.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by Canada's central electric stations was slightly lower in 1948 than in the preceding year, the decline being due to a large falling-off in the Province of Quebec.

CANADA'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
OVER \$15 BILLION IN 1948

Preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that Canada's gross national product and expenditure amounted to approximately \$15.4 billion in 1948, an increase of nearly 15 per cent over 1947. Most of this increase was the result of rising prices as indicated by the rise of about 14 per cent in the cost-of-living index during 1948.

National income increased from \$11.0 billion in 1947 to \$12.8 billion in 1948, a gain of more than 16 per cent. Civilian labour income plus military pay and allowances rose by 14 per cent from \$6.3 to \$7.2 billion, and accounted for 56 per cent of national income last year compared with 57 per cent in 1947. Investment income increased by 12 per cent from \$2.3 billion in 1947 to \$2.6 billion in 1948.

The most striking gain occurred in the agricultural component of national income. A combination of higher prices, increased marketings and exceptional wheat adjustment payments boosted the net income of farm operators from farm production by 41 per cent from \$1.2 billion in 1947 to \$1.7 billion in 1948. Net income of other unincorporated business rose by 12 per cent between 1947 and 1948.

Indirect taxes less subsidies increased by \$0.1 billion. This was due to the drop in federal subsidy payments rather than to any general increase in indirect taxation. The significant decline in federal customs revenues due to import restrictions was roughly balanced by increased yields from other forms of indirect taxation at federal, provincial and municipal levels.

Increases are indicated in all of the components of gross national expenditure except net addition to inventories. For the most part, these increases were the result of price factors. Consumer expenditure rose by \$1.1 billion from \$8.9 billion in 1947 to \$10.0 billion in 1948, an increase of 12 per cent. This is two per cent less than the increase in prices alone as measured by the cost-of-living index. Using the cost-of-living index as a measure of the importance of price changes in consumer expenditure, a decline in real consumption is indicated. Government expenditure on goods and services accounted for approximately the same percentage of gross national expenditure in 1947 and 1948.

Gross home investment in plant, equipment and housing was 16 per cent of gross national expenditure in 1948 compared with 15 per cent in 1947. While the proportion of gross national expenditure represented by this component increased, the rate of increase showed a significant lessening. Thus the value of gross investment in plant, equipment and housing increased by over 54 per cent from 1946 to 1947 compared with 22 per cent from 1947 to 1948. If price increases are taken into account the comparison is even more striking. Net addition to inventories dropped substantially during 1948 and represented four per cent of gross national expenditure compared with six per cent in 1947.

While imports of goods and services remained at the 1947 level of \$3.6 billion, exports increased from \$3.2 billion to \$4.0 billion, resulting in substantial net foreign investment.

CANADA'S 1948 FOREIGN TRADE
HIGHEST IN HISTORY

With all-time high figures for merchandise imports and with domestic exports exceeded only in the two war years, 1943 and 1944, Canada's foreign trade reached a record aggregate value of \$5,747,000,000 in 1948. This was about seven per cent higher than in 1947 and slightly more than a third greater than in 1946.

Rounding out the year's total, the value for the month of December was \$551,300,000 as compared with \$465,100,000 a year earlier, a rise of 18.5 per cent. Substantial gains were shown in the month both for merchandise imported for consumption and domestic exports. Foreign exports were lower.

Canada ended the year 1948 with an over-all favourable balance of trade with all countries amounting to \$473,100,000, double the 1947 figure of \$237,800,000, and \$61,200,000 in advance of the 1946 total. The debit balance with the United States was cut to \$283,600,000, less than a third the 1947 debit of \$918,100,000. The favourable balance with the United Kingdom was reduced to \$389,200,000 from \$564,300,000 in 1947.

In December, the favourable balance with all countries was \$87,300,000, highest monthly total since December 1945, compared with \$58,200,000 in November and \$76,700,000 in the corresponding month of 1947. The deficit on trade with the United States was \$9,900,000 compared with a credit balance of \$1,500,000 in November and a debit of \$33,900,000 a year earlier. The favourable balance with the United Kingdom was \$24,000,000 -- lowest since April -- as against \$28,600,000 in November and \$52,500,000 in December, 1947.

Merchandise imports in 1948 were valued at \$2,636,900,000, showing a comparatively small gain of \$63,000,000 over the previous record aggregate of \$2,573,900,000 in 1947, but a rise of almost 37 per cent over 1946. In December the value was \$232,000,000 as compared with \$238,200,000 in November and \$194,200,000 a year earlier.

Domestic exports in 1948 were valued at \$3,075,400,000, an increase of 10.8 per cent over the 1947 figure of \$2,774,900,000, and a rise of 33 per cent over 1946. The value for December was \$316,400,000 -- highest monthly peacetime figure -- compared with \$293,900,000 in November and \$266,200,000 a year ago.

Foreign merchandise was exported in 1948 to the value of \$34,591,000 compared with \$36,888,000 in 1947. In December the value was \$2,902,000 compared with \$4,713,000.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES DOWN IN 1948
UP FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COUNTRIES

Canada's merchandise imports from the United States declined in value last year from the record figure of 1947, while purchases from the United Kingdom and other British countries increased. Further offsetting the United States drop, imports from other foreign countries as a whole were also above 1947. On the commodity side, there were substantial gains in iron and iron products and non-metallic minerals and a small advance by the chemicals group, while all other groups were down.

Imports from the United States in the year totalled \$1,806,000,000, down \$169,000,000 from the 1947 aggregate of \$1,975,000,000. During December, however, imports increased to \$159,400,000 compared with \$142,700,000 a year earlier.

Merchandise purchases from the United Kingdom rose to \$299,500,000 in 1948, showing a gain of \$110,000,000 over the 1947 total of \$189,370,000. Imports advanced in December to \$24,833,000 from \$20,254,000 in December, 1947. Total purchases from other British countries during the year moved up as a whole to \$205,000,000 from \$165,000,000 in 1947.

Imports from Latin American countries accounted for most of the gain in purchases from foreign countries, increasing to \$221,259,000 from \$159,142,000 the previous year. Most of the gain was in sharply increased imports from Venezuela, and substantial increases from Brazil, Mexico and San Domingo, imports from other major sources being generally lower and sharply down from Argentina.

Canadian imports from Europe in 1948 rose to \$71,400,000 compared with \$57,-600,000 in 1947, a substantial rise being shown in December to \$12,770,000 as against \$3,354,000 a year earlier. Imports were higher from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, and the Netherlands, and lower from Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Among British countries, imports from Australia totalled \$27,415,000 in the year as against \$14,222,000 in 1947, and from New Zealand rose moderately to \$11,-603,000 compared with \$10,831,000. Purchases from Newfoundland increased to \$11,091,000 against \$9,427,000; British Guiana to \$15,380,000 compared with \$12,358,000; Jamaica, \$9,557,000 (\$6,371,000); Trinidad and Tobago, \$9,027,000 (\$5,654,000); Gold Coast, \$9,751,000 (\$6,493,000); British East Africa, \$9,543,000 (\$7,683,000); British Malaya, \$21,878,000 (\$16,908,000).

Due mainly to sharply increased import values for coal, crude petroleum and petroleum products, the non-metallic minerals group showed an outstanding rise from \$452,198,000 in 1947 to \$606,182,000. Value of coal imports climbed from \$138,950,000 the previous year to \$186,388,000, crude petroleum from \$127,459,000 to \$191,980,000, and petroleum products from \$79,735,000 to \$109,802,000. Clay and coal products were also higher, while glass and glassware declined.

Imports of iron and its products showed a moderate rise of \$20,000,000 from \$762,400,000 to \$782,300,000, with increases in most of the main items. Largest advances were recorded for farm implements and machinery and mining and metallurgical machinery, while smaller increases were shown in iron ore, scrap, rolling mill products, pipes and tubes, business and printing machinery, automobile parts, and engines and boilers. Major decrease was in automobiles, lower values being shown also for household machinery, hardware and cutlery, and cooking and heating apparatus.

Imports of chemicals and allied products -- the only other group to increase -- advanced from \$113,085,000 to \$118,380,000, due mainly to gains in inorganic chemicals, paints and varnishes, and drugs and medicines.

Among the groups showing lower totals, agricultural and vegetable products declined from \$356,278,000 in 1947 to \$349,919,000; animals and animal products, from \$86,909,000 to \$84,702,000; fibres, textiles and products, from \$390,589,000 to \$350,619,000; wood, wood products and paper, from \$89,548,000 to \$73,730,000; non-ferrous metals, from \$160,926,000 to \$155,812,000; and miscellaneous products, from \$162,053,000 to \$115,346,000.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR
EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

The downward tendency in regional city living costs which occurred between November and December was reversed in January when seven of the eight indexes moved to higher levels. Vancouver's index remained unchanged. Index advances were due principally to increases in service costs which, because of their usual inherent stability, are priced for the most part only at annual intervals. In addition, foods, clothing and homefurnishing prices registered moderate gains at most centres.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, composite city index increases between December 1, 1948 and January 3, 1949 for the seven centres registering changes were as follows: Halifax, 1.5 to 152.3; Winnipeg, 1.2 to 153.4; Edmonton, 0.9 to 154.5; Montreal, 0.8 to 162.3; Saint John, 0.7 to 156.2; Toronto, 0.5 to 155.0; and Saskatoon, 0.4 to 162.0. Over the same period the Dominion index rose 0.7 points to 158.3.

The following table compares the latest city and Dominion cost-of-living indexes:

<u>City</u>	<u>January 2, 1948</u>	<u>December 1, 1948</u>	<u>January 3, 1949</u>
	(August, 1939=100)		
Halifax	143.2	150.8	152.3
Saint John	146.8	155.5	156.2
Montreal	151.3	161.5	162.3
Toronto	145.8	154.5	155.0
Winnipeg	142.8	152.2	153.4
Saskatoon	151.1	161.6	162.0
Edmonton	143.8	153.6	154.5
Vancouver	147.8	160.8	160.8
Dominion	147.1	157.6	158.3

The city indexes show changes in living costs for each city and compare the extent of rise or fall between cities. They do not, however, compare actual levels of living costs.

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME IN NOVEMBER

Canadian labour income in November is estimated at \$633,000,000 as compared with \$637,000,000 in the preceding month and \$567,000,000 in the corresponding month last year. The decrease from October was chiefly due to seasonal contraction of employment in agriculture and construction. Aggregate of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income for the first 11 months of 1948 stands at \$6,512,000,000, or 15 per cent higher than the estimate of \$5,684,000,000 in the same period of 1947.

The commencement of winter operations in the woods caused a considerable rise in employment in logging in November, while small increases in both employment and earnings raised the total compensation to employees in manufacturing and trade. Little change was evident in the total income of paid workers in the remainder of Canadian industry over the month.

Along with the slight drop in labour income as compared with October, the cost-of-living index declined seven-tenths of a point from 159.6 at November 1, to 158.9 at December 1. This would indicate that there was little change in overall domestic purchasing power during the month of November.

WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED PERSONNEL
IN MANUFACTURING AT NEW HIGH POINT

Average weekly wages of hourly-rated personnel employed by leading manufacturers at December 1 reached a new high figure of \$41.43, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 27 cents above the November 1 figure of \$41.16 and \$4.19 higher than the December 1, 1947 average of \$37.24.

On an hourly basis, earnings averaged 95.9 cents -- also the highest in the record -- as compared with 95.5 cents at November 1. Revisions of wage rates in the electrical apparatus, automotive parts, sugar refining and other industries, together with the release of lower-paid casual labour in canning factories, contributed to the increase. At December 1, 1947 the average hourly rate was 85.6 cents.

Work-week of the employees of the larger factories averaged 43.2 hours in the week ending December 1 as compared with 43.1 hours in the week of November 1 and 43.5 hours a year earlier. The aggregate hours worked by the hourly-rated personnel increased by 1.1 per cent as compared with the week of November 1, while the number of wage-earners declined by one per cent.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP 14 PER CENT IN 1948

Aggregate value of department store sales in Canada last year was almost 14 per cent higher than in the preceding year. All sections of the country shared in the rise, gains in the western provinces being larger than in eastern Canada. Among the departments, only radios, musical instruments and supplies showed a lower sales value.

According to preliminary figures by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year, sales reached a total of \$804,542,000 as compared with \$706,845,000 in 1947. Sales of food and kindred products increased 21.1 per cent to \$65,311,000. Sales of women's and children's apparel rose 17.4 per cent to \$191,961,000, men's and boys' clothing and furnishings, 13.5 per cent to \$90,567,000, and shoes and other footwear 10.5 per cent to \$54,099,000.

Furniture sales advanced 6.5 per cent to \$48,668,000, homefurnishings 13.9 per cent to \$61,285,000, household appliances 22.6 per cent to \$31,191,000, hardware and kitchen utensils 18.6 per cent to \$36,229,000, while sales of radios, musical instruments and supplies fell 2.2 per cent to \$12,730,000.

Sales of drugs and toilet articles increased 6.9 per cent to \$19,094,000, stationery, books and magazines 9.9 per cent to \$14,284,000, piece goods 12.6 per cent to \$57,642,000, and all other departments 11.4 per cent to \$95,481,000.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES HIGHER

Department store sales increased nine per cent in January over the corresponding month of 1948, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Maritimes had the largest gain of 21 per cent in the month, followed by Alberta with a rise of 14 per cent, Saskatchewan 13 per cent, Quebec 11 per cent, Manitoba 10 per cent, Ontario five per cent, and British Columbia four per cent.

During the week ending February 5, all-Canada sales were up 13 per cent over the same week last year. Saskatchewan led with an increase of 28 per cent, Manitoba next with a gain of 25 per cent, Alberta and the Maritimes each with increases of 19 per cent, Ontario 10 per cent, and Quebec four per cent. Percentage change for British Columbia is not available for the week.

WHOLESALE SALES UP 4.4 PER CENT DURING 1948

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in Canada last year was 4.4 per cent higher than in the preceding year, while the value of year-end inventories rose six per cent. In December, sales were five per cent higher than a year earlier, but 17 per cent below November. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 263.2 for December, 316.2 for November and 251.1 for December, 1947.

Wholesalers of groceries registered an increase of 4.7 per cent in the value of sales during 1948 as compared with 1947, while in fruits and vegetables there was a decline of 13.1 per cent. Sales of clothing wholesalers increased 3.6 per cent, dry goods 8.1 per cent, but the value of footwear sales were off 4.7 per cent.

Sales of wholesale hardware dealers increased 10.7 per cent during the year, drugs 10.8 per cent, and tobacco and confectionery 11.4 per cent.

TOURIST CAR ENTRIES AT NEW PEAK FOR JANUARY

The number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in January increased 15.4 per cent over January last year to reach a new high record total for the month. This is on a par with the advance of 16.2 per cent in January, 1948 over the same month of 1947.

The number of entries in the month amounted to 32,590 as compared with 28,243 in the corresponding month a year ago. The gain in the month was shared by all provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the latter province showing a substantial decrease. These divergent trends across Canada may have been influenced by unusual weather conditions.

Entries for January this year were as follows, totals for the same period of 1948 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 2 (nil); New Brunswick, 2,243 (1,815); Quebec, 7,932 (5,364); Ontario, 17,591 (13,119); Manitoba, 130 (252); Saskatchewan, 27 (54); Alberta, 303 (244); British Columbia, 4,328 (7,364); Yukon, Territory, 34 (31).

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>February 10, 1949</u>	<u>February 3, 1949</u>	<u>January 13, 1949</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks) ...	108.5	110.5	114.9
82 Industrials	102.6	104.9	110.0
16 Utilities	115.4	117.2	119.4
8 Banks	131.7	130.8	133.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	86.6	88.1	91.1
25 Golds	69.6	70.1	71.0
5 Base Metals	120.0	123.6	131.2

INDEX OF FARM PRODUCT PRICES REVERSES
DOWNTREND IN DECEMBER; UP SHARPLY IN YEAR

The index number of farm prices of agricultural products for December is estimated at 251.6 as compared with 250.1 in November. This gain of 1.5 points reverses the downward trend which has been in evidence for the past three months. Increased prices for livestock, more than offsetting lower prices for some grains, potatoes, poultry and eggs, largely account for the upward movement in December.

The annual index of 244.2 for 1948, the highest on record, is approximately 40 points above the previous record of 204.0 established in 1947. With the exception of fruits and furs, the prices of all farm products considered in the index were higher in 1948 than in 1947. The greatest gain was recorded by the index of livestock prices, followed by potatoes, dairy products, sugar beets, poultry and eggs and vegetables.

Average indexes for 1948 were as follows by provinces, those for 1947 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 237.9 (180.3); Nova Scotia, 214.1 (185.1); New Brunswick, 250.5 (199.6); Quebec, 226.1 (213.6); Ontario, 259.4 (201.7); Manitoba, 241.1 (208.1); Saskatchewan, 220.1 (199.2); Alberta, 239.4 (208.5); British Columbia, 236.5 (206.1).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 3 amounted to 157,062,000 bushels, showing a decline of 4,410,000 bushels from the January 27 figure of 161,472,000, but up 34,859,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total of 122,203,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 3 amounted to 1,422,000 bushels compared with 1,419,000 in the corresponding week of 1948. Export clearances during the week totalled 3,900,000 bushels as against 2,145,000 a year ago.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 3, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 547,000 (771,000) bushels; barley, 722,000 (570,000); rye, 156,000 (22,000); flaxseed, 50,000 (18,000).

HAY AND PASTURE SEED CROPS

The value of the hay and pasture seed crops grown in Canada in 1948 is currently estimated at \$18,099,000, an increase of almost 100 per cent since 1947 when these crops were valued at \$9,118,000. Prices of seven of the 12 types for which estimates are available, show increases since last season, and this, coupled with larger crops of all but two types resulted in the increased total value of production.

The value of production by provinces, with comparable data for 1947 in brackets, is: Maritime Provinces, \$59,000 (\$19,000); Quebec, \$415,000 (\$396,000); Ontario, \$4,262,000 (\$1,832,000); Manitoba, \$2,162,000 (\$1,287,000); Saskatchewan, \$3,635,000 (\$2,036,000); Alberta, \$6,948,000 (\$2,992,000); British Columbia, \$518,000 (\$556,000). The value of the field-root and vegetable seed crops declined since 1947: The value of these crops grown in 1948 is currently estimated at \$1,908,000 while the previous crop was valued at \$2,603,000.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF C.M.A.D.A.

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 11 amounted to 13,825,000 pounds as compared with 16,114,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities (omitted): Quebec City, 1,808 (1,237) pounds; Montreal, 4,957 (6,005); Toronto, 2,462 (2,020); Winnipeg, 1,215 (2,648); Regina, 157 (180); Saskatoon, 171 (104); Edmonton, 587 (807); Calgary, 373 (649); Vancouver, 2,095 (2,464).

STOCKS OF FISH LOWER ON FEBRUARY 1

Cold storage holdings of fish were lower on February 1, amounting to 31,244,000 pounds as compared with 37,419,000 on January 1 and 34,427,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks on the latest date comprised 29,248,000 pounds frozen fresh and 1,996,000 pounds frozen smoked.

There were increases over a year ago in the stocks of cod, haddock and inland fish, but holdings of salmon, sea herring and other sea fish were lower. Totals follow by kinds, those for February 1 last year being in brackets: cod, 4,556,000 (2,839,000) pounds; haddock, 1,288,000 (1,120,000); salmon, 7,606,000 (11,234,000); sea herring, 4,271,000 (8,379,000); other sea fish, 6,860,000 (8,566,000); inland fish, 4,163,000 (2,289,000).

MEAT STOCKS LOWER ON FEBRUARY 1

Stocks of meat were lower on February 1, totalling 79,652,000 pounds compared with 80,060,000 on January 1 and 135,659,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Current stocks of frozen meat amounted to 50,322,000 pounds compared with 52,020,000 on January 1 and 88,467,000 a year ago. February 1 holdings included 14,458,000 pounds of pork, 22,055,000 pounds of beef, 3,961,000 pounds of veal, and 4,858,000 pounds of mutton and lamb.

Holdings of fresh meats, not frozen, amounted to 14,596,000 pounds, compared with 12,972,000 on January 1 and 20,698,000 last year. This year's February 1 stocks included 3,409,000 pounds of pork, 8,855,000 pounds of beef, 442,000 pounds of veal, and 200,000 pounds of mutton and lamb.

Stocks of meat, cured and in cure, were 14,734,000 pounds as against 15,068,000 on January 1 and 26,494,000 on February 1 last year. Current total consisted of 12,279,000 pounds of pork and 1,220,000 pounds of beef.

Lard stocks amounted to 4,380,000 pounds compared with 3,331,000 on January 1 and 3,652,000 a year ago.

STOCKS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
ON FEBRUARY 1

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives were higher on February 1 than a year ago, but were lower than on January 1. Holdings amounted to 35,584,000 pounds compared with 36,382,000 on January 1 and 30,594,000 on the corresponding date last year. February 1 stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were down in both comparisons, amounting to 9,351,000 pounds compared with 10,423,000 on January 1 and 10,517,000 on the same date a year earlier.

Storage stocks of Canadian vegetables on February 1 were all above a year ago, potatoes being up from 320,550 tons to 344,796, onions from 8,200 tons to 15,615, beets from 845 tons to 1,690, carrots from 4,157 tons to 12,879, cabbages from 460 tons to 3,758, parsnips from 474 tons to 864, and celery from 2,770 crates to 3,459.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION REACHED
NEW PEAK VALUE IN 1948

With Ontario -- established leader among the provinces in mineral production -- accounting for almost 36 per cent of the total, Canada's 1948 mineral production reached an all-time high value of \$806,180,000, according to preliminary figures for last year released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1948 figure shows an increase of 25 per cent over the previous record of \$644,696,000 set in 1947 and compares with \$502,816,000 in 1946.

All provinces shared in the rise. Ontario's output in the year was valued at \$286,658,000 as compared with \$249,624,000 in 1947. British Columbia was again in second position, leading Quebec by a comparatively narrow margin. British Columbia's output -- 18.3 per cent of the all-Canada total -- was valued at \$147,318,000 compared with \$116,773,000 in 1947. Figure for Quebec was \$147,082,000 -- 18.2 per cent of the Dominion total -- as compared with \$115,152,000 in 1947.

Value of production for other provinces and the two territories, with 1947 figures in brackets was: Alberta, \$92,623,000 (\$67,432,000); Nova Scotia, \$56,156,000 (\$34,256,000); Saskatchewan, \$34,421,000 (\$32,594,000); Manitoba, \$26,768,000 (\$18,237,000); New Brunswick, \$7,340,000 (\$5,813,000); Northwest Territories, \$4,298,000 (\$2,721,000); Yukon, \$3,516,000 (\$2,096,000).

PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL IN NOVEMBER

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 219,363 net tons in November compared with 236,424 net tons in October. The November total included 6,934 tons of semi-finished shapes, 12,641 tons of structurals, 19,314 tons of plates, 29,570 tons of rails, 5,160 tons of tie plates and track material, 53,841 tons of hot rolled bars, 12,945 tons of pipes and tubes, 25,635 tons of wire rods, 15,389 tons of black sheets, 3,229 tons of galvanized sheets, 9,800 tons of castings, 4,333 tons of miscellaneous hot rolled products, and 15,522 tons of all other products. The amount of producers' interchange was 77,298 tons in November and 78,127 tons in October.

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP
METAL AT THE END OF DECEMBER

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of December 1948, were lower than in the same month a year ago, amounting to 2,407,100 pounds as compared with 2,566,700, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The amount purchased or received during the month was 3,873,400 pounds, while the total used or sold aggregated 3,752,200. Month-end stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingots declined to 2,397,700 pounds at the end of the month from 3,336,400 a year earlier, while production totalled 3,982,900 pounds. Total used or sold amounted to 3,647,600 pounds.

COAL PRODUCTION UP ALMOST
31 PER CENT IN JANUARY

With substantial increases in Alberta and British Columbia, Canadian production of coal rose almost 31 per cent in January over the corresponding month last year. Imports, on the other hand, showed a sharp decline of 21 per cent in the same comparison.

According to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, output for January amounted to 1,827,500 tons as compared with 1,396,400 in the same month of 1948. Imports totalled 866,500 tons as against 1,099,700.

Mines in Alberta turned out 867,400 tons of coal during January compared with the January, 1948 figure of 508,200. Nova Scotia's production amounted to 570,000 tons compared with 569,500, New Brunswick 41,500 tons compared with 36,200, Saskatchewan 201,800 (224,400), and British Columbia and Yukon, 146,800 (58,000) tons.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN 1948

Production of electric energy by Canada's central electric stations was slightly lower in 1948 than in the preceding year, the decline being due to a large falling-off in the Province of Quebec -- Canada's largest producing province. Output in all other provinces moved higher. The year's decline was due almost entirely to the very light summer and early autumn precipitation over southeastern Canada, resulting in a run-off of only 60 per cent of the 25-year average.

All-Canada output for the year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 44,568,849,000 kilowatt hours compared with 44,986,-364,000 in 1947, a drop of less than one per cent. Primary output during the year amounted to 41,958,541,000 kilowatt hours compared with 38,752,503,000 in 1947, and secondary, 2,610,308,000 kilowatt hours compared with 6,233,861,000. Consumption of primary power rose to 40,606,787,000 kilowatt hours from 37,375,518,000, but net exports to the United States fell to 1,658,073,000 kilowatt hours from 2,014,502,000.

Quebec's output in the year fell to 24,646,289,000 kilowatt hours from 25,850,-622,000 in the preceding year, while in Ontario the total rose slightly to 11,678,-680,000 kilowatt hours from 11,540,057,000. For British Columbia the total was 3,398,198,000 kilowatt hours (2,991,347,000 in 1947), Alberta 717,501,000 (635,764,000), Saskatchewan, 789,480,000 (748,947,000), Manitoba 2,053,041,000 (2,018,710,000), New Brunswick 590,244,000 (575,529,000), Nova Scotia 678,400,000 (610,043,000), and Prince Edward Island 17,016,000 (15,344,000).

During the year the stations reporting to the Bureau -- which produced about 98 per cent of all station output -- added over 433,000 horse power to their hydraulic equipment and 40,000 horse power to thermal capacity. Some of these additions were made late in the year and the effect was not apparent in the total annual output. Also, the available water is always an important factor in the kilowatt hour capacity, which is a very different capacity from the horse power capacity. Hydraulic developments are under way which will add 353,000 horse power in 1949, 664,000 horse power in 1950 and 677,000 horse power in 1951, to which will be added capacity in steam plants projected.

CANADIAN BREWING INDUSTRY

The output of the brewing industry of Canada in 1947 had a selling value at the factory of \$196,172,000, an increase of 6.5 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$184,068,000, according to industry totals released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales tax and other excise taxes and duties paid to the Dominion and provincial governments totalled \$81,625,000 as compared with \$74,769,000, leaving a net value of production of \$114,547,000 as compared with \$109,299,000.

Beer, ale, stout and porter were the main items of production with a total of 160,875,000 gallons valued at \$194,312,000 compared with 151,310,000 gallons valued at \$182,641,000 in 1946. Aerated beverages were produced to the value of \$951,500, wet and dried grain \$669,900, and yeast \$109,300.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended February 5 increased to 72,271 cars, a gain of 438 cars over the preceding week and 1,504 cars or 2.1 per cent above the same period of 1948. The rise over the same week last year was all in the western division which reported a total of 24,935 cars against 23,419 a year earlier. The eastern division was practically unchanged with 47,346 cars.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE
ON HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Attended by representatives from Newfoundland and each of the nine Canadian provinces and guests from the United States, a three-day Dominion-Provincial conference on hospital statistics held its first session on Monday, February 14, at Ottawa. The conference was opened by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, with a welcoming address to the delegates.

The conference was called to review the entire field of general hospital statistics and to plan the extension and improvement of the existing system with a view to increasing the accuracy of reporting, and thus the comparability of reports concerning hospital facilities, services and costs.

Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician, was chosen chairman of the conference; Miss A. E. Scott, a representative of British Columbia, vice-chairman; and G. N. Barker, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, secretary.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1948 (25 cents).
2. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, January (10 cents).
3. Silver, Lead and Zinc Mining Industry in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
4. Report on the Brewing Industry in Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
5. Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, 1946-1947 (\$1.00).
6. National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1948 (10 cents).
7. Crude Petroleum Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
8. Central Electric Stations, December (10 cents).
9. Wholesale Trade, December (10 cents).
10. Operating Results of Food Wholesalers, 1947 (25 cents).
11. Seed Crops, 1948 (10 cents).
12. Current Trends in Food Distribution, December (10 cents).
13. Department Store Sales and Inventories, December (10 cents).
14. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada and Traveller's Vehicle Permits, January (10 cents).
15. Leather Gloves and Mittens, Canada, 1947 (20 cents).
16. Statistics of Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, As Reported at the Beginning of December (10 cents).
17. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables in Cold Storage, February 1 (10 cents).
18. Electric Railways of Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
19. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Stocks of Fish in Cold Storage, February 1 (10 cents).
21. Ingot Makers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, December (10 cents).
22. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, November (10 cents).
23. Carloadings in Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
24. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October (10 cents).
25. Salt, December (10 cents).
26. Asbestos, December (10 cents).
27. Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income, November (10 cents).
28. Canned Food Production, 1946 (15 cents).
29. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, December (25 cents).
30. Holdings of Meat and Lard and Tallow, February (10 cents).
31. Summary of Foreign Trade, December (10 cents).
32. Summary of Imports for Consumption, December (10 cents).
33. Primary Iron and Steel, November (10 cents).

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