

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Vol. XVIII - No. 34

OTTAWA - CANADA

Saturday, August 26, 1950

\$1.50 a year

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS
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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

ALL-CANADA OUTPUT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM and natural gasoline amounted to 1,952,862 barrels in May compared to 2,045,004 in the preceding month and 1,717,863 in May last year.

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STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION in Canada during July amounted to 259,024 tons, down seasonally from 269,816 tons in June but 11 per cent greater than last year's July output of 232,499 tons.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS for the week ended August 12 amounted to 75,433 cars compared with 74,207 cars in the same week last year, up 1.7 per cent or 1,226 cars.

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES in June was five per cent higher than in the same month last year, and six per cent above the dollar sales for May this year. Half-year volume was one per cent above the first half of 1949.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased eight per cent during the week ending August 12 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Increased sales were recorded in all sections of the country except Ontario, where sales remained unchanged.

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BELOW-NORMAL TEMPERATURES IN ALL THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES have retarded maturity of grain crops, but harvesting will be well under way in many areas next week and should be general by the end of the month.

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CANADA'S MERCHANDISE IMPORTS reached a record all-time high value and domestic exports were at a peacetime peak in the first six months of this year. Imports climbed above the aggregate for domestic and foreign exports to produce a slight deficit in the half-year commodity trade account as compared with a small surplus in the same period of 1949.

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BOTH NON-RESIDENT INVESTMENTS IN CANADA and Canadian direct investments in other countries increased in 1949 to reach new high levels in Canadian dollar values. Total value of non-resident investments, including Newfoundland, at the end of 1949 is estimated at \$7,977 million (Canadian) compared with \$7,513 million in 1948, not including Newfoundland, \$7,092 million in 1945 and \$6,913 million in 1939. Canadian direct investments outside Canada amounted to an estimated \$893 million in 1949 as compared to \$720 million in 1945 and \$671 million in 1939.

IMPORTS AT NEW PEAK IN HALF YEAR;
PEACETIME RECORD FOR EXPORTS

Canada's merchandise imports reached a record all-time high value and domestic exports were at a peacetime peak in the first six months of this year, imports climbing above the aggregate for domestic and foreign exports. The result was a slight deficit in the half-year commodity trade account as compared with a small surplus in the same period of 1949.

But greater changes occurred in the direction of trade during this half year as the customary disequilibrium which Canada has with each of the United Kingdom and the United States was sharply reduced.

In the six-month period, imports from the United States showed a small decline from a year earlier, but domestic exports rose sharply, and the customary deficit in trade with that country was sharply reduced. On the other hand, half-year imports from the United Kingdom moved higher, while exports were cut sharply and the favourable trade balance with that country fell steeply.

In June the values of imports and exports were both maintained at high levels. Imports from and exports to the United States rose in the month, while imports from the United Kingdom reached an all-time peak figure and domestic exports moved to a lower level.

Imports from all countries in the half-year rose to \$1,453,100,000 from \$1,409,400,000 in the similar period of 1949, domestic exports to \$1,430,600,000 from \$1,424,600,000, and foreign exports to \$17,500,000 from \$13,800,000. The resulting deficit in total trade was \$4,900,000 as against a credit of \$29,100,000 in the like period of 1949.

In June, imports from all sources of supply were valued at \$282,500,000 as against \$250,500,000 in June last year, domestic exports totalled \$289,200,000 compared with \$255,100,000, and foreign exports amounted to \$2,600,000 compared with \$2,300,000. The overall credit balance with all countries was \$9,300,000 as against \$6,900,000 a year ago.

Half-year imports from the United States were moderately lower at \$1,004,500,000 as against \$1,008,800,000 in the corresponding period of 1949, accounting for 69 per cent of total imports as against 71 per cent last year, and in June had risen in value to \$188,300,000 from \$176,900,000. Six-month exports rose to \$904,900,000 from \$690,900,000, amounting to 63 per cent of all exports -- an unprecedented proportion -- compared to 48.5 per cent in 1949, and in June advanced to \$177,700,000 from \$113,900,000. The trade deficit for the half year was \$87,600,000, sharply below last year's total of \$308,300,000, and in the month was down to \$8,400,000 compared with \$61,300,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom advanced to \$187,200,000 in the half-year from \$163,200,000, and in June to \$37,100,000 from \$27,000,000. Domestic exports for the half year fell to \$235,900,000 from \$335,600,000, and in June to \$52,500,000 from \$60,700,000. The favourable balance in the six-month period fell to \$50,000,000 from \$174,200,000, and in June was down to \$15,500,000 from \$34,100,000.

Merchandise imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom rose in the six months to \$97,100,000 from \$91,300,000 in the similar period of 1949, and were also higher in June at \$23,400,000 compared with \$19,200,000. Half-year purchases from foreign countries other than the United States moved up from \$145,000,000 to \$164,300,000, and in June to \$33,600,000 from \$27,500,000.

Imports from Latin American countries as a group were slightly lower in June at \$15,205,000 against \$15,999,000 a year earlier, but were up in the half year at \$90,054,000 against \$86,450,000. Purchases were higher in both periods from Brazil and Mexico, but lower from Venezuela.

Imports from Europe were valued at \$8,116,000 in June as against \$9,030,000 a year earlier, and in the half year at \$41,588,000 against \$44,703,000. Purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, France and Italy were lower both in June and the six-month period, but higher from Switzerland.

Purchases from other foreign countries were up to \$10,154,000 in June from \$2,342,000 a year ago, and, in the half year were more than doubled at \$31,746,000 compared with \$13,022,000, due mainly to increased buying of petroleum from Arabia and other purchases from Japan, Netherlands Antilles, Philippine Islands, Siam, and China.

Imports of seven of the nine main commodity groups moved higher in June, fibres and textiles, and miscellaneous commodities showing declines. In the half year, six of the nine groups moved higher, declines being shown in animal products, fibres and textiles and iron products.

Imports of iron products -- largest of the nine main groups -- rose in June to \$93,411,000 from \$85,202,000 a year earlier, but were lower in the half year at \$479,441,000 against \$437,368,000. There were increased purchases of automobiles and parts, and pipes, tubes and fittings both in the month and half year, but smaller purchases of rolling-mill products. Farm implements were lower in the month but higher in the six months.

Non-metallic minerals -- second largest group in the month and half year -- advanced in June to \$57,200,000 from \$50,000,000, and in the six months to \$258,800,000 from \$248,400,000, main advances in both periods being in coal and petroleum. The agricultural products group -- next in order -- was valued at \$45,600,000 in June against \$33,500,000 last year, and in the half year totalled \$211,600,000 against \$176,300,000. There were marked increases in both periods in the imports of fruits, vegetables, other grains, coffee, tea, rubber and vegetable oils.

The fibres and textiles group continued to move lower, the June value standing at \$26,800,000 compared with \$29,400,000, and the half-year figure at \$167,300,000 against \$192,000,000. Both June and half-year totals were higher for raw cotton and raw wool, but lower for cotton and wool products.

June value of imports of animal products was \$5,800,000 compared to \$4,100,000 in June last year; wood, wood products and paper, \$8,200,000 (\$7,400,000); non-ferrous metals, \$17,200,000 (\$14,100,000); chemicals, \$14,500,000 (\$10,800,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$13,800,000 (\$14,900,000). Six-month totals for animals and animal products was \$38,400,000 (\$39,300,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$47,300,000 (\$41,400,000); non-ferrous metals, \$97,500,000 (\$86,400,000); chemicals, \$76,300,000 (\$63,500,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$76,500,000 (\$74,800,000).

Imports of main commodity groups from the United States followed a closely similar pattern both in the month and half-year, purchases of agricultural products, wood and paper, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemicals, all being higher in both periods, and animal products, fibres and textiles, and iron products lower. Miscellaneous commodities were lower in the month, but up in the half year.

There was an identical movement among the commodity groups in June and the six months in purchases from the United Kingdom. Fibres, textiles and products, and miscellaneous commodities were lower, and the remaining seven groups higher, with a particularly large part of the increase in iron and its products, the group which includes automobiles. (1 and 2)

WHOLESALE SALES GAIN
IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in June was five per cent higher than in the same month last year, and six per cent above the dollar sales for May this year. Cumulative sales for the first six months this year gained one per cent over the corresponding period of 1949.

The Bureau's general unadjusted index of sales (on the base, average for 1935-39=100), stood at 325.8 for June as compared with 321.5 for May and 310.9 for June last year.

Sales increases were recorded in June over a year ago in all provinces, gains ranging from small increases of one per cent for the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia to nine per cent for Quebec. Cumulative sales for the half-year were practically unchanged from 1949 in Quebec and British Columbia, while in the other provinces increases were below two per cent.

Fruit and vegetable wholesalers had the largest gain among the individual trades in June sales with a rise of 15 per cent over June, 1949. Hardware wholesalers were next with an increase of nine per cent, while increases of five per cent were recorded for wholesalers of tobacco and confectionery, footwear, and automotive equipment, four per cent for drug wholesalers, and two per cent for dry goods wholesalers. Sales of clothing and grocery wholesalers were practically unchanged from a year ago.

The value of stocks on hand at the end of June was generally higher than a year earlier, totals for the nine trades exceeding the value of inventories at June 30, 1949, by 10 per cent. The largest gains registered were 46 per cent for fruit and vegetable dealers and 24 per cent for wholesalers of tobacco and confectionery. Footwear stocks were up 13 per cent in value, drugs 12 per cent, groceries about 11 per cent, automotive equipment 10 per cent, and hardware eight per cent. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP EIGHT PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales increased eight per cent during the week ending August 12 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Increased sales were recorded in all sections of the country except Ontario where sales remained unchanged. The Maritime Provinces showed the largest percentage gain with a rise of 33 per cent, followed by British Columbia up 14 per cent, Alberta 10 per cent, Quebec and Saskatchewan each nine per cent, and Manitoba five per cent.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN CANADA
CANADIAN ABROAD, ROSE IN 1949

Both non-resident investments in Canada and Canadian direct investments in other countries increased in 1949 over 1948 to reach new high levels in Canadian dollar values.

Total value of non-resident investments in Canada, including Newfoundland, at the end of 1949 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$7,977 million (Canadian). This compares with \$7,513 million in 1948, not including Newfoundland, and \$7,092 million in 1945 and \$6,913 million in 1939, the first and last years of the second World War.

While the total foreign capital invested in Canada has grown substantially during the last decade, it is still not greatly different from the aggregate value of \$7,614 million in 1930, the previous peak for this group of investments, states the Bureau's report. Foreign investments now represent a lower ratio of the ownership of all investments in Canada than formerly, because of the great development during the war and postwar period which has been largely financed in Canada.

In 1949 the external holdings of Canadian bonds only represented about 14 per cent of the total Canadian funded debt compared with about one-third in 1939. The total bonded debt of Canadian governments and corporations has grown from approximately \$10,000 million in 1939 to an estimated \$21,729 million in 1949, but the total holdings of Canadian bonds outside Canada declined from \$3,508 million in 1939 to about \$3,041 million in 1949. The great rise during the war in the funded debt of the Canadian Government, which was largely financed in Canada, has been the principal factor in the growth in total funded debt and reduction in the proportion of non-resident ownership, while the drop in the actual amount held outside Canada is due to a large extent to wartime repatriations of Canadian bonds from the United Kingdom.

The recent growth in total non-resident investments in Canada has occurred principally in United States capital. All United States investments rose to an estimated \$5,890 million in 1949 from \$5,588 million in 1948, \$4,990 million in 1945, and \$4,151 million in 1939. Holdings in the United Kingdom also increased in 1949 to an estimated \$1,752 million from \$1,593 in 1948, but at last year's figure were only slightly above the value of \$1,750 million for 1945. In 1939 they amounted to \$2,476 million and in 1930 were above the 1949 total at \$2,766 million. Investments held in other countries also advanced in 1949 to \$335 million from \$332 million the previous year, but were down from \$352 million in 1945.

Of the total United States investments in Canada, direct investments in companies controlled in the United States accounted for \$2,829 million in 1948, the latest year for which these figures are available, as compared to \$2,548 million in 1947, \$2,304 million in 1945, and \$1,881 million in 1939. Besides substantial inflows of capital, states the Bureau, there was a large accumulation of earnings by Canadian branches and subsidiaries in 1948 which were not remitted to parent companies but were reinvested in the Canadian concerns. Largest part of the year's rise was in the manufacturing field, this group of investments increasing \$260 million to a total value of \$1,753 million.

Canadian direct investments outside Canada amounted to an estimated \$893 million in 1949 as compared to \$720 million in 1945 and \$671 million in 1939. Of the 1949 total, \$690 million was in the United States, chiefly in manufacturing and railways. Portfolio holdings of foreign securities in Canada are placed at \$638 million in 1949, up from \$621 million in 1945 but down from \$719 million in 1939.

Canada's gross liabilities to other countries at the end of last year are estimated at \$8,543 million as compared to \$7,565 million at the end of 1945, \$7,373 million in 1939 and \$8,000 million in 1930. On the other hand, the Dominion's gross external assets have increased far more sharply, being placed at \$4,763 million at the end of 1949 as against \$3,715 million four years earlier, \$1,876 for 1939 and \$1,443 for 1930. Canada's net indebtedness thus decreased slightly to \$3,780 million in 1949 from \$3,850 million in 1945 and was down substantially from \$5,497 million in 1939 and \$6,557 million in 1930.

Contributing mainly to the marked rise in the value of Canadian assets abroad during and since the war have been the large-scale extensions of loans to overseas governments. A large part has also been in the official reserves of gold and United States exchange, although these have fluctuated in size during the post-war years. (4)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>August 17, 1950</u>	<u>August 10, 1950</u>	<u>July 20, 1950</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	136.5	133.7	126.7
82 Industrials	133.5	130.5	121.9
16 Utilities	134.9	132.6	130.3
8 Banks	146.3	146.2	145.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	86.0	86.7	83.1
25 Golds	60.2	61.3	60.0
5 Base Metals	138.3	138.2	129.8

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR LOWER IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

Production of leather footwear was lower in June and the first six months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output amounted to 2,692,829 pairs as compared with 2,820,695 in May and 3,249,462 in June last year. In the half-year, 16,767,487 pairs were produced, showing a decline of nearly 2,000,000 pairs from last year's corresponding total of 18,669,-203 pairs. (5)

CROP CONDITIONS ACROSS CANADA. Below-normal temperatures in all three Prairie Provinces have retarded maturity of grain crops, but harvesting will be well under way in many areas next week and should be general by the end of the month. While frost has been reported in many areas, it is not yet possible to assess the extent of the damage. Ample moisture is available to finish out the crop in nearly all districts. Given warmer weather and barring serious losses from frost and lodging, the outlook is still excellent for a large crop of all grains.

Ripening has been delayed in Manitoba by cool weather except at a few points where light soil prevails or where seeding was early. Very little harvesting has been done to date but operations should be under way next week. The outlook for wheat and coarse grains remains good, although lodging has occurred in some areas, particularly in the barley crop. Prospects for flax and sunflowers are variable, while beans and potatoes are expected to yield well. The corn crop is extremely late and prospects are poor. Light frosts have occurred in local areas and warmer weather is required to speed maturity of all crops.

Cool weather in Saskatchewan continued to delay crop development during the past two weeks and harvesting is not expected to be general before the end of the month. Temperatures during the week were well below normal in all districts and some damage to crops and gardens from frost was reported at many points throughout the province. Early-seeded cereals escaped serious frost injury but late maturing crops, including flax, was more severely affected. No estimate of permanent injury is available. Grasshopper control measures are being continued in southern districts to prevent head damage to crops. Hail losses have been reported from scattered points.

In southern and eastern sections of Alberta swathing is general. Cutting has made little progress elsewhere but should be general in most areas by this week-end as crops are now ripening rapidly. Slight frost damage occurred in central and eastern sections. Heavier damage occurred in northern districts but the effect upon yields cannot yet be assessed. Both snow and frost have struck the crops in the Peace River district and light to severe hail storms have occurred in central parts of the province. Pastures and second hay crops are in good condition and crop yields generally are still expected to be better than was thought possible earlier in the season.

Harvesting of winter wheat in Ontario is almost completed, with above-average yields reported from most areas. About 75 per cent of the spring grains has been cut in most parts of southern, central and western Ontario. The oats and barley crops are excellent, but local showers have delayed threshing in some areas. Corn prospects are generally very good but the harvest will be later than usual. Root crops and pastures are in good condition and the tobacco crop appears to be of good quality. Eastern Ontario crops are also good and harvesting is general. Some counties report the best crops in years. In the north, spring grains are beginning to ripen and satisfactory yields are expected. Pastures are better than normal and good yields of forage-crop seeds are anticipated.

Agricultural conditions in Quebec are good and the outlook is very encouraging. Haymaking is completed everywhere, except in the Abitibi-Lake St. John area, the Gaspé Peninsula and the Lower St. Lawrence districts, and the average yield per acre is greater than had been expected. The timothy crop is particularly satisfactory, especially when the unfavourable spring weather is considered. However, the yield of clover is below normal. The grain harvest is now under way in the province. Grains are heavy and of good quality; in the southern parts of the province barley and oats are yielding up to 45 bushels per acre. Most truck and canning crops are yielding well, but tomatoes seem to be about 10 days later than normal. Sugar beets and flue-cured tobacco are showing prospects of a good yield.

In the Maritime Provinces weather conditions have been variable. In Nova Scotia rains are needed, while in parts of New Brunswick frequent showers have interfered with haying and retarded the growth of grains. Haying generally is about completed and harvesting of grains is now in progress. Good yields are reported in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Shipment of early potatoes is now under way. Late blight is appearing but is still localized. Reports indicate a heavy infestation of apple scab in Nova Scotia, which may reduce the marketable crop.

The weather in British Columbia generally has been hot and dry, although snow fell in the Peace River section on August 15, followed by light frosts. Harvesting of fall grains is nearing completion and cutting of spring cereals is now becoming general in southern coastal areas. In the Okanagan districts growth has been good in the irrigated sections but elsewhere crops are suffering from drought. In the Prince George area harvesting of barley is under way and fair yields are indicated. Recent warm weather has promoted rapid ripening of other cereals. (6)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 10 amounted to 93,521,444 bushels as compared with 97,809,705 on August 3 and 52,892,678 on the corresponding date last year. Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 206,505 bushels of wheat during the week ending August 10, a sharp decline from last year's corresponding total of 2,248,255 bushels. Cumulative total for the 10 days of the new crop year was 942,807 bushels as against 3,589,265 in the like period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending August 10, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 98,841 (1,008,834) bushels; barley, 66,647 (842,548); rye, 61,037 (345,401); flaxseed, 927 (5,731).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 10 totalled 3,003,105 bushels as compared with 3,232,700 in the same week last year, and 4,294,836 bushels in the cumulative period compared with 5,310,693 in 1949. (Mem. 1)

MILK PRODUCTION AND INCOME
FROM DAIRYING IN JUNE

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in June amounted to 2,021,000,000 pounds, showing a decline of 11,000,000 pounds from the same month last year. During the first six months of this year, 7,939,000,000 pounds were produced, an increase of 13,000,000 pounds over a year earlier. Despite favourable production conditions in July, preliminary results as reported by dairy correspondents indicate a decline of two per cent in farm milk production as compared with July, 1949.

Of this year's June output, 1,304,000,000 pounds or 65 per cent of the total was utilized in factory production. Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 563,724,000 pounds in June, an increase of approximately 3,000,000 pounds in comparison with last year. This included about 298,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, comprising about 15 per cent of the farm milk supply, and fluid cream sales of 66,000,000 pounds in milk equivalent, representing three per cent of the total milk output.

The dairy butter make in Canada in June -- excluding Newfoundland -- amounted to 3,813,000 pounds, a decrease of 10 per cent from the corresponding month of 1949. All provinces shared in the decline except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, the latter showing no significant change.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in June amounted to \$38,740,000, a decline of approximately \$3,586,000 from last year. The weighted average price of \$2.31 per hundred pounds of milk was down from last year's average of \$2.44. (7)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 18 amounted to 45,960,000 pounds, showing a decline of six per cent from last year's corresponding total of 47,932,000 pounds. Holdings were down in Montreal and Toronto, unchanged in Regina, and larger in each of the other six centres.

Holdings were as follows by cities on August 18, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,444 (3,237) pounds; Montreal, 15,181 (18,125); Toronto, 5,945 (9,962); Winnipeg, 12,384 (10,018); Regina, 951 (951); Saskatoon, 449 (375); Edmonton, 4,439 (2,879); Calgary, 1,925 (1,246); Vancouver, 1,242 (1,139).

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were lower at the end of July than at the same time a year earlier. Raw sugar stocks fell from 128,967,066 pounds last year to 98,920,088, and refined sugar from 155,040,901 to 79,647,724 pounds.

Receipts of raw sugar rose in July to 126,899,353 pounds from 105,653,160 a year ago, while the meltings and sales moved up from 100,223,652 pounds to 126,979,484. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month advanced from 94,418,106 pounds to 115,631,645, and the sales totalled 218,518,988 pounds as compared with 140,925,708.

Receipts of raw sugar during the first seven months of this year amounted to 631,987,852 pounds compared with 671,267,552 in the similar period of 1949, and the meltings and sales aggregated 686,976,091 pounds against 680,560,761. Refined sugar manufactured during the seven-month period amounted to 657,543,443 pounds as against 652,605,974, and the sales totalled 322,266,752 pounds compared with 719,797,537. (8)

PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTION
IN SECOND QUARTER OF 1950

Production of plain and fancy biscuits, cocoa powder and chocolate coatings for sale, chocolate confectionery in bars, sugar confectionery, and marshmallows, was larger during the second quarter of this year than in the same period of 1949, while the output of soda biscuits, chewing gum and chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages was smaller, according to the quarterly report on processed food production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Among fruit and vegetable preparations, there was a rise in the production of baked beans, foods prepared for infants, jellies and marmalades, bottled olives, pickles and relishes, and vegetable soups, while the output of jams, tomato catsup, and spirit vinegar declined. Production of baking powder, ready-to-serve cereals, dry and canned macaroni, salted and roasted peanuts, peanut butter, pudding powders, blended and packed tea, and dried yeast increased, while declines were recorded in process cheese, roasted coffee, jelly powders, salad dressing and mayonnaise, sandwich spreads and fresh yeast.

Among canned meats, spiced pork and ham, roast pork and ham, beef stews and boiled dinners, roast beef, and spiced beef increased. Gains were also shown in wieners and meat paste, and total canned meat was substantially larger.

The following are preliminary figures for the main processed food items for the second quarter of 1950 (quantities for the same period last year being in brackets):

Biscuit and Confectionery:— Soda biscuits, 11,458,585 (11,755,751) pounds; plain and fancy biscuits, 42,207,109 (37,790,081) pounds; chewing gum, 3,769,063 (3,942,428) boxes; cocoa powder for sale, 2,890,131 (2,378,914) pounds; chocolate coatings for sale, 4,854,848 (3,072,988) pounds; chocolate confectionery in bars, 20,569,055 (11,707,242) dozen; chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, 6,837,085 (7,711,981) pounds; sugar confectionery, 15,770,030 (15,729,111) pounds; marshmallows, 1,300,403 (1,149,157) pounds.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations:— Baked beans, 23,962,800 (17,854,341) pounds; foods prepared for infants, 5,212,341 (4,646,586) pounds; jams, 18,072,522 (20,410,037) pounds; jellies, 1,253,987 (950,917) pounds; marmalades, 4,984,087 (3,757,165) pounds; bottled olives, 88,195 (84,032) gallons; pickles and relishes, 1,484,709 (1,166,400) gallons; vegetable soups, 1,073,026 (668,019) dozen tins; tomato catsup, 188,920 (552,055) pounds; spirit vinegar, 1,620,466 (1,808,576) gallons.

Miscellaneous Foods:— Baking powder, 2,432,951 (2,362,744) pounds; ready-to-serve cereals, 19,863,179 (19,793,327) pounds; process cheese, 8,113,514 (8,307,334) pounds; roasted coffee, 15,256,449 (18,107,356) pounds; dry macaroni, 15,177,445 (12,675,226) pounds; canned macaroni, 7,538,447 (6,137,110) pounds; prepared mustard, 281,057 (299,010) gallons; salted and roasted peanuts, 3,654,268 (3,427,452) pounds; peanut butter, 4,661,103 (4,154,237) pounds; jelly powders, 3,422,672 (3,743,319) pounds; pie-filling powders, 1,353,858 (1,681,574) pounds; pudding powders, 2,250,714 (1,873,607) pounds; salad dressing and mayonnaise, 7,198,708 (7,927,608) pounds; sandwich spreads, 1,173,396 (1,614,415) pounds; blended and packed tea, 10,574,574 (9,626,755) pounds; fresh yeast, 5,454,978 (5,487,492) pounds; dried yeast, 232,803 (166,728) pounds.

Canned Meats:— Spiced pork and spiced ham, 5,023,265 (3,428,263) pounds; roast pork and ham, 1,826,460 (696,025) pounds; beef stews and boiled dinners, 2,374,379 (1,392,458) pounds; roast beef, 719,268 (493,285) pounds; spiced beef, 376,596 (283,337) pounds; wieners, 230,394 (162,137) pounds; meat paste, 1,286,698 (738,758) pounds; total canned meat, 14,090,225 (9,788,199) pounds. (9)

MID-YEAR STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES ABOVE 1949

Total stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses were higher on July 1 this year than last. Canned fruit stocks rose to 2,823,789 dozen containers from 1,767,626 dozen on the corresponding date last year, and stocks of vegetables to 12,290,963 dozen from 11,298,080.

Among the canned fruits, there were marked increases in the stocks of apple-sauce, pears, peaches, pineapple and raspberries, and large declines in plums and gages and strawberries. Canned asparagus, beets, baked beans, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables and spinach were held in greater quantities, but green or wax beans, carrots and peas combined, peas, pumpkin and tomatoes were lower. Stocks of apple juice, foods for infants, relishes and sauces, and spaghetti were up, but there were declines in soups, tomato juice and tomato catsup.

Stocks of principal canned fruits were as follows on July 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: applesauce, 171,276 (15,354) dozen containers; cherries, 153,270 (181,035); pears, 564,844 (170,992); peaches, 1,028,829 (503,925); pineapple, 263,569 (201,376); plums and gages, 127,522 (336,223); raspberries, 81,808 (12,101); strawberries, 111,896 (186,442).

Stocks of principal canned vegetables on July 1 this year included the following: asparagus, 338,052 (233,294) dozen containers; green or wax beans, 370,441 (938,336); baked beans, 1,738,586 (1,300,101); beets, 168,089 (61,847); carrots, 181,594 (111,613); carrots and peas combined, 67,639 (73,356); corn, 4,335,145 (717,225); mixed vegetables, 256,737 (133,493); peas, 1,937,429 (4,301,947); pumpkin, 50,616 (217,558); spinach, 179,489 (140,776); tomatoes, 2,618,491 (3,007,141).

July 1 stocks of other canned foods included: apple juice, 737,377 (350,162) dozen containers; infants' foods, 4,156,471 (2,782,279); jams, 334,348 (368,168); pickles, 264,862 (295,748); relishes and sauces, 313,826 (207,088); soups, 5,141,339 (6,735,692); spaghetti, 503,889 (333,828); tomato juice, 2,562,510 (3,637,941); tomato catsup, 1,153,147 (1,709,225). (10)

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION
UP IN JULY AND SEVEN MONTHS

Steel ingot production in Canada during July amounted to 259,024 tons, down seasonally from 269,816 tons in June but 11 per cent greater than last year's July output of 232,499 tons.

For the seven months ending July, aggregate output was 1,909,089 tons as against 1,850,983 tons for the corresponding 1949 period, a gain of more than three per cent.

The daily average production in July was 8,356 tons compared with 7,500 tons for July last year, and for the seven months this year was up to 9,005 tons as against 8,731 tons in 1949. (11)

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GASOLINE IN MAY

All-Canada output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline amounted to 1,952,862 barrels in May compared to 2,045,004 in the preceding month and 1,717,863 in May last year. During the first five months of this year, 10,337,092 barrels were produced as against 8,111,231 in the similar period of 1949.

Alberta wells accounted for 1,808,504 barrels in May as compared with 1,581,619 a year earlier. Output from Redwater was more than doubled at 634,722 barrels compared with 315,215, while crude output from Leduc was down to 676,467 barrels from 740,343, Turner Valley to 286,990 barrels from 332,230, and Lloydminster to 55,458 barrels from 84,692.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 95,413 barrels as compared with 90,812 in May last year; Ontario, 25,005 barrels compared with 20,278; Northwest Territories, 22,553 barrels compared with 23,538; and New Brunswick, 1,387 barrels compared with 1,616.

May output of natural gas showed the usual seasonal decline but was above last year, amounting to 4,460,936 M cubic feet as compared with 5,513,176 M in April and 4,036,915 M a year ago. During the five months ending May, 32,810,595 M cubic feet were produced as against 29,343,942 M in the same months last year. Production in Alberta totalled 3,461,489 M cubic feet compared with 4,437,902 M a month earlier; Ontario, 939,252 M (1,001,469 M); Saskatchewan, 31,655 M (42,828 M); and New Brunswick, 28,540 M (30,977 M). (12)

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
RISES, STOCKS DROP, IN MARCH

Production of refined petroleum products by Canadian refineries increased 22 per cent in March over March last year, while inventories at refineries on April 1 were 15 per cent below those of the same date in 1949 and also down from March 1 this year.

March output of refined products amounted to 6,989,009 barrels, an increase of 1,269,622 barrels over the production of 5,719,387 barrels in March last year. Production during the first three months this year aggregated 21,014,884 as compared to 17,846,960 barrels in the first quarter of 1949, an increase of more than 17 per cent.

Output of motor gasoline was up in the month to 3,112,215 from 2,710,634 barrels a year earlier, and in the three months to 9,392,937 from 8,271,382 barrels. Production of light fuel oil was sharply higher both in the month and three months, with the three-month output at 2,592,502 barrels more than 1,000,000 barrels above 1949. There were also substantial increases in both periods in diesel fuel and heavy fuel oil, while naphtha specialties, aviation gasoline, asphalt and lubricating oil were lower.

Stocks of refined products at refineries at the beginning of April totalled 12,140,811 barrels as compared with 12,948,642 at March 1 and 14,302,331 at April 1 last year.

Crude oil received by the refineries during March increased moderately to 7,188,606 barrels compared to 7,086,117 barrels in March, 1949, and in the three months totalled 20,199,028 as against 18,910,218 barrels. Receipts of domestic crude in March increased to 2,262,114 from 1,754,057 barrels last year, while imported crude decreased to 4,926,492 from 5,332,060 barrels. In the three months domestic crude receipts rose nearly 40 per cent to 6,064,313 from 4,336,371 barrels in the 1949 period, and imported crude fell off to 14,134,715 from 14,573,847 barrels. (13)

CANAL TRAFFIC SETS RECORD FOR JUNE Freight passing through Canadian canals in June was at a record peak of 3,760,666 tons, up 14.4 per cent or 473,057 tons over June, 1949. Previous maximum for the month was 3,312,520 tons in 1943. There were large gains on the Welland and St. Lawrence systems, while the Sault was down from a year ago. Corn, wheat, petroleum, pulpwood and miscellaneous freight were moved in considerably heavier volume.

On the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, freight volume through Canadian and United States locks amounted to 15,594,946 tons against 15,798,065 a year ago, off 1.3 per cent. Eastbound traffic was down 249,219 tons, due mainly to a drop in iron ore shipments, although wheat movement at 958,190 tons more than doubled. Westbound traffic was up about 46,000 tons to 2,149,301 tons.

Freight movement through the Welland Ship Canal totalled 2,014,313 tons, up 120,893 tons or 6.4 per cent over last year. There were gains in corn, wheat, pulpwood, wood-pulp, oats, flour, gasoline, sugar, paper, and sand, while barley, rye, petroleum and other oils, autos and parts, soft coal and coke, iron ore and other freight declined.

Total freight on the St. Lawrence Canals was up sharply at 1,438,422 tons, an increase of 426,234 tons or 42 per cent over June last year. Wheat, oils, pulpwood, sugar and ore shipments were substantially higher, and small increases were shown in most other commodities except barley, rye and paper. (14)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 12 amounted to 75,433 cars compared with 74,207 cars in the same week last year, up 1.7 per cent or 1,226 cars. The civic holiday observed in Ontario on August 7 affected volume somewhat, but eastern division loadings totalled 50,250 cars against 46,534 cars one year ago. The western division due to lighter grain loadings declined from 27,673 to 25,183 cars.

The cumulative total of 2,339,154 cars for the 32 weeks shows a gain in loadings of 25,987 cars or 1.1 per cent over the similar period of 1949. (15)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board in July were slightly lower than in the preceding month, but substantially above July last year. During the first seven months of this year, production and sales were 15 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, below the similar period of 1949.

The month's output amounted to 19,394,797 square feet as compared with 20,246,166 in June and 12,199,876 in July last year. In the cumulative period, 117,768,400 square feet were produced as against 139,126,683 last year.

Domestic sales in July totalled 20,433,936 square feet compared with 21,731,205 in June and 13,609,111 a year earlier. During the seven months ending July, 117,196,125 square feet were sold, down from last year's corresponding total of 135,100,747 square feet. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF GYPSUM WALLBOARD, LATH AND SHEATHING

Production of gypsum wallboard in July amounted to 12,430,360 square feet, lath 14,098,000 and sheathing 1,133,833 square feet. During the first seven months of this year, 128,699,002 square feet of wallboard were produced, 118,570,612 of lath, and 3,436,074 of sheathing.

Shipments of wallboard amounted to 12,754,982 square feet in the month and 129,049,162 square feet in the seven months; lath to 13,756,363 and 117,730,677 square feet; and sheathing to 1,086,549 and 3,322,821 square feet. (Mon. 3)

PACK OF SPINACH HIGHER THIS YEAR

The commercial pack of canned spinach this year rose to 250,932 dozen cans as compared with 232,416 in the preceding year, and the net weight of contents advanced to 3,383,445 pounds from 2,770,574 pounds, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Domestically grown raw spinach acquired during the year amounted to 4,458,388 pounds compared with 3,620,593 in 1949, and imported raw spinach totalled 147,136 pounds as against 213,733. The amount quick frozen, not for re-processing, aggregated 235,404 pounds compared with 322,195. (Mon. 4)

FUR FARM REVENUE IN 1948

Revenue of Canadian fur farms fell off sharply in 1948 from 1947, amounting to \$8,800,000 as against \$13,100,000, a drop of 33 per cent. In 1946 revenue totalled \$9,300,000. The number of fur farms and the capital value also declined.

Sales of live animals in 1948 numbered only 17,530 as against 28,160 in 1947. Total peltings decreased only slightly to 751,999 from 753,959, but total pelt sales dropped 16.2 per cent to 634,884 from 757,484 and their total sales value went down by 32 per cent to \$8,000,000 compared with \$11,700,000 the year before.

Sales of mink pelts -- largest revenue producer -- numbered 497,646 valued at \$5,875,376 compared with 581,447 valued at \$8,780,456 in 1947. Silver fox pelt sales were down to 75,791 valued at \$977,690 from 107,575 valued at \$1,482,328, while platinum and pearl platinum fox pelt sales showed a small reduction at 32,849 valued at \$701,108 as against 33,438 valued at \$394,841 in the preceding year. On the whole, the average value of the more important pelts was lower, except that of blue fox. (Mon. 5)

WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES AT NEW HIGH IN 1948

Canada's wood-using industries hit a new high in 1948 with total production valued at \$438,011,869, or 16.1 per cent over \$377,294,084 in 1947, while the value added by manufacture was almost 17 per cent higher with \$209,260,759 as compared with \$179,195,014 in the previous year.

Ontario led other provinces in the value of production at \$165,218,309 in 1948, Quebec was next with \$122,822,648, followed by British Columbia with \$79,946,485, Alberta with \$24,851,993, Manitoba with \$17,642,225, New Brunswick with \$12,893,620, Nova Scotia with \$9,227,954, Saskatchewan with \$4,970,121 and Prince Edward Island with \$438,514.

The average employment increased to 69,661 man-years or about 3.2 per cent over 1947, while salaries and wages rose to \$123,105,331 from \$106,766,860 and the cost of raw materials to \$223,652,196 from \$193,531,186. (16)

FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
AT ALL-TIME RECORD IN 1948

Total marketed value of the fisheries of British Columbia exceeded all previous years in 1948, amounting to \$58,703,803, an increase of 0.2 per cent over the previous high value of \$58,597,084 recorded in 1947. The year's catch of all fish, including shellfish, was 6,139,031 cwt., an advance of 29 per cent over the revised figure of 4,756,299 caught in 1947.

Salmon, the principal species, had a record marketed value of \$36,671,140, a gain of three per cent over the previous peak of \$35,520,454 in 1947. Herring came next, with \$10,485,090 compared with \$12,100,330, a decline of 13 per cent in spite of a much larger catch than in 1947; halibut was third, with \$4,647,871 compared with \$5,943,945, down 22 per cent; grayfish livers rose 11 per cent, with a value of \$1,645,445 compared with \$1,482,983; and soles produced a record value of \$1,170,890, more than double the 1947 marketed value of \$515,148. (17)

ONTARIO FISHERIES IN 1948

Both in marketed value and quantity landed, the yield of Ontario's fisheries was higher in 1948 than in 1947, the marketed value being the second highest in 20 years of record from 1929.

Marketed value for the year was \$6,394,000, an increase of 18 per cent over the 1947 value of \$5,404,000, and exceeded only by the value of \$7,262,000 in 1945. Landed value amounted to \$5,683,000 compared to \$4,803,000 the previous year and \$6,484,000 in 1945, and the quantity landed increased 41,819 cwt. or 17 per cent over 1947 to 291,013 cwt. The latter figure is below all except three others in the 20 years.

Whitefish at \$2,251,378 was first in marketed value, accounting for 35 per cent of the provincial total and showing an increase of 56 per cent over its 1947 value. Blue pickerel was second with a marketed value of \$990,536, up 154 per cent over 1947, lower average prices being outweighed by a catch three times as great. Pickerel or dore was third at \$816,501, eight per cent above the 1947 figure, followed by trout at \$770,854, up 18 per cent. (18)

FISHERIES OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES
AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN 1948

Total marketed value of the summer fishery of 1948 and the winter fishery of 1948-49 in the three Prairie Provinces amounted to \$7,333,400, slightly below the preceding year's total of \$7,356,900.

Manitoba's fishery accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total with a marketed value of \$5,414,583, up 1.6 per cent over 1947. For Saskatchewan the marketed value was \$1,282,437, an increase of 9.5 per cent, and for Alberta the value was \$636,352, a decline of nearly 26 per cent.

Pickerel led in overall value, accounting for nearly half the total in Manitoba and being third in Saskatchewan and fourth in Alberta. Whitefish was second overall, being first in Saskatchewan and Alberta and second in Manitoba.

In the Northwest Territories the commercial catch amounted to 78,050 cwt., an increase of 124 per cent over 1947, while the marketed value was up 188 per cent at \$1,527,800. Whitefish was the leading species, followed by lake trout. Capital investment was \$292,970, an increase of \$125,806 over 1947. (18)

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, June (10 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Imports for Consumption, June (20 cents).
3. Wholesale Trade, June (10 cents).
4. Canada's International Investment Position, Selected Years 1926 to 1949 (50 cents).
5. Production of Leather Footwear, June (10 cents).
6. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
7. Dairy Review, July (25 cents).
8. The Sugar Situation, July (10 cents).
9. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, June (35 cents).
10. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, including Honey, July 1 (25 cents).
11. Steel Ingots, July (10 cents).
12. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, May (15 cents).
13. Refined Petroleum Products, March (25 cents).
14. Summary of Canal Traffic, June (10 cents).
15. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
16. Wood-Using Industries, 1948 (35 cents).
17. Advance Report on the Fisheries of British Columbia, 1948 (25 cents).
18. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories, 1948 (25 cents).
19. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Six Months Ended June (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics - Period Ended August 10 - (10 cents).
 2. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, July (10 cents).
 3. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Gypsum Products, July (10 cents).
 4. Pack of Spinach, 1950 (10 cents).
 5. Report on Fur Farms, 1948 (25 cents).
 6. Grain Statistics - Period Ended August 3 - (10 cents).
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