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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIANS SPENT \$828,000,000 in retail establishments in July this year. This was five per cent above the July, 1950 total of \$789,600,000, but the increase was much smaller than any shown in earlier months of the year.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS rose in August to \$349,800,000 from \$257,100,000 in August, 1950, while estimated imports advanced to \$358,800,000 from \$267,300,000.

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PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS continued to climb over last year's levels in July, total for the month standing at 266,646 tons as compared with 259,025 in July, 1950, a rise of three per cent.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended September 15 amounted to 86,822 cars as against 73,021 in the preceding week, and 88,029 in the same week last year.

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EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA in the first six months of this year were \$518,337,000 -- a new peak for the period -- as compared with \$441,005,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, and operating expenses were \$469,693,000 as against \$407,349,000.

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TRAVEL SPENDING BY CANADIANS ABROAD in 1950 rose 17.4 per cent to \$225,700,000 from \$192,200,000 in 1949, while expenditures of visitors from other countries in Canada fell four per cent to \$274,700,000 from \$286,500,000. Canada's net credit on travel account accordingly fell to \$49,000,000 in 1950 from \$92,000,000 the previous year.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on September 13 rose to 144,716,000 bushels from 114,191,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on September 21 amounted to 37,046,000 pounds as compared with 49,780,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell 16 per cent during the week ending September 15 from the corresponding week last year.

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COAL IN AUGUST

Canadian production of coal was 15 per cent higher in August than in the same month last year, while in the first eight months of this year output was four per cent lower. Imports rose four per cent in the month and five per cent in the eight months.

The month's output amounted to 1,230,360 tons as compared with 1,066,014 in August last year, bringing the cumulative total for the eight months to 11,387,776 tons as against 11,819,182 a year earlier. Imports in August aggregated 3,161,174 tons compared with 3,053,294 a year ago, and in the January-August period totalled 17,222,189 tons against 16,395,456. Exports in the month amounted to 25,767 tons compared with 30,885 in August, 1950.

Alberta's output in August amounted to 597,000 tons as against 489,118 in the corresponding month last year, Nova Scotia 334,000 tons as against 314,967, and British Columbia 144,000 tons against 128,155. Total for Saskatchewan was 95,000 tons (82,459 in August, 1950), New Brunswick 60,000 (50,657), and the Yukon 360 (658). (Mem. 1)

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST

A summary of foreign trade figures for August released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$349,800,000 from \$257,100,000 in August, 1950, and an increase in estimated total imports to \$258,800,000 from \$267,300,000.

Domestic exports to the United States rose in value to \$192,900,000 as against \$167,200,000, and to the United Kingdom to \$66,400,000 compared to \$42,500,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$231,500,000 as compared with \$172,600,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$39,000,000 as against \$34,300,000.

August import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:-

	<u>August, 1950</u>		<u>August, 1951</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	(Millions of Dollars)			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom .....	42.5	0.3	66.4	0.3
Other Commonwealth countries .....	10.8	0.1	19.7	0.2
United States .....	167.2	2.9	192.9	2.9
Other foreign countries .....	<u>36.6</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>70.8</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total, all countries .....	<u>257.1</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>349.8</u>	<u>3.8</u>
	<u>August, 1950</u>		<u>August, 1951<sup>xx</sup></u>	
<u>Imports:-</u>				
United Kingdom .....	34.3		39.0	
Other Commonwealth countries .....	21.6		40.3	
United States .....	172.6		231.5	
Other foreign countries .....	<u>38.8</u>		<u>48.0</u>	
Total, all countries .....	<u>267.3</u>		<u>358.8</u>	
xx Estimate only. Subject to revision.				

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS UP  
SHARPLY IN JULY

Canada had a small credit balance on foreign trade with all countries at \$7,900,000 in July -- the first this year -- as compared with a debit balance of \$2,700,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the final monthly summary of foreign trade released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year the deficit on foreign trade account was \$331,900,000 as compared with only \$7,700,000 in the similar period of 1950.

The favourable July balance resulted from a sharp upswing in the value of exports, which, although at high levels, was earlier lagging behind imports. Total exports in the month rose 47 per cent to an all-time high value of \$378,600,000 from \$256,700,000 a year earlier, while imports increased 42 per cent to \$370,600,000 from \$259,500,000.

In the seven months ending July the combined total of domestic and foreign exports, at current values, was \$2,141,100,000 as compared with \$1,704,800,000 in the same period of 1950, and merchandise imports totalled \$2,473,000,000 as against \$1,712,500,000.

On a constant 1948 dollar basis -- monthly data which are presented in the Monthly Summary for the first time -- the value of Canada's total exports in July was \$304,400,000 as compared with \$234,800,000 a year earlier, and the value of imports was \$285,300,000 as against \$237,600,000.

Measured by the special index numbers compiled by the Bureau, which are now available in the Monthly Summary, the volume of domestic exports was 30 per cent greater in July than a year earlier and the volume of imports 20.5 per cent greater, while prices of domestic exports were up 13 per cent and price of imports 18.5 per cent. Based on 1948 equals 100, the index for volume of domestic exports stood at 117.5 for July, the highest figure for the period shown, as against 90.2 for July, 1950. For imports, the volume index for July was 129.9, below April and May this year, and compared to 107.8 for July last year. Price index for domestic exports was 124.3 compared to 109.7, and for imports 129.9 compared with 109.6.

Debit balance on foreign trade account with the United States in July was \$29,800,000 -- sharply below earlier months of the year -- as compared to a credit balance of \$100,000 in July a year ago. For the seven months the debit balance amounted to \$373,900,000 as against \$87,500,000 a year ago.

Total exports to the United States were valued at \$204,900,000 in July as compared with \$170,700,000 a year earlier, and in the seven months aggregated \$1,331,900,000 against \$1,087,700,000 in the same period of 1950. Imports in the month were valued at \$234,700,000 against \$170,600,000, and in the seven months were \$1,705,800,000 against \$1,175,200,000.

July exports -- domestic and foreign -- to the United Kingdom were almost doubled at \$74,100,000 against \$25,300,000 a year ago, and in the seven months moved up sharply to \$328,300,000 against \$272,500,000. Imports in July were up to \$43,300,000 from \$32,700,000, and in the seven months advanced to \$267,900,000 from \$219,900,000. Credit balance with the United Kingdom thus rose to \$30,800,000 for July from only \$2,600,000 last year, and for the seven months amounted to \$60,400,000 as against \$52,600,000.

Foreign trade with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom produced a credit balance in July of \$6,900,000 as against a debit of \$5,400,000 a year earlier, but in the seven months there was a debit of \$18,500,000 as against a credit of \$27,200,000 last year. Total exports to these countries in July were valued at \$99,500,000 as against \$50,700,000 a year earlier, and in the seven months aggregated \$481,000,000 as against \$344,600,000. July imports were valued at \$92,600,000 as against \$56,100,000, and in the seven months aggregated \$499,400,000 as against \$317,400,000.

#### Imports by Countries

Merchandise imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom advanced in July to \$38,700,000 from \$22,000,000, and in the seven months to \$185,500,000 from \$119,000,000. There were larger purchases in July from Barbados, British Guiana, Gold Coast, India, Federation of Malaya, Australia, and New Zealand, but a smaller total for Ceylon.

Purchases from Latin American countries continued higher in July at \$23,520,000 as against \$18,078,000, raising the January-July total to \$157,316,000 from \$108,121,000. Among the larger sources of supply there were heavier purchases in July from Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, but smaller totals for Argentina and Mexico.

Imports from foreign countries in Europe were more than doubled in value in July, rising to \$18,477,000 from \$8,345,000, and were sharply higher in the seven months at \$98,203,000 against \$49,995,000. Large increases in purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Switzerland, accounted for most of the overall July gain.

Total for the remaining group of foreign countries was up to \$11,602,000 from \$7,420,000, and in the seven months to \$56,341,000 from \$39,164,000. Main factor in the July rise was a sharp gain in purchases from Syria. Imports were moderately higher from Arabia, but there were smaller purchases from Japan and Netherlands Antilles.

#### Imports by Commodity Groups

There were increased values shown for each of the nine main commodity groups of imports both in July and the seven months. Iron products, largest of the nine, continued to rise most sharply, advancing in the month to \$121,100,000 from \$84,200,000, and in the seven months to \$808,100,000 from \$563,600,000.

July and cumulative totals for the remaining groups follow, figures for the corresponding periods last year being in brackets: non-metallic minerals, \$69,400,000 (\$53,300,000) and \$363,200,000 (\$312,100,000); agricultural products, \$45,300,000 (\$41,100,000) and \$334,300,000 (\$252,700,000); fibres and textiles, \$44,700,000 (\$26,900,000) and \$330,700,000 (\$194,200,000); non-ferrous metals, \$24,100,000 (\$15,100,000) and \$172,400,000 (\$112,900,000); chemicals, \$16,900,000 (\$12,600,000) and \$118,600,000 (\$88,800,000); animal products, \$10,200,000 (\$4,700,000) and \$78,900,000 (\$43,100,000); wood products, \$11,700,000 (\$7,800,000) and \$61,100,000 (\$55,100,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$27,200,000 (\$13,500,000) and \$165,900,000 (\$90,000,000).

#### Individual Commodities

There were wide gains in value in July among leading commodities. Crude petroleum was the largest item in value at \$24,386,000, up sharply from \$18,308,000 a year ago, and petroleum products were also markedly higher at \$14,223,000 as against \$8,830,000. Coal imports were steady at \$14,850,000 against \$14,836,000.

Farm implements increased to \$18,764,000 from \$12,993,000, mining and metallurgical machinery to \$4,843,000 from \$2,337,000, business and printing machinery to \$3,620,000 from \$2,342,000, and other non-farm machinery to \$21,732,000 from \$12,509,000. Rolling-mill products more than doubled in value at \$16,330,000 compared with \$7,802,000, and engines and boilers were moderately higher at \$6,935,000 against \$6,250,000. Automobiles fell in value to \$5,563,000 from \$7,447,000, but parts rose to \$17,144,000 from \$14,188,000. Pipes, tubes and fittings were up substantially at \$4,022,000 against \$3,121,000, and iron ore advanced to \$3,701,000 from \$2,455,000. Imports of electrical apparatus also rose to \$9,900,000 from \$5,739,000.

Among textile products there was a large rise in the imports of raw and unmanufactured wool to \$14,803,000 from \$4,918,000, wool products rising more moderately to \$6,561,000 from \$4,005,000. Raw cotton imports were lower in value at \$3,234,000 as against \$5,365,000, but cotton products advanced to \$6,586,000 from \$5,048,000. Flax, hemp and jute imports were up to \$4,856,000 from \$2,607,000, and synthetic fibres and products to \$3,142,000 from \$1,422,000.

Fresh fruits rose in value to \$10,336,000 from \$9,912,000, sugar to \$8,430,000 from \$7,557,000, rubber to \$6,596,000 from \$2,841,000, and books and printed matter to \$4,073,000 from \$3,159,000. Canadian tourists' purchases advanced in value to \$4,175,000 from \$2,761,000. (1 and 2)

#### STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS SHARPLY LOWER IN JULY

Both starts and completions of new dwelling units were sharply lower in July than in the corresponding month last year, starts falling 40 per cent and completions by 28 per cent. Number of starts was down for the third successive month, the July drop following reductions of 21 per cent in June and 14 per cent in May. The decrease in completions was a reversal of earlier gains in each month except March.

Starts in the first seven months of this year were down 15 per cent from a year earlier, most of the reduction occurring in the May-July period. Completions to the end of July were moderately higher than a year earlier. As a result, the carryover of uncompleted dwellings at the end of the period was 11 per cent smaller than a year earlier.

Starts in the month numbered 6,123 as compared with 10,245 a year ago, bringing the seven-month total to 44,588 as against 52,394. July completions totalled 4,926 as against 6,853, and in the seven months numbered 43,620 as against 42,821. Dwellings under construction at the end of the month totalled 59,766 as against 67,097 last year.

The decline in both starts and completions was common to all regions in the month. In the cumulative period, starts were higher only in Ontario, while completions increased in Ontario and Newfoundland but declined in all other areas.

Starts in Ontario in July fell to 2,342 from 2,936 a year ago, Quebec to 1,981 from 3,111, and the Prairie Provinces to 1,106 from 2,141. In British Columbia there was a drop to 368 from 1,039, the Maritimes to 260 from 593, and Newfoundland to 66 from 425.

Completions in Quebec in July were lower at 1,688 as against 1,883, Ontario 1,622 against 2,607, Prairie Provinces 903 against 946, British Columbia 458 against 889, Maritimes 209 against 359, and Newfoundland 46 against 89. (3)

TRENDS IN RETAIL CONSUMER CREDIT Retail sales in the second quarter of 1951 increased 12.5 per cent over the same period of 1950, with accompanying increases in dollar volume for all three segments -- cash, instalment and charge -- according to the quarterly report on retail consumer credit. Proportion of cash to total retail sales was higher, while proportions of both instalment and charge sales declined.

Total retail sales in the first quarter of this year advanced to \$2,605,200,000 from \$2,161,300,000 in the preceding quarter and \$2,315,100,000 in the corresponding period of 1950. Cash sales rose to \$1,907,100,000 from \$1,528,500,000 in the January-March period, and \$1,688,100,000 in the second quarter of 1950. Instalment sales advanced to \$184,900,000 from \$172,400,000 in the first quarter and \$171,300,000 a year ago, and charge sales rose to \$513,200,000 from \$460,400,000 in the January-March period, and \$455,700,000 in April-June last year.

Proportion of retail sales on a cash basis rose in the April-June period this year to 73.2 from 70.7 in the preceding quarter and 72.9 a year earlier. Instalment sales fell off to 7.1 per cent of total retail sales as compared with 8.0 in the preceding three months and 7.4 per cent a year ago, while charge sales were reduced to 19.7 per cent as compared with 21.3 per cent in the January-March period and were even with the same period of last year.

Customers' accounts outstanding amounted to \$484,200,000 at the end of June this year, only 7.5 per cent higher than the total of \$450,600,000 at June 30, 1950, and down two per cent compared with accounts receivable of \$491,900,000 at the end of the first quarter of 1951. The downward movement from the first quarter was contrary to the normal seasonal movement.

An alteration of the trend of receivables against instalment accounts was responsible for the overall change. Instalment receivables were \$127,000,000 at June 30, 1951, down eight per cent from a year earlier and 12 per cent lower than three months previously. Receivables against charge accounts were considerably higher than a year ago and moderately above the figure at the end of the previous quarter.

In most of the credit-dealing trades, dollar volume as well as proportion of instalment sales were lower than in the previous quarter and a year earlier as the effect of government control regulations on credit became discernible in the statistical results. Almost all of the dollar rise in instalment sales was accounted for by an increase of 23 per cent reported for motor-vehicle dealers.

There was a considerable decrease in the instalment sales and accounts receivable of department stores during the second quarter of this year compared with last. Jewellery stores showed similar decreases, while furniture and appliance stores reported smaller instalment sales but accounts receivable gained slightly over those of the second quarter of 1950. (4)

RETAIL TRADE MODERATELY  
HIGHER IN JULY

Canadians spent \$828,000,000 in retail establishments in July this year. This was five per cent above the July 1950 total of \$789,600,000, but the increase was much smaller than any shown in earlier months of the year. There has been a trend towards moderating sales gains in the last few months, following a series of very pronounced increases in the early part of this year and late 1950. Sales of retailers were \$5,600,000,000 in the first seven months of 1951, up 14 per cent compared with the January-July 1950 total of \$4,900,000,000.

The outstanding feature in the retail field in the last few months has been the sharp contraction in sales of durable goods as compared with early in the year, the apparent result of government restrictions on instalment purchasing. Motor vehicle dealers' sales showed a fractional decrease from July 1950. Appliance and radio store sales were down 17 per cent, furniture stores seven per cent, coal and wood dealers six per cent, jewellery stores four per cent, and department stores and men's clothing stores one per cent each.

With increased food prices leading the way toward a higher cost-of-living index, food stores showed the largest sales increase of 13 per cent in July. Restaurant receipts and country general stores, also affected by food prices showed a 10 per cent rise. Variety store sales were up 11 per cent.

Results for most areas conformed fairly closely with the national average, but special circumstances brought about abnormal changes in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In Saskatchewan, the promise of a record wheat crop, and the prevailing high level of farm cash income stimulated consumer purchasing, and sales reached a level 14 per cent above July 1950 volume. However, sales in Saskatchewan were somewhat less expansive a year ago than was the case in most other parts of Canada.

British Columbia's sales were down three per cent from July, 1950. Motor vehicle dealers' sales have fallen more sharply there than elsewhere in Canada. Also extreme drought conditions have resulted in restrictions on economic activity, particularly in the case of forestry operations, a key industry in that province. (5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN  
16 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell 16 per cent during the week ending September 15 from the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the decline. Sales in the Maritimes were 29 per cent lower, Saskatchewan 23 per cent, Manitoba 21 per cent, Ontario 15 per cent, Alberta 13 per cent, Quebec 11 per cent, and British Columbia seven per cent.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST AND  
TRAVEL EXPENDITURES IN 1950

Canadians spent more on pleasure travel in the United States and in overseas countries last year than ever before, but expenditures in Canada of visitors from other countries were slightly lower. As a result, Canada's net credit on travel account with all countries was substantially lower than in the preceding year.

Travel spending by Canadians abroad in 1950 rose 17.4 per cent to \$225,700,000 from \$192,200,000, while expenditures of visitors from other countries in Canada fell four per cent to \$274,700,000 from \$286,500,000. Canada's net credit on travel account accordingly fell to \$49,000,000 in 1950 from \$92,000,000 the previous year.

Expenditures of Canadian travellers in the United States rose 16.9 per cent in 1950 to \$192,700,000 from \$164,900,000 in 1949. In contrast the expenditures in Canada of travellers from the United States fell slightly to \$259,700,000 from \$267,100,000. Consequently, there was a marked contraction in the size of the credit balance which Canada has customarily had from travel with the United States to \$67,000,000 from \$102,200,000 the year before.

There was a rise both in the volume of Canadian travel to the United States and the average expenditures of Canadian travellers in 1950. This was partly a result of the easing of restrictions on expenditures of United States currency for pleasure travel. The decline in the expenditures of United States travellers in Canada was the result of shorter visits, and declines in the volume of some types of traffic.

Expenditures of Canadians on overseas travel in 1950 were \$33,000,000 as compared with \$28,000,000 in the preceding year, while those of visitors to Canada from overseas countries amounted to \$15,000,000 as compared with \$18,000,000. The resulting debit balance on overseas travel account advanced to \$18,000,000 from \$10,000,000 in 1949. (6)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on September 13 rose to 144,715,679 bushels from 142,010,038 a week earlier, and 114,190,670 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week moved sharply lower at 10,538,705 bushels from 20,915,650 a year earlier, and in the crop year to date to 16,362,809 bushels from 43,015,468 in the similar period of 1949-50.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 13 totalled 5,105,466 bushels against 3,326,618 a year ago, and in the cumulative period amounted to 23,879,774 bushels compared with 17,444,027 in 1949-50. (Mem. 2)

MILK SUPPLIES AND DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF BUTTER Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in July amounted to 1,873,000,000 pounds, an increase of 10,000,000 pounds over the same month last year. For the first seven months of this year, 9,616,000,000 pounds were produced, down 175,000,000 pounds from the same period of 1950. Of this year's July output, 1,192,000,000 pounds or 64 per cent was utilized in factory production, bringing the seven-month total to 4,774,000,000 pounds.

Sales of fluid milk and cream in July, the latter expressed as milk, increased 750,000 pounds to 347,638,000 pounds, and in the seven months there was a rise of two per cent to 2,470,229,000 pounds.

Estimated dairy butter production in July was 4,186,000 pounds, up 377,000 pounds or 10 per cent over a year earlier. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of the year to 27,752,000 pounds, or by two per cent.

Domestic disappearance of butter in July, including creamery, dairy and whey, amounted to 27,000,000 pounds, a decline of 2,500,000 or eight per cent. On a per capita basis, the domestic disappearance was 1.93 pounds as against 2.13 a year ago. In the seven months the domestic disappearance of total butter was 173,500,000 pounds compared with 177,750,000 in 1950, and the per capita disappearance was 12.37 pounds against 12.85. (7)



STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 21 amounted to 37,046,000 pounds as compared with 49,780,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were smaller in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities on September 21, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,129 (3,537) pounds; Montreal, 12,978 (16,391); Toronto, 5,524 (6,859); Winnipeg, 7,026 (12,906); Regina, 594 (939); Saskatoon, 753 (466); Edmonton, 3,085 (5,101); Calgary, 1,209 (1,932); Vancouver, 2,748 (1,649).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS  
HIGHER IN AUGUST

Estimated production of eggs rose 9.6 per cent in August over the same month last year but there was a decline of 5.4 per cent in the first eight months of the year. Production in the month was 25,200,000 dozen as compared with 23,000,000, and for the eight months totalled 229,500,000 dozen compared with 242,500,000. Average egg production per hen during August was 15.1 eggs as compared with 12.3 a year earlier. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED  
SUGAR HIGHER IN AUGUST

Refinery stocks of both raw and refined sugar were sharply higher at the end of August than a year earlier. Receipts of raw sugar were also increased in the month, but meltings and sales were reduced. Less refined sugar was manufactured and sold in the month.

Raw sugar stocks at the end of August were 168,483,020 pounds as compared with 64,104,580 a year ago. Receipts in the month amounted to 145,159,815 pounds as against 114,683,528, and the meltings and sales totalled 114,975,454 pounds against 149,499,036.

Refined sugar stocks at the end of August totalled 169,038,140 pounds as against 67,488,639 a year earlier. Amount manufactured during the month was 114,299,320 pounds as against 149,691,697, and the sales totalled 119,162,622 pounds compared with 161,642,249. (8)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS

Crushings of flaxseed in the first eight months of this year totalled 101,256,000 pounds, down from last year's corresponding figure of 147,040,000 pounds. Production of oils was also lower at 33,809,000 pounds against 51,129,000, and the output of oilcake and meal fell to 60,481,000 pounds from 88,370,000.

Crushings of soybeans in the January-August period, however, were markedly higher, totalling 374,884,000 pounds compared with 205,460,000 a year earlier, oil products amounted to 51,353,000 pounds compared with 34,899,000, and cake and meal production aggregated 248,950,000 pounds compared with 161,191,000. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS

Production of shortening was lower in August than in the same month last year, while the output of lard was higher, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of shortening amounted to 11,180,000 pounds against 12,103,000 in August last year, and lard production totalled 6,052,000 pounds compared with 5,631,000.

Coconut oil production in August rose to 1,280,000 pounds from 924,000 a year earlier, while salad and cooking oils fell to 1,815,000 pounds from 2,295,000. (Mem. 4)

LEATHER FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION  
DOWN IN JUNE, UP IN HALF-YEAR

in each of the preceding months the half-year total was up substantially at 18,247,656 against 16,767,487 pairs. (Mem. 5)

Production of leather footwear in Canada during June declined to 2,590,460 pairs as compared to 2,692,829 pairs in June, 1950, but with increases over last year

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS  
HIGHER IN JULY

July, 1950, a rise of three per cent. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of the year to 2,029,827 tons as against 1,909,090 in the January-July period of 1950, or by six per cent. Average daily output in July was 8,601 tons as against 8,356 a year ago. (9)

Canadian production of steel ingots continued to climb over last year's levels in July, total for the month standing at 266,646 tons as compared with 259,025 in

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF IRON CASTINGS  
AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS IN JUNE

months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's output amounted to 82,400 tons as compared with 59,700 in June last year, and in the half-year totalled 505,100 tons as against 354,600 a year earlier.

Production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings both were higher in June and the first six

Shipments in June aggregated 59,500 tons compared with 45,000 a year ago, and in the six-month period amounted to 351,200 tons against 239,000. Pig iron used by foundries in the month totalled 49,300 tons compared with 32,500 in June, 1950, and in the six months was 305,200 tons against 198,500. Consumption of scrap iron and steel rose to 51,800 tons from 41,100, and in the January-June period to 333,100 tons from 239,400. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES  
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

The month's output amounted to 27,030,335 square feet as compared with 21,137,927 in August last year, and in the eight months totalled 194,362,733 square feet against 138,906,327 a year earlier.

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board moved to higher levels in August and the first eight months of this year than in the same periods of 1950.

Domestic sales in August aggregated 25,042,868 square feet compared with 22,147,720 in August last year, and in the eight-month period amounted to 184,884,767 square feet against 139,343,845 in 1950. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT  
ROOFING MATERIALS IN AUGUST

squares as compared with 292,646 in August last year, and in the eight months amounted to 1,643,043 squares against 1,670,743.

Production of asphalt shingles was lower in August and the first eight months of this year than in the same periods of 1950. Output for the month totalled 236,631

August production of smooth surfaced roofing in rolls aggregated 120,819 squares against 129,395 a year earlier, and mineral surfaced roofing in rolls totalled 103,284 squares against 101,047. Production of roll type sidings was 45,990 squares compared with 35,169, and the output of tar and asphalt felts was 4,251 tons against 4,933. (Mem. 8)

RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES AT PEAK FOR HALF-YEAR

Boosted by high June totals, operating revenues and expenses of principal Canadian railways rose to all-time peaks in the first half of 1951. At the same time half-year operating income was the highest in the post-war period.

Earnings of railways in the six months this year were \$518,337,000 as compared with \$441,005,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, and operating expenses were \$469,693,000 as against \$407,349,000. Net operating revenues totalled \$48,644,000 as against \$33,655,000, and half-year operating income was \$24,829,000 as against \$18,516,000.

June operating revenues advanced to \$91,613,000 -- a high record for the month -- as compared with \$81,054,000 a year earlier, and operating expenses advanced to \$81,833,000 from \$69,984,000. Net operating revenue was lower at \$9,780,000 as against \$11,070,000, and the operating income was down to \$5,871,000 against \$8,372,000.

Freight revenues rose in June to \$72,507,000 from \$64,419,000, passenger revenues to \$8,398,000 from \$7,370,000, mail to \$928,000 from \$763,000, and express to \$3,646,000 from \$3,303,000. (10)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended September 15 amounted to 86,822 cars as against 73,021 cars in the preceding week, and 88,029 in the same week last year. The decline from a year earlier was mainly due to l.c.l. shipments, livestock, lumber and crude oil. Cumulative loadings to September 15 totalled 2,936,344 cars -- a new record -- as compared with 2,655,223 in the same period of 1950. (Mem. 9)

CANAL TRAFFIC AT ALL-TIME HIGH FOR JULY

Freight passing through Canadian canal systems in July reached a new record for the month, standing at 3,842,436 tons, a gain of six per cent over the previous peak of 3,628,783 tons in July last year. Heavier movements of iron ore, gasoline, and petroleum were main factors in the advance over a year earlier.

Total freight tonnage passing in both directions through the Canada-United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in July was also at a new high for the month, aggregating 17,538,564 tons against 16,196,586 a year ago, and exceeded the wartime peak of 17,449,435 in July, 1944. Eastbound freight rose to 15,837,393 tons from 13,860,643, while westbound traffic declined to 1,701,171 tons from 2,335,943.

Freight through the Welland Ship canal in the month totalled 2,066,986 tons, a gain of 216,283 tons or 12 per cent over July last year. Traffic on the St. Lawrence canals amounted to 1,356,322 tons, down 72,371 tons or five per cent from a year earlier. (11)

PASSENGERS CARRIED ON URBAN AND INTERURBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Passengers carried on Canadian transit systems in May -- urban and interurban service -- totalled 129,733,172 as compared with 132,019,422 in the same month last year. Urban patronage at 121,537,000, was down 2,028,000, while interurban service fell 258,185 to 8,196,114. With fares generally higher, total transit receipts amounted to \$12,709,738 compared with \$12,443,326 in May last year, an increase of two per cent. Urban revenues moved up from \$9,036,673 to \$9,206,630 with gains mostly in Ontario and Quebec cities. Interurban earnings advanced \$96,455 over a year earlier to \$3,503,108. (12)

PURCHASES OF CAPITAL GOODS AND PROCESS  
SUPPLIES BY MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 1949

Expenditures by Canada's mineral industries on capital equipment, process supplies and certain other items, such as electric power, outgoing freight, insurance, advertising, engineering fees, patents and royalties amounted to about \$234,400,000 in 1949, according to a special survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The last survey of this kind was made in 1937 when total expenditures for machinery and process supplies totalled \$130,300,000.

The more important expenditure items were as follows in 1949: coal and coke, \$22,700,000; outgoing freight and express, \$22,300,000; mine and mill machinery except electrical equipment, \$21,500,000; lumber and timber, \$12,600,000; pipe and plumbers' supplies, \$11,600,000; explosives, \$10,100,000; electric motors, batteries, etc., \$9,200,000; workmen's compensation, \$7,600,000; building materials, \$6,600,000; and fuel oil, \$5,300,000.

The base metals industry, including mining, smelting and refining, reported expenditures amounting to \$105,100,000, which was 45 per cent of the total for the entire mining industry. Gold mines spent \$42,100,000 for these specified purposes and coal mines, oil wells, and gas wells \$41,100,000. The structural materials producers, including cement mills, stone quarries, lime kilns, brick plants and sand and gravel pits, showed disbursements of \$26,000,000 and other non-metal industries, such as asbestos, gypsum, etc., reported expenditures at \$6,900,000. Purchases by iron ore mines totalled \$13,200,000.

Expenditures by mines in Ontario totalled \$104,800,000 in the period under review; this was 45 per cent of the total for all Canada. Corresponding disbursements by mines in other provinces were as follows: Quebec, \$38,500,000; British Columbia, \$27,600,000; Alberta, \$24,200,000; Manitoba, \$17,400,000; Nova Scotia, \$14,500,000; Newfoundland, \$2,300,000; Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$2,000,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,900,000; and New Brunswick, \$1,100,000. (Ref. Paper 1)

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRY IN 1949

Gross factory selling value of products turned out by manufacturers of transportation equipment was 13 per cent higher in 1949, amounting to \$1,063,211,000 as against \$941,484,000 in the preceding year. There were 596 plants in the industry furnishing employment for 104,750 persons who received \$270,852,000 in salary and wage payments compared with 578 factories with 101,816 workers earning \$255,505,000 in 1948. Cost of materials used totalled \$584,064,000 against \$509,911,000. (13)

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Factory value of products manufactured by the cotton textile industries of Canada in 1949 was \$227,252,000, five per cent below the preceding year's value of \$240,218,000. There were sixty-nine establishments in operation during the year 1949. These plants furnished employment for 26,661 persons who were paid \$53,306,000 in salaries and wages against 29,270 employees earning \$53,154,000 in 1948. Cost of materials used was \$134,332,000 compared with \$142,868,000. (14)

PRODUCTS MADE FROM  
PETROLEUM AND COAL IN 1949

Gross value of production from industries engaged in the manufacture of petroleum and coal products in 1949 totalled \$533,731,000, nine per cent over the preceding year's value of \$491,962,000. Seventy-seven plants operated in the industry giving employment to 14,552 workers earning \$39,784,000 in salary and wage payments against 75 factories employing 13,678 persons paid \$34,766,000 in 1948. Cost of materials used amounted to \$391,036,000 against \$369,035,000. (15)

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, July (10 cents).
2. Imports for Consumption -- Monthly Summary -- (20 cents).
3. New Residential Construction, January 1 to July 31, 1951 (25 cents).
4. Retail Consumer Credit, Second Quarter, 1951 (25 cents).
5. Retail Trade, July (25 cents).
6. Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1950 (10 cents).
7. The Dairy Review, August (25 cents).
8. Sugar Situation, August (10 cents).
9. Steel Ingots, July (10 cents).
10. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways of Canada, June (10 cents).
11. Summary of Canal Traffic, July (10 cents).
12. Transit Report, May (10 cents).
13. Transportation Equipment, 1949 -- General Review -- (25 cents).
14. Cotton Textile Industries, 1949 (40 cents).
15. Products Made from Petroleum and Coal, 1949 -- General Review -- (25 cents).
16. Central Electric Stations, 1949 (25 cents).
17. The Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
18. Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries, March 1948 to February 1950 (25 cents).
19. The Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
20. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, May (10 cents).
21. The Corset Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
22. The Non-Metallic Mineral Products, 1949 -- General Review -- (25 cents).
23. Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
24. Trade of Canada: Exports, July, 1951 -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).
25. Trade of Canada: Volume I -- Summary and Analytical Tables -- Year Ended December 31, 1950 (\$2.00).

Memoranda

1. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, August (10 cents).
2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
3. Poultry Estimates, July (10 cents).
4. Oils and Fats, August (10 cents).
5. Production of Leather Footwear, June (10 cents).
6. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, June (10 cents).
7. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, August (10 cents).
8. Asphalt Floor Tiles, August (10 cents).
9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Purchases of Capital Goods, Process Supplies and Specified Services by Canada's Mineral Industries, 1949 (25 cents).
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