



D. B. S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEC 22 1951
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Vol. XIX -- No. 51

Saturday, December 22, 1951 \$1.50 a year

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS rose to \$379,500,000 in November from \$292,700,000 in the same month last year, while imports were slightly lower at \$326,600,000 as against \$327,900,000.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS in November amounted to 293,465 tons, an increase of nearly five per cent compared with the output of 279,754 tons for November last year.

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VALUE OF CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE in October was \$902,380,000, an increase of nine per cent over the corresponding month last year.

. . .

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell by an estimated four per cent during the week ending December 8 as compared with the same period last year.

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FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS declined in October for the third successive month. The drop from September was attributable to lower prices for livestock, grains, poultry and eggs which more than offset substantially higher prices for potatoes.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending December 8 totalled 84,011 cars as compared with 78,772 in the corresponding week last year, the gain being mainly due to a greatly increased grain movement.

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RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES rose to new peak levels in September, the former rising slightly to \$91,370,000 from \$90,824,000, and the latter to \$80,218,000 from \$71,062,000.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on December 6 amounted to 215,610,842 bushels, slightly above last year's corresponding total of 215,421,961 bushels.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on December 14 amounted to 34,780,000 pounds, six per cent above last year's corresponding total of 32,798,000 pounds.

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES BY RAIL, BUS, BOAT, AND PLANE

Plane, rail and boat were used for travel purposes by larger numbers of visitors to Canada from the United States in September and the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding periods last year, while fewer came by bus. All four modes of travel were used by larger numbers of returning Canadians both in the month and nine months.

Entries from the United States by rail in September totalled 43,648 as compared with 41,990 a year earlier, bus 39,202 compared with 42,664, boat 28,082 compared with 21,545, and plane 19,193 compared with 16,947. Canadian travellers returning by rail numbered 49,547 against 43,656, bus 58,021 against 56,611, boat 8,035 against 6,752, and plane 13,487 against 11,050.

In the nine months ending September, United States travellers entering by rail rose to 381,933 from 358,361 in 1950, boat to 248,860 from 201,523, plane to 137,402 from 124,137, while entries by bus fell to 351,136 from 355,251. Returning Canadians travelling by rail increased to 403,036 from 373,003, bus to 470,423 from 447,615, boat to 55,566 from 53,423, and plane to 105,988 from 80,901. (1)

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN NOVEMBER

A summary of foreign trade figures for November released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$379,500,000 from \$292,700,000 in November, 1950, and a small decrease in estimated total imports to \$326,600,000 from \$327,900,000.

Domestic exports to the United States rose to \$209,300,000 as against \$192,000,000, and to the United Kingdom advanced to \$58,000,000 from \$38,600,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$226,300,000 as compared with \$214,800,000, and from the United Kingdom totalled \$33,300,000 compared with \$40,200,000.

November 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>November, 1950</u>		<u>November, 1951</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	38.6	0.2	58.0	1.1
Other Commonwealth countries	15.3	0.1	23.9	0.1
United States	192.0	3.0	209.3	3.5
Other foreign countries	<u>46.8</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>88.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total, all countries	<u>292.7</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>379.5</u>	<u>4.9</u>

	<u>November, 1950</u>		<u>November, 1951^{xx}</u>	
	<u>Imports:-</u>			
United Kingdom	40.2		33.3	
Other Commonwealth countries	29.9		17.8	
United States	214.8		226.3	
Other foreign countries	<u>43.0</u>		<u>49.2</u>	
Total, all countries	<u>327.9</u>		<u>326.6</u>	

^{xx} Estimate only. Subject to revision.

OCTOBER FOREIGN TRADE PRODUCES
EXPORT BALANCE OF \$31,500,000

Canada had a favourable balance of trade with all countries of \$31,500,000 in October -- largest monthly credit balance since the final quarter of 1949. This compares with a credit balance of \$12,000,000 in September, and a small debit balance of \$1,700,000 in October last year.

Debit balance with the United States in October was \$27,400,000 as compared with a small deficit of \$900,000 a year earlier, while the credit balance with the United Kingdom was \$31,500,000 as compared with \$6,300,000. There were export balances with all other main groups of countries, a credit of about \$19,600,000 in trade with European countries as a whole being the largest. This compares with a credit balance of about \$13,442,000 in October last year.

The cumulative debit balance in trade with all countries in the first 10 months of this year was \$292,300,000 as compared with a comparatively small import balance of \$12,900,000 in the similar period of 1950. Debit with the United States was \$457,200,000 as compared with \$72,300,000, and the credit with the United Kingdom was \$143,700,000 as against \$61,800,000. The credit balance with European countries in the 10 months was approximately \$124,000,000 as against \$76,400,000 a year earlier.

Imports from all countries were moderately higher in October at \$344,100,000 as compared with \$320,600,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 7.3 per cent. The month's gain was in marked contrast to a cumulative increase of 35 per cent in the 10 months to \$3,426,100,000 as against \$2,580,100,000 a year earlier.

October domestic exports to all countries were up 18 per cent at \$371,000,000 as compared with \$315,200,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the January-October period to \$3,155,600,000 as compared with \$2,535,800,000, for an increase of 24 per cent. Foreign exports in October were valued at \$4,700,000 compared with \$3,700,000 a year ago, and for the 10 months at \$38,300,000 against \$31,400,000.

Increased prices accounted for the rise in the value of imports in October, preliminary calculations indicating an advance of nine per cent in prices, while volume was slightly lower. Prices of domestic exports were up 13 per cent, and volume advanced four per cent.

Commodity imports from the United States in October increased to \$238,300,000 from \$208,300,000 a year ago, bringing the 10-month total to \$2,385,200,000 from \$1,732,400,000. Total exports -- domestic and foreign -- rose in October to \$210,800,000 from \$207,400,000, and in the 10 months to \$1,928,000,000 from \$1,661,100,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom fell in October to \$32,700,000 from \$41,700,000 in the corresponding month last year, but in the 10 months were up to \$368,200,000 from \$332,000,000. Total exports in October were valued at \$64,200,000 as against \$48,200,000 a year earlier, and for the 10 months the aggregate was \$510,900,000 as against \$393,800,000.

Imports by Countries

Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom fell in value in October to \$21,257,000 from \$27,526,000 a year earlier, but the 10-month total was higher at \$274,681,000 as against \$191,874,000. Declines were almost general in the month but most individual country totals were higher for the 10 months, this being particularly the case for Australia and New Zealand.

Mainly as a result of large purchases from Venezuela, imports from Latin American countries as a whole rose in October to \$26,494,000 from \$21,939,000 a year earlier. In the 10 months, total purchases were valued at \$228,924,000 as against \$177,368,000, with Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Venezuela accounting for most of the gain.

Czechoslovakia was the chief exception to the general rise in purchases from European countries. The area total for October was \$18,989,000 as compared with \$11,248,000 a year earlier, bringing the 10-month total to \$149,314,000 as against \$78,842,000.

Imports from all other foreign countries fell in October to \$5,889,000 from \$9,660,000, Arabia and the Netherlands Antilles accounting for most of the decline. In the 10 months the group total was higher at \$76,006,000 as against \$64,807,000, a sharp rise in purchases from Syria offsetting declines in purchases from other countries.

Main Commodity Groups

Six of the nine main commodity groups were higher in value in October than a year earlier, while all were higher in the January-October period. Largest absolute gain was recorded by the iron and its products group which rose to \$115,100,000 in October from \$90,600,000, bringing the 10-month total to \$1,135,900,000 as against \$812,700,000. Non-metallic minerals were slightly lower in the month at \$64,900,000 as against \$66,800,000, but showed a marked rise in the cumulative period to \$577,200,000 from \$498,300,000.

Values for the remaining groups were as follows in October and the 10-month period, with 1950 values in brackets: agricultural and vegetable products, \$43,500,000 (\$52,500,000) and \$459,200,000 (\$387,300,000); animals and animal products, \$11,800,000 (\$10,800,000) and \$109,400,000 (\$67,300,000); fibres, textiles and products, \$26,600,000 (\$35,800,000) and \$427,000,000 (\$290,800,000); wood, wood products and paper, \$12,500,000 (\$9,900,000) and \$115,900,000 (\$82,000,000); non-ferrous metals and products, \$26,400,000 (\$21,800,000) and \$246,900,000 (\$172,400,000); chemicals and allied products, \$16,000,000 (\$14,800,000) and \$164,000,000 (\$130,100,000); and miscellaneous commodities, \$27,400,000 (\$17,500,000) and \$250,700,000 (\$139,100,000).

Individual Commodities

There was a mixed trend in value among the larger import commodities in October, but gains were general in the first 10 months of the year. Imports of rolling-mill products rose in value in October to \$18,282,000 from \$10,982,000, and were also sharply higher in the 10 months at \$144,140,000 as against \$74,406,000. Engines and boilers increased in October to \$8,622,000 from \$4,798,000, and in the 10 months were up in value to \$70,562,000 from \$46,098,000.

Farm implements and machinery imports rose in value to \$15,574,000 from \$9,617,000, and in the 10 months there was an increase to \$170,974,000 from \$143,663,000. Other kinds of machinery were imported in October to the value of \$24,040,000 as against \$21,955,000, bringing the 10-month total to \$276,251,000 as against \$185,368,000. Automobile imports were down sharply in October at \$1,963,000 as against \$8,351,000, and were moderately lower in the 10 months at \$67,036,000 against \$70,168,000. Imports of automobile parts were slightly higher in value in October at \$14,848,000 as against \$14,655,000, but were markedly higher in the 10 months at \$169,433,000 against \$130,181,000.

Crude petroleum imports increased in October to \$19,633,000 from \$19,514,000 a year earlier, and to \$194,902,000 in the 10 months as against \$164,197,000. Petroleum products fell slightly in the month to \$12,284,000 from \$13,625,000, but advanced in the 10 months to \$104,422,000 from \$84,736,000. Coal imports moved down in value to \$19,167,000 in October from \$19,337,000, and to \$140,315,000 in the 10 months from \$145,012,000. October imports of electrical apparatus increased to \$10,910,000 from \$7,962,000, while the 10-month total rose to \$102,093,000 from \$67,056,000.

Following were other leading imports in the month and 10 months with corresponding 1950 totals in brackets: fruits, \$7,853,000 (\$7,908,000) and \$79,852,000 (\$75,477,000); sugar, \$9,576,000 (\$15,048,000) and \$76,367,000 (\$69,201,000); grains and products, \$4,011,000 (\$4,297,000) and \$35,510,000 (\$28,707,000); coffee, \$4,346,000 (\$4,972,000) and \$40,390,000 (\$35,529,000); rubber, \$4,712,000 (\$4,580,000) and \$76,461,000 (\$35,095,000); raw cotton, \$5,315,000 (\$9,373,000) and \$77,831,000 (\$67,753,000); cotton products, \$5,361,000 (\$6,107,000) and \$77,168,000 (\$54,842,000); raw wool, \$2,394,000 (\$5,233,000) and \$90,735,000 (\$43,268,000); wool products, \$4,391,000 (\$5,024,000) and \$61,421,000 (\$44,115,000); aluminum, \$3,408,000 (\$2,447,000) and \$24,492,000 (\$14,260,000); aircraft and parts, \$5,326,000 (\$1,064,000) and \$29,620,000 (\$8,494,000); Canadian tourist purchases, \$6,141,000 (\$4,246,000) and \$39,088,000 (\$27,025,000). (2 and 3)

RETAIL SALES UP NINE PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Value of Canada's retail trade in October was \$902,380,000, an increase of nine per cent over the corresponding month last year. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of this year were up by an estimated 12 per cent over the similar period of 1950.

All provinces had increased sales in October as compared with a year earlier, largest gains of 16 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, being shown for Saskatchewan and Quebec. Among other areas, advances ranged from four per cent in British Columbia to nine per cent in Alberta.

Higher sales values were shown in October for 16 of the 20 trades covered in the survey. Grocery and combination and country general store sales were both up 18 per cent, a large increase of 26 per cent in chain food store sales contributing to the overall gain in the former. Variety stores recorded a substantial increase of 15 per cent, while drug, tobacco and women's clothing stores each had sales gains of 13 per cent.

Sales declines were recorded for four trades, a drop of 25 per cent in appliance and radio being the largest. Furniture sales were down 14 per cent, lumber and building material five per cent, and department store sales three per cent. (4)

RETAIL INSTALMENT SALES
SHOW PROPORTIONATE DECLINE

Retail sales in the third quarter of 1951 increased 4.7 per cent in dollar value over the same period of 1950, with accompanying increases for all three segments -- cash, instalment and charge -- according to the quarterly report on retail consumer credit by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Proportion of cash to total retail sales was higher than a year earlier, while there was a drop in the proportion of instalment sales and the percentage of charge sales was unchanged.

Total retail sales in the third quarter of this year increased to \$2,453,300,000 from \$2,428,600,000 in the corresponding period of 1950. Cash sales rose 5.1 per cent to \$1,855,900,000 from \$1,766,200,000, charge sales 4.8 per cent to \$503,100,000 from \$479,900,000, and instalment sales one per cent to \$184,300,000 from \$182,500,000.

Proportion of retail sales on a cash basis rose in the July-September period this year to 73.0 per cent from 72.7 a year earlier. Instalment sales were down to 7.2 from 7.5 per cent last year, and the proportion for charge sales was unchanged at 19.8 per cent.

Customers' accounts receivable for all trades at the end of September this year were estimated at \$460,600,000 as compared with \$475,700,000 a year ago. Instalment receivables were responsible for the drop with unpaid accounts estimated at \$104,300,000, a decrease of 27.8 per cent from last year, and the lowest figure since 1948. Charge accounts receivable remained at a high level with an estimated dollar total of \$356,300,000, a rise of 7.6 per cent over a year earlier, and practically unchanged from June 30 this year.

Cash sales of motor vehicle dealers moved down in the third quarter of this year to \$210,300,000 from \$213,300,000, men's clothing shops to \$30,400,000 from \$30,500,000, furniture to \$15,400,000 from \$17,100,000, appliance and radio to \$11,200,000 from \$14,000,000, jewellery to \$10,700,000 from \$11,000,000, and coal and wood to \$20,800,000 from \$23,900,000. Cash sales of department stores increased to \$134,600,000 from \$132,200,000, independent grocery and combination to \$197,700,000 from \$180,500,000, garages and filling stations to \$133,700,000 from \$128,900,000, country general stores to \$105,800,000 from \$96,100,000, women's clothing to \$36,700,000 from \$33,300,000, family clothing to \$28,900,000 from \$28,000,000, and hardware to \$34,300,000 from \$33,000,000.

Instalment sales were lower in most of the trades which extended this type of credit. Almost all of the overall gain of one per cent was accounted for by an advance of 26 per cent for motor vehicle dealers from \$83,900,000 to \$105,800,000. Men's clothing increased to \$1,900,000 from \$1,300,000, and family clothing to \$2,400,000 from \$2,200,000. There was a drop in instalment sales of furniture to \$15,000,000 from \$17,400,000, department stores to \$14,300,000 from \$26,800,000, appliance and radio to \$8,500,000 from \$14,800,000, jewellery to \$2,900,000 from \$3,800,000, hardware to \$1,300,000 from \$2,200,000, and women's clothing to \$500,000 from \$600,000.

Charge sales of motor vehicle dealers in the July-September period this year fell to \$87,400,000 from \$95,000,000, garages and filling stations to \$37,400,000 from \$37,800,000, hardware to \$18,200,000 from \$19,400,000, coal and wood to \$24,300,000 from \$26,500,000, furniture to \$5,500,000 from \$6,200,000, and jewellery to \$2,500,000 from \$2,900,000. Charge sales of department stores increased to \$39,500,000 from \$35,500,000, grocery and combination stores to \$67,700,000 from \$58,300,000, country general stores to \$40,600,000 from \$37,700,000, men's clothing to \$6,000,000 from \$5,600,000, women's clothing to \$5,800,000 from \$5,500,000, and appliance and radio to \$7,500,000 from \$7,100,000. Family clothing charge sales were unchanged at \$4,900,000. (5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
DOWN FOUR PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell by an estimated four per cent during the week ending December 8 as compared with the same period last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales rose five per cent in British Columbia, and three per cent in Saskatchewan, but there were declines of 10 per cent in both Quebec and Manitoba, three per cent in the Maritimes and Alberta, and two per cent in Ontario.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS LOWER IN
SEPTEMBER; MARRIAGES HIGHER

Registrations of births and deaths were lower in September than in the same month last year but there were increases in the first nine months of this year, according to provisional figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Marriages were higher both in the month and cumulative period.

Births in September totalled 29,059 as compared with 33,621 a year earlier, and in the nine-month period numbered 274,272 as against 268,090 in 1950. Deaths in September totalled 8,585 as against 9,372 in September last year, bringing the nine-month total to 91,390 from 90,831 in 1950. Marriages in the month totalled 14,179 as compared with 13,763 in September, 1950, and in the January-September period there was 92,356 as against 88,218. (6)

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Marked increases in production of major feed grains, together with larger carryover stocks of oats and barley, will result, if crop estimates are fully realized, in near-record potential feed grain supplies for the current crop year.

Estimated yields of coarse grains were high in nearly all parts of the country. The oat crop was greater than last year in all provinces except the Maritimes and Quebec, and barley outturns exceeded those of 1950 in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Despite the high level of total supplies, and the relatively even distribution of good yields, some sections of the country are, at least temporarily, short of feed grain. This applies in areas in the West where crops are under snow and harvesting will not be completed till next spring. There are also local feed deficit areas in parts of British Columbia, where drought conditions prevailed last summer.

Gross supplies of feed grain available in 1951-52 are estimated at 20,300,000 tons, an increase of 33 per cent over the 1950-51 level of 15,300,000 and only slightly below the record 20,900,000 in 1942-43. Net supplies (gross supplies less estimated exports, seed requirements and other domestic uses) are also at a near-record 16,900,000 tons, 40 per cent over the 1950-51 level.

Relative to live-stock numbers, the net supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit in 1951-52 is estimated at a record level of one ton. This increase over the 1950-51 level of 0.8 tons has taken place despite an 11 per cent increase in live-stock numbers, in terms of grain-consuming animal units, from June 1, 1950 to June 1, 1951.

Production of hay and clover and alfalfa in 1951 was at near-record levels but prolonged wet weather, particularly in Eastern Canada and Alberta, reduced quality considerably and caused some outright spoilage and abandonment. Consequently, the feeding quality of much of the estimated 17,200,000 tons of hay and clover and 3,800,000 tons of alfalfa grown in Canada this year will be lower than normal. Production of grain hay in 1951 is placed at 2,000,000 tons, compared with 1,100,000 last year, while the 1951 crop of fodder corn is placed at 5,100,000 tons as against 6,400,000 in 1950.

Total production of high protein feeds in Canada in 1951 is estimated at 480,000 tons as against some 440,000 tons in 1950. With net exports in 1951 running at about the same level as in 1950, the increase in production over 1950 is expected to be reflected in supplies available to feeders. The 1951 supplies, currently placed at 417,000 tons, consist of an estimated 329,000 tons of vegetable protein feeds and 88,000 tons derived from animal sources. (7)

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on December 6 amounted to 215,610,842 bushels, slightly above last year's corresponding total of 215,421,961. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 6 rose to 10,343,181 bushels from 7,320,744 a year earlier, while the overseas export clearances increased to 5,544,987 bushels from 3,112,784 bushels. (Mem. 1)

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN OCTOBER Farm prices of agricultural products declined in October for the third successive month. The drop from September was attributable to lower prices for livestock, grains, poultry and eggs which more than offset substantially higher prices for potatoes. As compared with a year earlier, prices were higher for all commodities except grains.

All-Canada index for October this year, on the base 1935-39=100, was 278.6 as compared with 283.9 in September, and 261.3 in October last year. There were declines from September in all provinces except the Maritimes and British Columbia, while in comparison with a year earlier, gains were recorded in all except the Prairie area.

The October index for Ontario fell to 313.2 from 319.4 in September, Quebec to 304.8 from 308.0, Alberta to 267.1 from 276.4, Manitoba to 264.7 from 272.5, and Saskatchewan to 229.9 from 234.9. The index for British Columbia rose to 310.0 from 309.7, New Brunswick to 265.5 from 253.6, Prince Edward Island to 256.8 from 242.9, and Nova Scotia to 247.9 from 244.6. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on December 14 amounted to 34,780,000 pounds, six per cent above last year's corresponding total of 32,798,000 pounds. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Calgary. Stocks were as follows by cities on December 14, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Québec, 2,846 (2,537) pounds; Montreal, 13,504 (10,681); Toronto, 5,562 (3,772); Winnipeg, 5,571 (8,899); Regina, 372 (670); Saskatoon, 585 (381); Edmonton, 1,758 (3,945); Calgary, 744 (1,283); Vancouver, 3,838 (630).

STOCKS OF FISH ON DECEMBER 1

Overall stocks of fish were lower on December 1, amounting to 50,200,000 pounds as compared with 57,394,000 on November 1, and 54,964,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cod fell to 6,062,000 pounds from 9,222,000 on December 1 last year, salmon to 13,750,000 pounds from 14,430,000, sea herring to 6,043,000 pounds from 10,878,000, while stocks of haddock rose to 1,632,000 pounds from 1,400,000, other sea fish to 15,877,000 pounds from 14,799,000, and inland fish to 5,391,000 pounds from 4,235,000. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives on December 1 amounted to 37,411,000 pounds as compared with 37,667,000 on November 1, and 32,928,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 16,592,000 pounds against 18,473,000 at the beginning of November, and 16,198,000 on December 1 last year. (Mem. 4)

SALES OF TELEVISION AND RADIO
SETS AGAIN DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER

Sales of both television and radio receiving sets in September continued the decline of recent months from last year's levels, although showing substantial gains over August. In the nine months ending September, sales of television receivers were sharply above the corresponding 1950 period, while the number of radios sold was down nearly a fifth.

Producers' domestic sales of television receivers in the month amounted to 3,087 units with a value at list prices of \$1,590,678 as compared with 930 in August at \$487,917 and 3,939 at \$1,658,630 in September last year. In the nine months, sales totalled 24,031 units compared with 14,890 in the same period of 1950, the aggregate value at list prices being more than double last year at \$13,135,823 against \$6,036,208.

Sales of radio sets in September totalled 42,390 units with a value of \$4,037,521 as compared with 36,311 at \$3,663,186 in August and 89,209 units at \$7,204,722 a year earlier. In the January-September period, the number sold declined to 410,242 from 502,093 last year, while the value was down more moderately to \$36,140,926 from \$37,435,369. (8)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF
COAL LOWER IN NOVEMBER

Production of coal declined slightly in November and the first 11 months of this year from the same periods of 1950, and there was a drop in imports both in the month and cumulative period, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Output in November amounted to 2,040,000 tons as compared with 2,061,482 a year earlier. This brought the aggregate for the 11 months to 16,828,791 tons as against 17,211,812 in the like period of 1950. Imports in November amounted to 2,573,836 tons compared with 2,809,184 in November, 1950, and for the 11 months the total was 25,255,057 tons compared with 25,818,066.

Production in Alberta in November rose to 924,000 tons from 920,237 a year ago, Saskatchewan to 328,000 tons from 317,667, and New Brunswick to 55,000 tons from 54,067. Total for Nova Scotia was down to 585,000 tons from 608,226, and British Columbia and the Yukon combined to 148,000 tons from 161,285. (Mem. 5)

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS DOWN
15 PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines fell 15 per cent in October to 82,504 tons from 96,610 in October last year, but there was a gain of 16 per cent in the January-October period to 819,899 tons from 709,505 in 1950. Exports in October amounted to 81,841 tons compared with 88,242 a year ago, and in the 10 months the aggregate was 797,497 tons compared with 670,053. (Mem. 6)

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
UP ONE-THIRD IN SEPTEMBER

Overall receipts of crude petroleum at Canadian refineries were one-third larger in September than in the corresponding month last year, and were 24 per cent higher in the first nine months of the year. September receipts amounted to 12,657,377 barrels as compared with 9,490,366 a year earlier, bringing the nine-month total to 97,030,804 barrels as compared with 78,150,437.

Domestic crude receipts were sharply higher both in September and the nine months, while there were moderate gains in imports. Receipts of Canadian crude in September amounted to 4,989,583 barrels as compared with 2,415,895, and the nine-month total was 34,046,239 barrels as against 19,400,087. Supplies of imported crude in September totalled 7,667,794 barrels against 7,074,471, bringing nine-month receipts to 62,984,565 barrels as against 58,750,350.

Output of refined petroleum products in September increased to 10,676,985 barrels from 9,639,282 in the corresponding month last year, while the nine-month total rose to 87,333,071 barrels from 74,485,494 in the similar period of 1950. (9)

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION
GAINS IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of steel ingots in November amounted to 293,465 tons, an increase of nearly five per cent compared with the output of 279,754 tons for November last year. In the 11 months ended November, production aggregated 3,157,350 tons as against 3,016,595 tons in the same 1950 period, a gain of 4.6 per cent. Daily average output in November was 9,782 tons compared with 9,325 tons a year earlier. (10)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER HIGHER
IN SEPTEMBER; NICKEL LOWER

Production of new primary copper was higher in September and the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, while the output of nickel declined in the month but rose in the nine months.

The month's output of copper amounted to 21,771 tons as compared with 20,955 in September last year, bringing the nine-month total to 204,213 tons from 195,776 in the same months of 1950. September production of nickel aggregated 11,608 tons compared with 11,722 a year earlier, and for the January-September period the total was 102,551 tons against 91,074. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS, STEEL
WIRE AND WIRE FENCING IN SEPTEMBER

Production of steel wire and wire nails fell slightly in September from the same month last year, but there was a gain in the output of wire fencing. Cumulative output of the three products moved up in the first nine months of this year.

The month's output of wire nails amounted to 7,116 tons as compared with 7,445 in September last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first nine months to 65,821 tons as against 63,293 in the same period of 1950.

September production of steel wire dropped to 29,698 tons from 30,740 a year ago, but there was a rise in the nine months to 273,745 tons from 251,845. Output of wire fencing in September totalled 1,788 tons compared with 1,300 in September, 1950, bringing the nine-month total to 16,507 tons compared with 16,324. (Mem. 8)

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were higher in October and the first 10 months of this year than in the same periods of 1950. The month's sales were valued at \$2,244,335 as compared with \$2,029,400 in October last year, and in the January-October period were valued at \$16,594,556 as against \$13,752,656 in 1950. (Mem. 9)

PRODUCTS MADE FROM CANADIAN
CLAYS LOWER IN SEPTEMBER

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were valued at \$1,966,321 in September, down eight per cent from last year's corresponding figure of \$2,137,149. For the nine-month period, sales were 17 per cent higher at \$17,214,946 as compared with \$14,742,146 the year before. (Mem. 10)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending December 8 totalled 84,011 cars as compared with 78,772 in the corresponding week last year, the gain being mainly due to a greatly increased grain movement. Loadings in the eastern division rose to 52,399 cars from 51,057, while the western region rose 3,897 cars to 31,612. Receipts from foreign connections amounted to 35,963 cars against 34,783 a year earlier. (Mem. 11)

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS AT NEW PEAKS IN SEPTEMBER

Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian railways rose to new peak levels in September, the former rising slightly to \$91,370,423 from \$90,823,971 a year earlier, and the latter to \$80,217,870 from \$71,062,461, or by 12.9 per cent. The resulting operating income dropped from \$12,749,500 to \$5,423,209.

Tonnage of revenue freight, at 14,403,164, gained 179,650 over September last year, and ton miles rose by 1.6 per cent. There were 2,224,923 passengers, down 96,157, but longer average journeys resulted in an increase of 0.7 per cent in revenue passenger mileage. Loaded freight car miles dropped to 187,488,909 from 199,264,428, while empty mileage rose to 84,864,772 from 79,424,516, reflecting in part the heavier wheat movement.

Despite gains in revenue tonnage and ton miles, freight earnings declined \$1,215,119 to \$72,204,937. Passenger revenues were higher at \$7,760,326 compared with \$7,430,337, while mail receipts fell \$295,000 to \$1,032,146, due mainly to credit received on back pay one year ago. Express rose to \$3,748,830 from \$3,506,135, and water line was up to \$498,180 from \$467,453. Miscellaneous earnings were \$5,044,219 -- including switching, hotels, restaurants, grain elevators, etc. -- as against \$3,621,957.

All expense accounts were considerably heavier reflecting increased wage rates, higher material prices and a shorter work week. Maintenance of way and structures advanced \$2,315,350 over September, 1950 to \$16,114,662, while equipment maintenance rose \$1,980,016 to \$18,092,066. Traffic charges were up to \$1,711,974 from \$1,583,964, and transportation increased to \$38,950,735 from \$34,642,796. (11)

PIPE-LINE DELIVERIES OF PETROLEUM

Net deliveries of petroleum through all Canadian pipe-lines during the first seven months this year amounted to 47,446,761 barrels, and the net amount received into the several systems was 47,632,410 barrels, according to a new statistical series on the operations of Canadian oil pipe-lines by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Net deliveries in the seven-month period from trunk lines aggregated 45,813,338 barrels, while the net for gathering lines was 1,633,423. Trunk line net receipts in the period were 26,237,317 barrels, and for gathering lines the net was 21,395,093 barrels. The difference between amounts received and delivered is accounted for by line losses, oil used for fuel and fluctuations in balances retained in the pipe-line systems.

Alberta oil carried by pipe-line in the seven months totalled 22,131,021 barrels, and receipts from the Portland pipe-line at the International Boundary at Highwater, Quebec, amounted to 25,501,389 barrels. Pipe-line deliveries to terminals in Alberta in the seven months amounted to 7,539,935 barrels, Saskatchewan 5,540,227 barrels, Manitoba 8,904,510 barrels, and Quebec 25,462,089 barrels. Manitoba deliveries included 6,903,860 barrels to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company at Gretna for delivery to Superior, Wisconsin.

Daily average number of barrels handled by gathering systems in the seven months was 101,345 barrels, and for trunk systems it was 244,152 barrels.

First quarter revenues of pipe-line companies amounted to \$2,363,188, rising sharply to \$4,390,630 in the second quarter. This brought the total for the first half of 1951 to \$6,753,818. Comparative data for 1950 are not available but annual totals will be given in the review of 1951 operations. (Mem. 12)

SALES AND CONSUMPTION
OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Estimated expenditures of Canadians and visitors to Canada on alcoholic beverages reached a total of \$642,-000,000 in the 12 months ending March, 1950, an increase of \$28,000,000 or 4.5 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$614,000,000. More than half of the amounts spent in both years were returned to the federal and provincial governments as duties, taxes, and other revenues.

Apparent consumption of spirits rose 15 per cent during the year ending March, 1951, to a new high total of 8,030,052 proof gallons as compared with 6,969,898 in the preceding year, but beer consumption fell about two per cent to 178,270,724 gallons from the all-time peak of 181,442,510 gallons the year before. Wine consumption advanced six per cent to 5,200,300 gallons from 4,894,649 gallons.

Production of spirits during the fiscal year ending March, 1951 increased to 23,551,259 proof gallons from 20,741,268 in the preceding 12 months, while the output of beer fell to 179,625,127 barrels from 182,718,905. Wine produced during the calendar year 1950 but placed in storage for maturing increased to 5,884,844 gallons from 3,999,452, and fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk advanced to 4,458,837 gallons from 4,287,181.

Imports of spirits during the fiscal year ending March, 1951 amounted to 2,561,-696 proof gallons valued at \$15,451,909 as compared with 2,361,141 at \$18,203,216 the year before. Beer imports totalled 147,678 gallons as against 111,181, and the value was \$180,246 as against \$210,961. Imports of wine amounted to 851,591 gallons valued at \$2,308,787 as against 744,884 at \$2,262,827.

Exports of domestic spirits during the fiscal year ending March this year rose to 5,432,233 proof gallons at \$46,750,362 as compared with 4,004,760 proof gallons at \$32,342,898 the year before. Beer exports increased to 1,738,377 gallons at \$1,849,963 as against 1,329,747 at \$1,513,311, and wine exports totalled 5,053 gallons at \$6,855 as against 7,056 at \$13,329. (12)

NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED BY PULP
AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN 1950

Canada's pulp and paper industry had another record year in 1950 with new peaks in gross and net values of production, number of employees and salaries and wages paid. The gross value of production -- the sum of the values of pulp made for sale in Canada, pulp for export, and paper manufactured -- rose to \$954,138,000 from \$836,148,000 in 1949, while the net value of production -- value added by manufacture -- advanced to \$511,143,000 from \$423,376,000. There were 52,343 employees in 1950 as against 52,050, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$169,-247,000 as against \$157,704,000.

Pulp production in 1950 rose about eight per cent in volume to 8,473,000 tons from 7,853,000 in 1949, and the value increased 13 per cent to \$502,584,000 from \$445,138,000. Of the 1951 total, 73.4 per cent to 6,221,000 tons valued at \$258,664,000 was produced by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in paper-making, equal to increases of four per cent in tonnage and three per cent in value over 1949. Over 22 per cent of the total pulp was for export, with tonnage 21 per cent and value 26 per cent higher than in 1949. The remainder was made for sale in Canada.

Production of paper and paper boards rose both in volume and value in 1950, the year's output amounting to 6,812,000 tons valued at \$710,154,000 as compared with 6,540,000 tons at \$641,460,000. Output of newsprint paper reached an all-time peak of 5,319,000 tons valued at \$506,968,000 as compared with 5,187,000 tons at \$467,976,000 in 1949. (13)

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. Travel Between Canada and the United States, October (20 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, October (10 cents).
3. Imports for Consumption -- Monthly Summary -- October (20 cents).
4. Retail Trade, October (25 cents).
5. Retail Consumer Credit, Third Quarter, 1951 (25 cents).
6. Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada, September (10 cents).
7. Coarse Grains Quarterly, November (25 cents).
8. Radio Receiving Sets, September (25 cents).
9. Refined Petroleum Products, September (25 cents).
10. Steel Ingots, November (10 cents).
11. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, September (10 cents).
12. The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, 1951 (50 cents).
13. Pulp and Paper Industry, 1950 (50 cents).
14. Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries, September 1948 to August 1950 (25 cents).
15. Quarterly Production of Garments, First and Second Quarters, 1951 (25 cents).
16. The Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mining Industry, 1950 (30 cents).
17. Civil Aviation, May (10 cents).
18. The Agricultural Implements Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
19. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September (10 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October (10 cents).
 3. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, December 1 (10 cents).
 4. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, December 1 (10 cents).
 5. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, November (10 cents).
 6. Asbestos, October (10 cents).
 7. Copper and Nickel Production, September (10 cents).
 8. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September (10 cents).
 9. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October (10 cents).
 10. Products Made from Canadian Clays, September (10 cents).
 11. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 12. Pipe-Line (Oil) Statistics, January-July, 1951 (10 cents).
 13. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, Third Quarter, 1951 (10 cents).
 14. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, October (10 cents).
 15. Salt, October (10 cents).
 16. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, November (10 cents).
 17. Asphalt Floor Tiles, November (10 cents).
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