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GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED IN CANADA in 1950 reached a record total value of \$17.7 billion, a gain of \$1.3 billion or eight per cent over the previous peak value of \$16.4 billion in 1949.

CANADA'S POPULATION was just under 14,000,000 on December 1. Estimate for the 10 provinces was 13,994,000, a rise of 73,000 in the three months since September 1 and 287,000 since December 1, 1949.

CANADA'S COMMODITY IMPORTS rose sharply in value in 1950 to reach an all-time peak, while domestic exports and re-exports established peacetime record values, producing together a new high 12-month value for Canada's total foreign trade. The rise in value of imports exceeded substantially the advance in that of exports, eliminating the sizeable export balance of 1949 and bringing the year's trade nearly into balance with a small import deficit.

CANADIANS SPENT MORE MONEY IN RETAIL STORES in December than in any other month on record, the month's total rising nine per cent over December, 1949. Sales in the full year advanced seven per cent over 1949.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES of hourly-rated wage-earners in leading Canadian manufacturing industries reached new all-time peak levels at December 1.

NEARLY 100,000 MORE NEW CARS rolled off the assembly lines of Canadian automobile plants in 1950 than in 1949.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased 17 per cent in January this year over the same month last year, advances being recorded in all provinces.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for six of the eight regional centres increased between December 1, 1950 and January 2, 1951. The index for Vancouver remained unchanged, while the Edmonton series declined.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in North America on February 1 this year amounted to 218,535,882 bushels as compared with 222,850,553 a week earlier, and 153,213,200 on the corresponding date last year.

CANADA'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
UP TO \$17.7 BILLION IN 1950

Goods and services produced in Canada in 1950 reached a record total value of \$17.7 billion, a gain of \$1.3 billion or eight per cent over the previous peak value of \$16.4 billion in 1949, according to the preliminary estimate of Canada's gross national product in 1950 released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A substantial part of this rise is due to price increases, the Bureau points out, but nearly one-half of the rise represents an increase in the volume of goods and services produced.

Canada's national income -- which represents the nation's earnings from current production -- also increased by eight per cent, from \$13,167 million in 1949 to \$14,164 million in 1950. Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income showed a gain of six per cent, rising from \$7,800 million in 1949 to \$8,300 million in 1950. High levels of employment, combined with an increase in average hourly earnings, were mainly responsible for the rise in labour income. Most of the major industrial groups shared in this increase with the exception of agriculture. This industry experienced a decline in the number of farm workers.

Investment income increased by approximately 21 per cent from \$2,365 million in 1949 to \$2,852 million in 1950. Corporation profits, net rents received by individuals, and trading profits of government enterprises shared in this increase.

Net income of farm operators from farm production was somewhat lower in 1950 than in 1949. Farm cash income was substantially lower, mainly as a result of a lower initial payment price for wheat, and lower equalization and participation payments from the Canadian wheat Board. At the same time, operating expenses were higher in 1950 than in 1949. However, there occurred a substantial accumulation of inventories held on farms. The net effect of these factors was that net farm income declined by six per cent, from \$1,513 million to \$1,424 million. On the other hand, net income of other unincorporated businesses, including professional income, rose by nearly six per cent, from \$1,374 million in 1949 to \$1,451 million in 1950.

The gross national product includes, in addition to the factor costs which comprise the national income, indirect taxes less subsidies and depreciation allowances and similar business costs. Indirect tax collections rose appreciably in 1950 as a result of rising prices, a greater volume of purchases, and higher indirect tax rates approved in the September budget of the federal government. At the same time, government subsidies declined slightly. Thus, indirect taxes less subsidies increased from \$1,829 million in 1949 to \$2,001 million in 1950, a gain of over nine per cent.

Depreciation allowances and similar business costs rose by 11 per cent, from \$1,321 million in 1949 to \$1,471 million in 1950. This increase is largely the result of depreciation allowances on the large volume of new capital investment which was completed in 1950.

The gross national expenditure indicates the manner in which the national output is absorbed. The year 1950 was characterized by rising expenditures on the part of persons, governments and business. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, the largest component of gross national expenditure, increased by nearly seven per cent, from \$11,086 million in 1949 to \$11,810 million in 1950. Much of this increase was taken up by higher prices, but a gain of approximately three per cent in the volume of consumer purchases is indicated.

Expenditure on goods and services by federal, provincial and municipal governments rose approximately 10 per cent, from \$2,128 million in 1949 to \$2,333 million in 1950. At the federal level there was a considerable increase in defence expenditure. The rise in expenditure at the provincial and municipal levels was mainly due to higher operating costs, increases in capital expenditure, and flood relief in Manitoba. Despite these increases, government expenditure on goods and services absorbed only about 13 per cent of the nation's total production in 1950, approximately the same as in 1949.

Expenditures on construction and equipment for general government purposes is included in the figures of government expenditures on goods and services referred to above. The remainder of the nation's outlay for capital investment in housing, plant, equipment, and inventories, made by private and government-operated businesses and by individuals is analyzed below.

The value of new residential construction was \$748 million in 1950, practically unchanged from the figure of \$741 million in 1949. Investment in plant and equipment increased from \$2,220 million in 1949 to \$2,375 million in 1950, a gain of seven per cent. At the same time, investment in inventories showed a large increase in both value and volume terms. In 1950 the change in inventories amounted to \$785 million, compared with \$108 million in 1949. Both farm and non-farm inventories shared in the rise in inventory accumulation. Taken together, total investment in housing, plant, equipment, and inventories by private and government businesses and by individuals, apparently absorbed a larger percentage of the gross national product in 1950 than in 1949.

The upsurge of demand related to expanding defence programs, rising levels of income, the progressive removal of import restrictions, and the relaxation of exchange controls in 1950, led to a marked upswing in the value of merchandise imports from the United States. At the same time a gradual recovery of production in Europe and the improved bargaining position of the European seller in Canadian markets resulting from the re-alignment of currencies in 1949, made possible an increase in merchandise imports from the non-dollar countries. Thus, the value of total imports of goods and services showed an increase of 17 per cent over 1949, rising from \$3,837 million to \$4,500 million.

On the other hand, the value of total exports of goods and services increased only moderately in 1950, from \$4,004 million to \$4,200 million, or by five per cent. Although merchandise exports to the United States showed a notable rise of approximately 35 per cent over 1949, this increase was offset to a considerable extent by a decline of 33 per cent in the value of merchandise exports to the United Kingdom.

Personal income, which includes unearned income such as family allowances and unemployment insurance benefits, in addition to current earnings paid out to persons, was \$13,320 million in 1950, a gain of five per cent over 1949. This increase is mainly attributable to salaries, wages and supplementary labour income, but government transfer payments and interest, dividends and net rental income of persons also increased considerably.

As indicated above, personal expenditure on goods and services increased by seven per cent from 1949 to 1950, but there was considerable variation as between components of personal expenditure. Major gains were recorded for purchases of most durable goods, particularly automobiles, which rose by approximately 60 per cent over 1949. On the other hand, a number of components in the semi-durable goods group, such as clothing, showed a decline. The increase in expenditure on foods was almost entirely accounted for by price increases. Of the services, user-operated transportation, and household utilities including rents, showed the highest increases.

The substantial rise in expenditure on personal durable goods was accompanied by a notable increase in the value of credit and instalment sales. This increase in consumer borrowing is in line with a decline of four per cent in personal saving (including changes in farm inventories), from \$802 million in 1949 to \$769 million in 1950. However, if changes in farm inventories are deducted from the saving figures, a much greater decline in the rate of saving is indicated. Thus, personal saving, exclusive of changes in farm inventories, was \$604 million in 1950, compared with \$875 million in 1949; this represents five per cent of personal income in 1950 compared with seven per cent in 1949. (1)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for six of the eight regional centres increased between December 1, 1950 and January 2, 1951. The index for Vancouver remained unchanged, while the Edmonton series declined.

Among group changes, the food indexes registered divergent tendencies, indexes for five cities recording decreases while increases were recorded for the other three. Declines in eggs were substantial, ranging from 13.0 cents per dozen in Montreal to 30.0 cents in Edmonton. Indexes for clothing, home-furnishings and services and miscellaneous items were firmer at all centres. Fuel costs indexes averaged higher for four cities while the remaining four were unchanged. No change occurred in rents since they were not surveyed in January.

Composite city index increases between December 1 and January 2 were as follows: Montreal, 2.5 to 177.8; Winnipeg, 1.6 to 167.8; Toronto, 1.4 to 168.6; Halifax, 1.2 to 160.2; Saint John, 0.8 to 168.4; and Saskatoon, 0.6 to 170.2. The cost-of-living index for Vancouver was unchanged at 172.6, while that for Edmonton receded 0.4 to 166.0.

The city indexes show changes in the cost-of-living for each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more, for instance, to live in Montreal than Halifax, since the basic expenditure pattern was different for each city.

The following table comprises the latest city cost-of-living indexes:

	<u>January 3, 1950</u>	<u>December 1, 1950</u> (August 1939=100)	<u>January 2, 1951</u>
Halifax	152.7	159.0	160.2
Saint John	157.1	167.6	168.4
Montreal	163.3	175.3	177.8
Toronto	156.9	167.2	168.6
Winnipeg	155.0	166.2	167.8
Saskatoon	162.2	169.6	170.2
Edmonton	156.9	166.4	166.0
Vancouver	161.9	172.6	172.6

CANADA'S 1950 FOREIGN TRADE
ESTABLISHED NEW RECORDS

Canada's commodity imports rose sharply in value in 1950 to reach an all-time peak, while domestic exports and re-exports established peacetime record values, producing together a new high 12-month value for Canada's total foreign trade. The rise in value of imports exceeded substantially the advance in that of exports, eliminating the sizeable export balance of 1949 and bringing the year's trade nearly into balance with a small import deficit.

Total merchandise imports in the year were valued at \$3,174,300,000, an increase of \$413,100,000 or 15 per cent over the previous high value of \$2,761,200,000 for 1949. A considerable part of this rise was due to higher volume as well as prices. Gains in value were recorded over the previous year in March and in the eight months from May to December, while decreases in the other three months were small. In December imports were valued at \$266,300,000 as against \$213,400,000 a year earlier, showing a lesser margin of gain than in the three preceding months but exceeding considerably the average monthly increase from May.

Domestic exports in 1950 increased four per cent in aggregate value over 1949, advancing to \$3,118,400,000 as compared to \$2,993,000,000, while foreign exports rose to \$38,700,000 as against \$29,500,000. Total trade for the year -- the sum of imports and exports -- rose to the record value of \$6,331,300,000, up \$547,600,000 from the 1949 aggregate of \$5,783,700,000.

On overall commodity account, there was an excess of \$17,200,000 in the value of imports over exports in contrast with an export surplus of \$261,200,000 the previous year and \$473,100,000 in 1948. Import surpluses occurred in seven of the 12 months, the largest of \$31,500,000 for November being largely offset by an export surplus of \$27,200,000 for December.

The 1950 trade deficit was the first since 1931, at the start of the world economic depression, but is the result of factors that contrast sharply with those at that time. Whereas the adverse balance in 1931 was associated with curtailed markets and depressed prices for Canada's principal exports, the small deficit last year is partly attributable to the activity of the Canadian economy, and a consequent heightened demand for large quantities of foreign goods both for productive purposes and for consumption. Furthermore, the import balance in 1950 is quite light in relation to the high values of Canada's international trade.

Main feature of the year's trade with the United States was the expansion in domestic exports, which rose 34 per cent in value to \$2,021,000,000 from \$1,503,500,000. Foreign exports to the United States also increased to \$29,500,000 from \$20,600,000. Imports from the United States moved up at a lesser rate of nine per cent to a value of \$2,130,500,000 as compared to \$1,951,900,000. As a result, the traditional import surplus declined sharply to \$80,000,000 from \$427,800,000 for 1949. In December, for the third time in the year, Canada had an export surplus, amounting to \$12,000,000, in trade across the border.

In trade with the United Kingdom, imports were higher in value in 1950 and exports were lower. Total purchases from the United Kingdom were valued at \$404,200,000 as against \$307,400,000 in 1949, increases being recorded in every month except March. Domestic exports to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, declined sharply in value to \$469,900,000 from \$705,000,000, and the small amount of foreign exports was down slightly at \$2,600,000. Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom thus fell to only \$68,300,000 from \$401,800,000 the previous year. Further reflecting the changes occurring in the direction of trade, Canadian purchases from other Commonwealth countries exceeded exports to those countries in 1950, reversing the experience of many years. This change was due to a combination of smaller exports and larger imports. Imports from Latin America again exceeded exports to those countries as in 1949, while the export surplus to European countries was somewhat smaller and imports from the remaining foreign countries increased sharply to nearly the value of exports.

Imports by Countries and Commodities

Besides increasing from the United States and the United Kingdom, Canada's merchandise imports were higher in value last year than in 1949 from all main geographic areas. The increased volume of imports from overseas countries was particularly large. Gains in value were recorded also for all nine main commodity groups of imports.

Indicating the widespread nature of Canadian purchasing, imports from the United States increased in value in every main commodity group. Purchases of iron and its products advanced moderately to \$811,008,000 from \$794,210,000. Non-metallic minerals were up to \$430,859,000 from \$383,633,000 and agricultural and vegetable products to \$180,072,000 from \$146,372,000. Values for other groups were: animals and animal products, \$57,240,000 (\$53,161,000); fibres and textiles, \$151,776,000 (\$134,376,000); wood and paper, \$92,330,000 (\$79,982,000); non-ferrous metals, \$135,686,000 (\$121,818,000); chemicals, \$134,603,000 (\$115,033,000); miscellaneous commodities, \$136,904,000 (\$123,273,000).

The gain in the year's imports from the United Kingdom occurred mainly in the iron group, which rose to \$148,850,000 from \$81,510,000, due principally to the enlarged shipments of automobiles. Imports of fibres and textiles, second largest last year, declined to \$112,913,000 from \$119,223,000. Imports of non-ferrous metals increased to \$38,321,000 from \$21,370,000, and of non-metallic minerals to \$30,202,000 from \$26,639,000. With the exception of miscellaneous commodities, the remaining smaller groups were also higher in value.

Total imports from other Commonwealth countries increased nearly 30 per cent to \$241,411,000 from \$185,861,000 in 1949, each area showing a gain. Purchases from countries in America rose to \$67,536,000 as compared to \$62,141,000; from those in Africa to \$31,315,000 compared to \$20,150,000; Asia, to \$87,686,000 from \$59,142,000; and Oceania, \$54,852,000 as against \$44,336,000. Largest increases were in imports from Barbados, Jamaica, British East Africa, Gold Coast, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Australia and New Zealand.

Imports from Latin America increased in value to \$213,548,000 from \$192,021,000 in 1949, with the larger increases from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Panama and chief decreases from Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela. Purchases from the latter, highest in value among these countries, were down to \$87,264,000 from \$91,697,000. Imports from European countries also advanced to \$103,274,000 as compared to \$84,365,000, with increases from 16 countries, the larger gain being in purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Total imports from other foreign countries more than doubled in value, rising to \$78,804,000 from \$36,532,000, with marked increases from Arabia, Japan, the Netherlands Antilles and the Philippines.

Among the commodity groups, iron and its products -- first in size -- increased to \$980,200,000 from \$891,600,000. Major gains were in iron ore, pipes and tubes, household and other non-farm machinery, and automobiles and parts, while decreases were recorded in rolling-mill products, farm implements, mining and business machinery, and engines and boilers. The non-metallic minerals group was up substantially to \$611,700,000 from \$535,300,000, mainly due to gains in coal, crude petroleum and petroleum products. Non-ferrous metals rose to \$215,527,000 from \$174,692,000, gains being shown in all main items, the most significant being in electrical apparatus and precious metals (except gold).

Agricultural and vegetable products moved up to \$484,475,000 from \$377,393,000 in 1949, the major increases being in fruits and vegetables, grains, sugar, cocoa, coffee, tea, vegetable oils and rubber and the only noteworthy decrease among main items in alcoholic beverages. The animals group advanced to \$86,968,000 compared to \$74,096,000 with general gains in main items.

Fibres and textiles increased to \$364,509,000 from \$333,032,000, mainly as a result of substantial advances in raw cotton, raw wool and flax, hemp, jute and products. Cotton, wool and artificial silk products were all lower. The chemicals group was valued at \$158,221,000 as against \$130,660,000; the wood and paper group at \$100,366,000 compared to \$86,327,000; and the miscellaneous commodities group at \$172,218,000 compared to \$158,128,000. (2 and 3)

CANADA'S POPULATION ONLY 6,000 UNDER
14,000,000 ON DECEMBER FIRST

Canada's population was just under 14,000,000 on December 1 last, according to the quarterly estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The December 1 estimate for the 10 provinces was 13,994,000, a rise of 73,000 in the three months from September 1, 149,000 in the six months since June 1, and a twelve-month increase of 287,000.

At the same rate of increase as during the three months preceding December 1, Canada's population crossed the 14,000,000-mark well before the middle of December.

Earlier estimates of the population by the Bureau were as follows: December 1, 1949, 13,707,000; March 1, 1950, 13,766,000; June 1, 1950, 13,845,000; and September 1, 1950, 13,921,000.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY
PAYROLLS AT NEW PEAK LEVELS

Industrial employment, weekly payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries rose to new peak levels at the beginning of December. The employment index, which showed its ninth consecutive increase, stood at 212.5, a gain of 0.7 per cent above the November index, and 5.3 per cent higher than at December 1, 1949. The payrolls index was 252.4 as against 249.0 in November and 224.7 a year earlier, and weekly wages and salaries totalled \$46.72 compared with \$46.42 in November, and \$43.81 in December, 1949. Among the provinces, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed moderate curtailment.

Industrially, there were important seasonal advances in logging and trade, where the index numbers of employment rose by 11.6 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively. The trend was also upward in mining and communications, in which the reported additions to the staffs were small. Manufacturing, transportation, services and construction, however, released employees, in a seasonal movement. The loss in manufacturing, which was below-average for the time of year, took place in the non-durable goods category, notably in foods and lumber groups. There was a small increase in the production of durable goods. (4)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings and average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners in leading Canadian manufacturing industries reached new all-time peak levels at December 1. Average hourly earnings at December 1 in all manufacturing industries amounted to 107.7 cents as compared with 106.4 at November 1, and 100.0 at December 1, 1949, while average weekly wages stood at \$46.42 compared with \$45.75 at November 1, and \$42.90 a year earlier. The average work-week was 43.1 hours against 43.0 a month earlier, and 42.9 a year ago. (5)

RETAIL SALES REACH MONTHLY PEAK IN DECEMBER; UP SEVEN PER CENT IN YEAR

Canadians spent more money in retail stores in December than in any other month on record, the month's total rising nine per cent over December, 1949. Sales for the full year 1950 advanced seven per cent over the preceding year, the December increase boosting the cumulative gain from six per cent for the first 11 months. In December there were increased sales in 18 out of 21 trades surveyed, and in the year there were increases in 16 and declines in five.

Motor vehicle dealers had by far the largest sales increase both in the month and year, December sales rising 45 per cent and the year's total by 35 per cent. Shoe stores sales rose 15 per cent in the month and one per cent in the year. December sales of garages and filling stations increased 12 per cent and were 13 per cent higher in the year, and lumber and building materials sales rose 12 per cent in December and six per cent in the year.

During the calendar year sales of coal and wood dealers rose 15 per cent over the preceding year, appliance and radio stores 10 per cent. In other trades the gains were more moderate, ranging from fractional gains in restaurant and drug sales to six per cent in food stores. The largest decrease of seven per cent was recorded in women's clothing. Men's clothing was also down five per cent, and family clothing stores one per cent. Jewellery store sales declined two per cent and hardware one per cent.

Sales were higher in all provinces in 1950 than in the preceding year. The increase in Ontario was eight per cent, British Columbia seven per cent, and Quebec seven per cent. In Alberta sales advanced six per cent, Manitoba seven per cent, Saskatchewan 0.2 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces five per cent. (6)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 17 PER CENT HIGHER IN JANUARY

Department store sales increased 17 per cent in January this year over the same month a year earlier, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales were higher in all provinces, British Columbia leading with a percentage gain of 22 per cent. Ontario followed with an advance of 19 per cent, Alberta 18 per cent, Quebec 16 per cent, Manitoba 15 per cent, the Maritimes 12 per cent, and Saskatchewan six per cent.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in North America on February 1 this year amounted to 218,535,882 bushels as compared with 222,850,553 a week earlier, and 153,213,200 on the corresponding date last year.

Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 1,363,719 bushels as against 617,519 a year ago, raising the total for the first seven months of the crop year to 256,287,233 bushels compared with 244,879,390 in the same period a year earlier. Overseas export clearances on February 1 amounted to 2,535,930 bushels against 3,039,846 a year ago, and in the cumulative period totalled 71,964,069 bushels against 91,657,785. (Mem. 1)

MEAT STOCKS HIGHER ON FEBRUARY 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses were higher on February 1 this year, amounting to 61,202,000 pounds as compared with 59,823,000 on January 1, and 57,512,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Holdings of frozen meat totalled 34,578,000 pounds as against 34,220,000 on January 1, and 30,800,000 a year earlier, and the stocks of fresh meat amounted to 13,009,000 pounds compared with 11,056,000 on January 1, and 14,295,000 on February 1 last year. Cured meat stocks were 13,615,000 pounds compared with 14,547,000 on January 1, and 12,417,000 pounds a year ago. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF FROZEN FISH

Stocks of all frozen fish on February 1 amounted to 38,734,000 pounds as compared with 46,529,000 on January 1, and 34,056,000 on the same date last year. Stocks on February 1 this year comprised 36,240,000 pounds frozen fresh and 2,494,000 pounds frozen smoked. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, on February 1 this year amounted to 31,122,000 pounds as compared with 33,209,000 on January 1, and 28,577,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 14,017,000 pounds as against 16,159,000 on January 1, and 9,672,000 on February 1 last year. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER
AND CHEESE IN JANUARY

Production of creamery butter in January this year amounted to 8,090,000 pounds, showing a decline of 18 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 9,833,000 pounds. Output was lower in all provinces. There was a rise of 13 per cent in the production of cheddar cheese in January, the total rising to 1,979,000 pounds from 1,745,000 a year earlier. Production of ice cream moved 25 per cent higher in the month from 930,000 gallons to 1,163,000. Output of concentrated milk products was also higher, amounting to 17,091,000 pounds compared with 15,024,000, a gain of 14 per cent. (7)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on February 9 amounted to 12,490,000 pounds as compared with 30,827,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks were as follows by cities on February 9, totals for the same date last year, being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 373 (1,211) pounds; Montreal, 2,749 (8,450); Toronto, 1,223 (7,495); Winnipeg, 4,221 (8,287); Regina, 329 (709); Saskatoon, 200 (220); Edmonton, 2,196 (2,246); Calgary, 617 (876); Vancouver, 582 (1,333).

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE Stocks of creamery butter were lower on February 1 this year, amounting to 25,751,000 pounds as compared with 39,231,000 on January 1, and 46,334,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheese declined to 27,236,000 pounds from 28,104,000 on January 1, and 41,094,000 on February 1 last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on February 1 amounted to 9,039,000 pounds compared with 16,925,000 on January 1, and 24,079,000 a year earlier, while holdings of skim milk powder were 2,436,000 pounds compared with 2,857,000 on January 1, and 4,062,000 a year ago.

February 1 stocks of eggs, shell and frozen, increased slightly to 248,000 cases from 221,000 on January 1, and 200,000 on February 1, 1950. Holdings of poultry meat totalled 17,968,000 pounds against 19,618,000 on January 1, and 25,002,000 on February 1 last year. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE IN JANUARY Production of margarine in January amounted to 9,455,000 pounds as compared with 6,377,000 in December, and 7,998,000 in January, 1950. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses on February 1 this year were 1,951,000 pounds as against 2,396,000 on January 1, and 1,859,000 a year ago. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF PROCESS CHEESE Production of process cheese in January amounted to 3,344,000 pounds as compared with 3,233,000 in December and 2,622,000 in January last year. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of January totalled 1,069,000 pounds as compared with 1,209,000 in December and 993,000 at the end of January last year.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF HOGS ON CANADIAN FARMS There was a slight increase in the number of hogs on Canadian farms on December 1 last, according to estimates based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 52,000 farmers in nine provinces. The estimated number was 5,419,300 as compared with 5,412,900 a year earlier.

Decreases in Ontario and Manitoba offset slight to moderate increases in the other provinces. While total numbers decreased 1.5 per cent in Western Canada there was a rise of about one per cent in Eastern Canada.

The fall crop -- pigs saved June to November -- amounted to 4,137,900, almost 1.5 per cent smaller than in 1949. The spring pig crop in Western Canada is expected to be about 32 per cent above that of last year while a five per cent increase is expected in the East.

Numbers of hogs on farms at December 1, 1950 were as follows by provinces, totals for the same date in 1949 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 79,000 (74,000); Nova Scotia, 70,000 (62,500); New Brunswick, 95,000 (92,600); Quebec, 1,238,700 (1,146,600); Ontario, 2,207,300 (2,283,800); Manitoba, 269,000 (324,400); Saskatchewan, 441,000 (422,400); Alberta, 948,300 (940,600); and British Columbia, 71,000 (66,000). (Mem. 7)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS
AT RECORD TOTAL IN 1950

Nearly 100,000 more new cars rolled off the assembly lines of Canadian automobile plants in 1950 than in any previous year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's total was 390,836 as compared with 290,634 in 1949, the previous peak, a gain of 34 per cent. December's total was 30,738 as compared with 30,222 in November and 25,921 a year earlier.

Out of the Canadian-made vehicles shipped during the year 357,527 were intended for sale in Canada, an increase of 97,057 over the 1949 total. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States decreased sharply to 5,421 from 10,137 in 1949, and sales of British-made vehicles during the year totalled 64,790.

On the basis of the number of Canadian-made vehicles shipped for domestic sale, plus shipments and sales of imported United States and British-made cars, total shipments for sale in Canada in 1950 amounted to 427,738, a figure which approaches closely the sales total of 427,340 reported earlier by the Bureau.

The sharp increase in shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in 1950 was mainly due to a rise in passenger cars which advanced to 284,797 units from 192,458 in 1949. Truck shipments rose to 105,418 units from 97,680, and coaches and buses to 621 units from 496.

Of the passenger cars shipped in last year 260,653 were for sale in Canada and 24,144 for export, the former comparing with 175,647 and the latter with 16,811 in the preceding year. Among the commercial vehicles 96,874 were shipped for domestic sale as against 84,823, while shipments for export declined to 9,165 units from 13,353 in 1949. (8)

OUTPUT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline reached a new monthly peak in November, amounting to 3,186,043 barrels as compared with 2,975,569 in October, and 1,914,580 in the corresponding month of 1949. In the first 11 months of the year 26,458,463 barrels were produced as against 19,682,322 in the like period of 1949. (9)

PRODUCTION OF SALT AT
RECORD IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of common salt rose to an all-time monthly peak total in November, the month's output amounting to 81,052 tons as compared with 71,895 in November, 1949. Cumulative total for the first 11 months of the year advanced to 728,579 tons from 688,308 in the similar period of 1949. (10)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD
AND ZINC HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of silver, lead and zinc moved higher in November and the first 11 months of the year. The month's output of primary silver amounted to 1,854,400 fine ounces compared with 1,526,528 in November, 1949, bringing the aggregate for the 11 months to 20,507,733 fine ounces against 15,896,855 in 1949.

Production of primary lead in November totalled 17,349 tons compared with 13,469 a year earlier. In the January-November period, 155,026 tons were produced against 137,520 in the same months of 1949.

Primary zinc production in November rose slightly to 25,880 tons from 24,727 in November, 1949, and in the 11 months ending November aggregated 285,462 tons as compared with 261,110 in the like 1949 period. (11)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND
NICKEL HIGHER IN NOVEMBER

Canadian production of copper and nickel was higher in November than in the same month of 1949, while in the first 11 months of the year production of copper advanced but nickel was lower. The month's output of copper amounted to 23,315 tons as compared with 22,082 in November, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the 11 months ending November to 240,222 tons, slightly above the 1949 corresponding total of 239,775 tons. Production of nickel in November totalled 11,868 tons against 9,750 a year earlier, and in the 11-month period amounted to 112,922 tons against 117,918 in 1949. (12)

PRODUCERS' SALES OF PRODUCTS MADE
FROM CANADIAN CLAYS IN OCTOBER

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were 27 per cent higher in October than in the same month of 1949, while in the first 10 months of 1950 sales rose 14 per cent over the corresponding period of 1949. Sales in the month amounted to \$2,149,582 as compared with \$1,691,965 in October, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the 10 months to \$16,891,728 from \$14,788,034. (13)

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES
HIGHER IN DECEMBER AND YEAR 1950

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in the full year 1950 were valued at \$17,120,365, an increase of eight per cent over the preceding year's sales of \$15,854,462. Sales in December totalled \$1,398,581 as compared with \$1,362,349 in December, 1949. (14)

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Consumption of rubber was two per cent higher in December than in the preceding month. Total for the month amounted to 18,049,744 pounds as compared with 17,679,731, comprising 10,093,570 pounds of natural against 9,848,984 pounds, 4,862,045 pounds of synthetic compared with 4,739,944, and 3,094,129 pounds of reclaim compared with 3,090,803.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber moved higher in December, totalling 11,744,320 pounds as compared with 11,692,800 in November, while reclaim fell to 1,005,760 pounds from 1,114,240.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber increased to 7,663,040 pounds from 7,277,040, synthetic to 6,753,600 pounds from 6,384,000, and reclaim to 3,931,200 pounds from 3,691,520. (15)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending February 5 totalled 72,157 cars as compared with 67,710 in the same week last year. Total loadings for the first five weeks of the year were 367,524 cars -- a new record for the period -- as against 315,959 in the like period of 1950. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 49,575 cars as compared with 47,605 a year ago, while western volume aggregated 22,582 cars as against 20,105. (16)

FEWER JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN 1949

There was a further lessening in the number of juveniles brought before the courts of Canada in 1949, continuing an unbroken downward trend since 1942. According to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 7,038 juveniles appeared in court during the year as compared with 7,878 in 1948, and 13,802 in 1942. Convictions also were fewer in number, totalling 6,198 in 1949, 7,155 in 1948, and 11,758 in 1942.

Juveniles charged with major offences increased from 5,049 in 1948 to 5,107 but those charged with minor offences declined from 2,829 to 1,931. Convictions for major offences were slightly lower at 4,544 against 4,591, and those found delinquent for minor offences fell from 2,564 to 1,654.

Burglary, breaking and entering, and theft and receiving stolen goods were the two main reasons for the appearance of juveniles in court on major counts. The number convicted for theft and receiving stolen goods in 1949 was down to 2,227 from 2,388 in 1948, while convictions for burglary, breaking and entering rose to 1,318 from 1,216. Convictions for wilful damage to property, next largest, stood at 536 compared with 618. (17)

TOILET PREPARATIONS OUTPUT AT PEAK VALUE IN 1949

The factory selling value of toilet preparations produced in Canada in 1949 reached an all-time peak total of \$27,102,000 compared with \$20,972,000 in 1948, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Among main items, largest increases from 1948 were in perfumes, up from \$844,779 to \$1,063,452; toilet waters, colognes and lotions, from \$3,140,891 to \$3,763,846; talcum powders, from \$1,145,241 to \$1,302,420; liquid and cream shampoos, from \$1,276,206 to \$2,115,389 (excluding cream in 1948); non-alcoholic hair tonics, liquid brilliantines, and wave-sets, etc., from \$596,956 to \$980,864; and dentifrices -- pastes, powders and liquids -- from \$3,759,581 to \$4,830,023. Creams of all kinds were higher at \$2,494,205 compared with \$2,452,398, and face powders, \$1,159,826 compared with \$1,127,883.

Values of other leading items in 1949 were as follows, 1948 figures being in brackets: bay rum, hair tonics, alcoholic liquid brilliantines, alcoholic wave-sets, etc., \$597,451 (\$582,767); lipstick and refills, \$949,605 (\$827,734); rouge and refills, \$164,428 (\$221,508); bath salts and bath oils, \$377,951 (\$342,700); personal deodorants, \$882,536 (\$562,696); and manicure preparations, \$630,623 (\$606,145). Home permanent wave kits, including refills and accessories were valued at \$2,307,389 in 1949. (18)

NEW STATISTICAL SERIES ON OILS AND FATS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has commenced the publication of a new monthly statistical series on production, stocks, and consumption of oils and fats. The commodities for which figures will regularly appear include margarine, shortening, refined coconut oil, salad oil, and cooking oils, and animal oils and fats. Figures released by the Bureau on February 12 cover the first 10 months of 1950. (Mem. 8, 9 and 10)

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. National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1950 (20 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, December (10 cents).
3. Monthly Summary of Imports for Consumption, December (20 cents).
4. Employment Situation at the Beginning of December (25 cents).
5. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, December (25 cents).
6. Retail Trade, December (10 cents).
7. Dairy Factory Production, January (10 cents).
8. Motor Vehicle Shipments, December (10 cents).
9. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, November (15 cents).
10. Salt, November (10 cents).
11. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, November (15 cents).
12. Copper and Nickel Production, November (15 cents).
13. Products Made from Canadian Clays, October (15 cents).
14. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December (10 cents).
15. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, December (10 cents).
16. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
17. Juvenile Delinquents, 1949 (25 cents).
18. The Toilet Preparations Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
19. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, October (10 cents).
20. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, October (10 cents).
21. Canadian Statistical Review, January (35 cents).
22. Veneers and Plywoods Industry, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, February 1 (10 cents).
3. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, February 1 (10 cents).
4. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, February 1 (10 cents).
5. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, February 1 (10 cents).
6. Margarine Statistics, January (10 cents).
7. Live Stock Survey, December 1, 1950 -- Hogs -- (10 cents).
8. Oils and Fats, January-June (10 cents).
9. Oils and Fats, July-August (10 cents).
10. Oils and Fats, September-October (10 cents).

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