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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

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FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES in February totalled 32,448 units as compared with 40,592 in the same month last year. The aggregate for the first two months of the year was 66,680 units against 79,796 in 1951.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending April 21 rose to 77,108 cars from 65,207 a week earlier, but were down from last year's corresponding total of 79,879 cars.

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INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT at March 1, on the base 1939=100, stood at 177.7 -- a new high for the time of year -- as compared with 177.8 in February, and 172.3 at March 1 last year. The composite payrolls index rose to 408.4 as against 402.9 a month earlier, and 353.8 a year ago, and average weekly wages and salaries amounted to \$53.95 compared with \$53.19 in February and \$48.19 at March 1, 1951.

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WHOLESALE PRICES continued to move downward in March, the general index number dropping to 230.8 from 232.6 in February, and 241.9 in the corresponding month last year. This was the eighth successive monthly drop in the index from the top figure of 243.7 for July last year.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS continued their climb in March, the month's total value rising slightly more than 21 per cent to \$353,800,000 from \$290,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. With substantial increases already posted for both January and February, the aggregate for the first quarter of this year advanced to \$987,200,000 from \$809,200,000 a year earlier, or by nearly 22 per cent.

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TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME of Canadians in 1951 amounted to \$15,818 million, up 17 per cent from \$13,457 million in 1950. Direct personal tax collections in 1951 totalled \$1,016 million, leaving personal disposable income at \$14,802 million. Personal expenditure is estimated at \$13,062 and personal saving at \$1,740 million.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN MARCH  
GAIN IN VOLUME AND VALUE

Canada's domestic exports continued their recent steady climb in March, the month's total value rising slightly more than 21 per cent to \$353,800,000 from \$290,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. With substantial increases already posted for both January and February, the aggregate for the first quarter of this year advanced to \$987,200,000 from \$809,200,000 a year earlier, or by nearly 22 per cent.

Increases in March were recorded for all geographic areas except the United States, with particularly large-scale gains in shipments to the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Brazil, Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Italy and Japan. The value of exports to the United States was down slightly in contrast with small gains in earlier months of the year.

Among the principal commodities, there were sharp increases in wheat, tobacco, wood pulp, newsprint paper, automobiles, copper, precious metals (except gold), zinc, and aircraft and parts. Mainly as a result of the U.S. embargo, exports of cattle showed a pronounced drop in the month. There were smaller declines in wheat flour, planks and boards, farm machinery and implements, aluminum, and asbestos.

Most of the increase in value was the result of a larger volume of exports. This was more than 17 per cent higher than in the same month last year and only exceeded in the four highest months later in the year. Average export prices were about three per cent higher than last year but slightly lower than in the preceding month.

Exports to the United States decreased in value in March to \$185,250,000 as compared with \$190,210,000 a year ago, accounting for 52.3 per cent of total exports as compared with 65.5 per cent last year. First-quarter total was up in value to \$541,847,000 from \$529,586,000, but the proportion was down to 54.8 from 65.4 per cent.

A sharp reduction in the animals and animal products group was the main factor in the overall decline in the value of exports to the United States in March. Lesser decreases were shown for the agricultural and vegetable products group, non-metallic minerals, and wood and paper. Non-ferrous metals were substantially higher in value.

Exports to the United Kingdom climbed to \$67,757,000 from \$39,655,000 a year earlier, bringing the quarter total to \$154,636,000 from \$113,294,000. The increase in March mainly resulted from sharp gains in agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals.

Larger shipments to the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan, Australia, and New Zealand, raised the total value of exports to the rest of the Commonwealth to \$33,761,000 from \$20,341,000, and to \$80,890,000 in the quarter from \$50,422,000. With continued large increases to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela, total exports to the Latin American countries were doubled in value at \$22,471,000 in March as against \$11,985,000, and \$78,491,000 in the quarter against \$36,691,000.

Exports to European countries advanced in total value in March to \$27,537,000 from \$17,144,000, and to \$83,644,000 in the quarter from \$47,061,000. Gains were general among the larger markets, but were most outstanding for Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany and Italy. With shipments to Japan accounting for about one-half of the total, exports to the remaining group of foreign countries advanced to \$15,554,000 from \$10,019,000, and in the quarter to \$44,423,000 from \$28,491,000.

Main Commodity Groups

There were higher overall values for seven of the nine main commodity groups in March. Largest dollar gains were registered by the non-ferrous metals section to \$65,400,000 from \$44,000,000, agricultural and vegetable products to \$72,600,000 from \$54,900,000, and the iron and products group to \$41,550,000 from \$26,500,000, and wood and paper to \$121,500,000 from \$112,100,000. Chemicals climbed to \$11,700,000 from \$8,700,000, miscellaneous commodities to \$10,400,000 from \$4,200,000, and fibres and textiles to \$3,200,000 from \$2,700,000. The animals and animal products group dropped sharply to \$16,400,000 from \$25,200,000, and non-metallic minerals moderately to \$11,200,000 from \$12,000,000. (1)

Values for the 16 leading export commodities in March this year, together with their January-March values, and corresponding figures for the previous year, are shown in the following table:

	March		January-March	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	(thousand dollars)			
Newsprint paper .....	43,274	48,290	119,807	139,917
Wheat .....	23,042	32,980	60,363	92,390
Wood pulp .....	27,239	32,871	72,799	93,736
Planks and boards .....	26,529	24,738	71,760	67,183
Farm machinery and implements .....	13,725	12,065	28,029	35,903
Zinc and products .....	5,416	11,565	15,434	29,469
Nickel .....	10,735	13,012	30,154	37,417
Automobiles .....	2,761	11,364	4,374	44,021
Copper and products .....	5,521	10,590	17,531	24,483
Aluminum and products .....	10,832	9,943	28,454	25,904
Flour of wheat .....	10,562	9,927	31,015	24,629
Fish and fishery products .....	8,776	9,601	28,224	27,796
Tobacco .....	2,362	8,579	8,310	13,357
Asbestos and products .....	8,484	7,067	19,069	18,609
Precious metals (except gold) .....	3,347	6,839	13,643	13,595
Aircraft and parts .....	532	5,571	1,503	7,396

CANADA'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,  
NATIONAL AND PERSONAL INCOME IN 1951

Canada's gross national product, which measures the value of current production of goods and services at prevailing prices, was \$21,241 million in 1951, an increase of 17 per cent over the 1950 total of \$18,122 million. These figures appear in a bulletin, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, presenting revised preliminary figures on the national accounts for 1951.

A substantial part of the increase in the gross national product for 1951 was due to the general increase in prices at which the total output of goods and services is valued. After allowance for price changes, however, there remained an increase in total real output of over five per cent. This increase in total output was accompanied by a gain of approximately 2.5 per cent in the employed labour force.

National income -- that is, the nation's earnings from current production -- is estimated at \$17,229 million in 1951, an increase of 18 per cent over the revised estimate of \$14,555 million for 1950.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, which is the largest component of national income, amounted to \$9,640 million last year, up 17 per cent over 1950. Military pay and allowances increased to \$201 million from \$137 million.

Investment income, which consists of corporation profits, interest and net rental income received by persons, government investment income and a number of other items showed an average increase of 18 per cent over the previous year. Corporation profits, before taxes, is estimated at \$2,850 million, about 16 per cent higher than in 1950. Interest and net rental income of persons increased by 11 per cent. Profits of government enterprises, such as the Canadian National Railway, provincial liquor commissions, and provincial and municipal public utilities, were unchanged in total.

In the unincorporated business sector, there was a large increase of 38 per cent in accrued net income of farm operators from farm production. Approximately one quarter of the total increase in real terms of gross national product is accounted for by agriculture. A large part of the gain in accrued farm income was due to a near-record wheat crop and to higher average annual prices for live stock. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business increased by five per cent.

Gross national expenditure indicates the manner in which the nation's output is absorbed. In 1951 one-half of the increase in total real output was utilized by the government sector, largely as a result of the growing defence program. The remainder can be accounted for almost entirely by increases in investment in durable physical assets and by inventory accumulation in real terms. There was no advance in the physical volume of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, since the overall value increase of 10 per cent was almost exactly matched by the price rise. Personal expenditure on durable goods declined significantly in real terms, although in value terms 1951 expenditures were about equal to those of the previous year.

The major components of gross domestic investment showed divergent movements in 1951. Investment in new housing dropped by about three per cent in value and by about 16 per cent in volume. Average costs were estimated to be about 15 per cent higher than in the previous year. Investment in new non-residential construction rose about 18 per cent in value, but the increase in volume was only about six per cent. Within the latter group, divergent movements were again apparent; very substantial increases in the construction and in mining, forestry and other heavy industries were partly offset by significant declines in the trade and service groups. Investment in new machinery and equipment showed the largest rise, amounting to 18 per cent in real terms, the result of heavy spending in basic industries and utilities. The inventory accumulation of \$1.7 billion in 1951 consisted of farm inventory increases of \$0.4 billion and increases in business inventories of \$1.3 billion. There was no change in inventories of grain in commercial channels. Most of the accumulation in business inventories took place in the first three quarters of the year. In the final quarter there was very little overall increase, a larger than seasonal decline occurring in wholesale and retail stocks and a very small increase in manufacturing inventories.

Personal income -- the sum of all current receipts of income, whether in cash or in kind -- amounted in 1951 to \$15,818 million, an increase of over 17 per cent over the 1950 figure of \$13,457 million. The overall increase approximates those shown by important components such as wages and salaries, and interest, dividends and net rental income of persons.

Direct personal tax collections rose sharply last year to \$1,016 million from \$735 million in 1950, up \$281 million or 38 per cent. This increase is almost wholly accounted for at the federal level and is due to higher levels of personal incomes and to the defence surcharge imposed in the Budget of April, 1951.

Personal disposable income amounted to \$14,802 million in 1951, 16 per cent above 1950. Personal expenditure is estimated at \$13,062 million, 10 per cent above 1950. The difference of \$1,740 million between these amounts represents personal saving. Ordinarily, saving may be thought of as the difference between income and outlay. For many persons, this difference will be represented by money in the bank, purchase of bonds, the savings portion of life insurance premiums, or repayment of debt including residential mortgages. For individual enterprisers, such as farmers and small retailers, a considerable part of the net income may remain in the business in the form of net new investment in durable assets or may be accounted for by additions to inventories. It follows that the saving figure given for 1951 is only partly represented by assets which are in more or less liquid form. (2)

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER IN MARCH Wholesale prices continued to move downward in March, the Bureau's general index number dropping to 230.8 from 232.6 in February, and 241.9 in the corresponding month last year. This was the eighth successive monthly drop in the index from the top figure of 243.7 for July last year.

The index number for Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets also moved downward in March to 248.3 from 251.2 in February, and 272.9 in the same month last year. Index for the animal section dropped to 283.3 from 297.3 in February, and 347.1 a year ago, but the field products group index climbed to 213.3 from 205.1 in February, and 198.8 a year ago.

Largest decreases from March, 1951 occurred among textiles and animal products, the former dropping 22.2 per cent and the latter 14.4 per cent. Vegetable and chemical product prices were slightly lower, but there were increases in wood products, iron products, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals.

The index for textile product prices was 255.7 as against 308.5 in March last year; animal products, 259.1 (302.6); vegetable products, 218.2 (220.6); chemical products, 184.7 (184.8); wood products, 291.9 (288.4); iron products, 218.2 (201.5); non-ferrous metals, 179.1 (174.5); and non-metallic minerals, 174.4 (169.3).

The March index number for general building materials declined to 288.1 from 289.6 in February, and 290.3 in March last year, while the composite index number for residential building materials dropped to 236.6 from 287.9 in February, but moved up from 282.6 a year earlier. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN TWO PER CENT IN WEEK Department store sales fell by an estimated two per cent during the week ending April 19 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales advanced 11 per cent in Manitoba, three per cent in Saskatchewan, and three per cent in Alberta. There were declines of seven per cent in Ontario, six per cent in Quebec, two per cent in British Columbia, and one per cent in the Maritimes.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND  
PAYROLLS AT MARCH 1

Industrial employment in the major non-agricultural industries showed a further slight decline at the beginning of March from a month earlier, but was above March last year. Total payrolls and average weekly salaries and wages were higher in both comparisons.

According to advance figures, the general index number of employment at March 1, on the base 1939=100, stood at 177.7 -- a new high for the time of year -- as compared with 177.8 in February, and 172.3 at March 1 last year. The composite payrolls index rose to 408.4 as against 402.9 at February 1, and 353.8 a year ago, and average weekly wages and salaries amounted to \$53.95 compared with \$53.19 in February and \$48.19 at March 1, 1951.

The general trend of employment was slightly lower than at February 1 in all provinces except Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia, where increases ranged from 0.1 and 0.2 per cent for the first two to 2.1 per cent for British Columbia. The declines ranged from 0.2 per cent in Ontario to 3.2 per cent in Nova Scotia and 12.4 per cent in Prince Edward Island, where severe storms a month earlier had required the employment of many casual workers.

The index of employment in manufacturing at March 1 stood at 186.8, moderately higher than the February 1 figure of 185.2 and fractionally above last year's March 1 index of 186.3. Total payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers were 1.7 per cent greater than at February 1, and 12.9 per cent above the same date last year. Weekly earnings averaged \$55.81 compared with \$55.36 the previous month, and \$49.56 at March 1, 1951. (4)

TREND IN MILK SUPPLIES

Milk production in Canada in 1951 amounted to 16,391,998,000 pounds, lowest yearly total since 1941. This was 57,000,000 pounds less than in 1950, and 451,000,000 pounds below the total for 1949. Between the high wartime production point in 1945 and the low in 1951, the overall reduction was approximately 1,250,000,000 pounds.

This downward trend does not indicate an overall shortage in the domestic milk supply. A pronounced decrease in exports has occurred, due in part to a shortage of dollar exchange in some importing countries. Milk exports in 1945 amounted to approximately 1,750,000,000 pounds or nearly 11 per cent of the total output of milk in Canada. Two years later the quantity fell to 867,000,000 pounds and represented only five per cent of the total supply. On the other hand, domestic milk requirements shifted from 85 per cent in 1945 to 90 per cent in 1947.

In 1948 this shift in demand from exports to domestic requirements was more pronounced. Hence exports in terms of milk declined to 643,000,000 pounds or to less than four per cent of the total. This fall in export demand was offset by an increase in the domestic disappearance of dairy products in 1948, when 93 per cent of the total supply was utilized domestically as compared with 90 per cent in the previous year.

The domestic market used nearly 15,000,000,000 pounds, or 91 per cent of the total in 1951, while export requirements accounted for approximately 502,000,000 pounds or three per cent of the total. The quantity required for domestic purposes in 1951 was close to that of the previous year, otherwise it was greater than all other years except 1948. (5)

MILK PRODUCTION SHOWS  
UPWARD TREND THIS YEAR

Milk production in Canada increased in the first quarter this year, after dropping in 1951 to the lowest yearly total since 1941.

Estimated production of milk in February amounted to almost 855,000,000 pounds, an increase of 40,000,000 pounds or nearly five per cent above February last year. For the two months January and February, estimated production was 1,758,000,000 pounds, 49,000,000 pounds over the same period of 1951. According to reports of the Bureau's dairy correspondents, the production figures for March will show a further gain of one per cent above those of March last year.

Dairy correspondents report increased numbers of milk cows on farms compared with a year ago. Apparently more dairy heifers were introduced into herds last autumn and sales of cows have dropped off as compared with the same period last year. The percentage of cows milking advanced to 54.5 per cent in March this year as against 53.6 per cent last year, and milk production per cow also showed a slight gain.

Of total milk production in March, 245,000,000 pounds or 29 per cent was utilized in factory production, and sales of fluid milk and cream accounted for 347,500,000 pounds or 41 per cent. More than half of the remainder was used in the production of dairy butter and for feeding live stock.

Total butter production -- creamery, dairy and whey -- amounted to 10,500,000 pounds in February, an increase of approximately four per cent over February, 1951. For the first two months of the year, the output was 22,750,000 pounds, up five per cent over the like 1951 period. Domestic disappearance of total butter during February amounted to 23,500,000 pounds, a rise of 250,000 pounds or one per cent over a year earlier. Per capita consumption was unchanged at 1.66 pounds.

Farm cash income from the sale of dairy products amounted in February to \$21,159,000, an increase of about \$2,691,000 over February last year. The weighted average price of milk was \$3.53 per hundred pounds as against \$3.26. (6)

SALES OF MILK AND CREAM  
HIGHER IN FEBRUARY

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream advanced in February to 347,491,000 pounds, six per cent above the same month last year, according to estimates based on data received from 178 markets by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fluid milk sales were five per cent higher at 112,920,000 quarts, while cream sales, expressed in terms of butter-fat content, gained six per cent to 1,982,000 pounds.

Combined sales in Ontario in February rose two per cent to 128,648,000 pounds, Quebec 10 per cent to 116,502,000, Alberta eight per cent to 25,716,000, British Columbia two per cent to 25,279,000, Manitoba three per cent to 15,667,000, Saskatchewan six per cent to 15,594,000, Nova Scotia seven per cent to 11,536,000, New Brunswick six per cent to 6,684,000, and Prince Edward Island two per cent to 1,865,000. (Mem. 1)

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on April 25 totals 10,002,000 pounds as compared with 4,203,000 on May 1 last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 693 (130) pounds; Montreal, 4,780 (1,040); Toronto, 1,311 (1,010); Winnipeg, 710 (474); Regina, 48 (57); Saskatoon, 389 (142); Edmonton, 187 (645); Calgary, 86 (164); Vancouver, 1,798 (541).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on April 10 amounted to 202,727,247 bushels as compared with 181,177,446 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 1,408,871 bushels as against 1,470,348 a year earlier, bringing the aggregate for the crop year to date to 295,178,970 bushels from 270,082,834 in the similar period of 1950-51. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week totalled 3,628,026 bushels against 2,243,832, and in the cumulative period amounted to 150,262,100 bushels compared with 95,328,075. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS AND POULTRY MEAT IN 1951 Canadian production of eggs in 1951 decreased one per cent from the preceding year, while the output of poultry meat increased 18.5 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Net egg production in 1951 amounted to an estimated total of 329,519,000 dozen as compared with 333,571,000 in 1950, and the value was \$167,185,000 as compared with \$127,760,000. Output of poultry meat totalled 346,097,000 pounds valued at \$161,064,000 as compared with 292,045,000 pounds at \$101,487,000.

While net egg production decreased approximately 4,000,000 dozen, exports decreased about 7,700,000 dozen and imports increased about 3,800,000 dozen. Domestic disappearance was approximately 8,500,000 dozen greater than in 1950, and the per capita consumption rose from 23.0 dozen in 1950 to 23.1 in 1951. Per capita consumption of poultry meat increased from 22.0 pounds in 1950 to 23.2 pounds. (7)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN MARCH Estimated production of eggs in March increased to 40,600,000 dozen from 37,200,000 in the preceding month and 31,900,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first three months of 1952 to 109,800,000 dozen as compared with 85,900,000 in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR Refinery stocks of raw cane sugar were seven per cent lower at the end of March than a year earlier, and there was a decline of 20 per cent in the stocks of refined sugar. Month-end stocks of raw sugar amounted to 63,774,000 pounds as compared with 68,454,000, and the refined stocks aggregated 213,712,000 pounds as against 267,665,000.

Meltings and sales of raw sugar during the month totalled 61,483,000 pounds compared with 73,867,000 in March last year, while refined sugar manufactured amounted to 60,564,000 pounds against 78,946,000. Sales of refined sugar were 97,317,000 pounds compared with 97,355,000. (8)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS Crushings of flaxseed in March increased to 17,561,000 pounds from 12,627,000 in the same month last year. Production of oil was also higher at 5,909,000 pounds compared with 4,081,000, and cake and meal to 9,914,000 pounds from 7,646,000.

Soybean crushings in March declined to 40,882,000 pounds from 41,092,000 a year ago. Production of soybean oils rose to 6,822,000 pounds from 6,710,000, and cake and meal output to 33,400,000 pounds from 32,348,000. (Mem. 4)



OPERATING RESULTS OF COUNTRY  
GENERAL STORES IN 1950

Average gross and net profits of country general stores decreased slightly in 1950 as compared with 1948, according to the Bureau's biennial survey. Average operating expenses also were lower, and there was a drop in average sales per store.

Gross profits averaged 14.5 per cent of net sales in 1950 as compared with 15.0 in 1948, while net profits before deductions for proprietors' salaries and income tax averaged 5.5 per cent of net sales against 6.0 per cent. Operating expenses averaged 9.03 per cent of net sales as against 9.05 per cent.

Net sales per store in 1950 averaged \$55,320 as compared with \$59,014 in 1948. (9)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings recovered from the holiday-depressed total of 65,207 cars in the week ended April 14 to 77,108 in the period ended April 21, but were down 2,771 cars from 79,879 in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division totalled 51,325 cars, down 2,165 from last year, while the total for the western region was 25,783 cars, a drop of 606 cars. Receipts from connections fell from 35,568 to 31,027 cars in the year-to-year comparison.

Cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year to April 21 aggregated 1,195,714 cars, some 5,584 cars less than in 1951, while receipts from connections were down 9,276 cars to 571,537 cars. (Mem. 5)

CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1951

Tonnage of freight locked through Canadian canals in the 1951 season of navigation advanced to a new modern peak of 29,325,034 tons, seven per cent above the previous high of 27,439,076 tons in 1950, and was the heaviest volume since 1914. Including United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals, which constitute an essential link in the Great Lakes canal system, the grand total of all canal freight traffic rose 12 per cent to 146,588,204 tons as compared with 131,333,875 in the preceding year.

There were 25,548 vessels locked through the Canadian canals during 1951, an increase of 1,128 or 4.6 per cent over 1950 and the largest number since 1942. The number of Canadian vessels passing rose from 21,719 to 22,141 and of United States bottoms from 2,785 to 2,993, while other foreign vessels were 42 fewer at 414. The net tonnage of these vessels reached 27,249,140 tons, up 1,745,675 tons or nearly seven per cent over the previous year. (10)

CATCH OF SEA-FISH  
INCREASED IN MARCH

Landings and landed value of sea-fish were substantially larger in March and the first three months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1951. Month's landings amounted to 45,389,000 pounds valued at \$2,066,000 as against 30,167,000 pounds at \$1,611,000. First-quarter landings totalled 262,865,000 pounds compared with 210,149,000, with respective values of \$7,855,000 and \$6,675,000.

Atlantic coast catch in March amounted to 28,136,000 pounds as against 20,945,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the first three months of the year to 72,798,000 pounds as against 57,700,000. Mainly as a result of a large increase in the catch of herring, March landings of fish on the Pacific coast rose to 17,253,000 pounds from 9,222,000, and in the quarter to 190,067,000 pounds from 152,449,000. (11)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS  
DOWN 20 PER CENT IN FEBRUARY

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles declined 20 per cent in February from the same month last year, and there was a drop of 16 per cent in the first two months of the year. The decrease in both periods was due entirely to smaller shipments of passenger cars.

Shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles in February totalled 32,448 units as compared with 40,592 in February last year, bringing the two-month total to 66,680 units against 79,796 in 1951. Vehicles for the domestic market fell sharply in February to 23,740 units from 37,859, and in the two months to 44,825 units from 74,674. There was a pronounced gain in the number of vehicles shipped for export both in the month and two-month period, the former rising to 8,700 units from 2,733, and the latter to 21,855 units from 5,122.

Number of passenger cars shipped in February was down to 17,728 units from 29,241 a year ago, and in the two months there was a decline to 37,095 units from 57,449. Commercial vehicle shipments in the month were higher at 14,720 as compared with 11,351 in February last year, and in the two-month period the total rose to 29,585 units from 22,347.

There was a marked decline in the number of vehicles imported from the United States, falling to 1,486 units in February from 2,601 a year ago, and in the two months to 2,365 from 3,839. Preliminary figures show a decline in the sales of British-made vehicles in the month to 2,118 from 4,055, and in the cumulative period to 3,548 from 7,968. (12)

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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY Gross factory selling value of products turned out by Canada's petroleum products industry in 1950 was \$511,516,000, an increase of 17 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$436,796,000. Value of output of petroleum refineries was \$503,521,000 as compared with \$429,949,000 in 1949, and of factories engaged in blending oils and greases, \$7,995,000 against \$6,847,000.

Thirty-two refineries were in operation in 1950, four in Quebec, four in Ontario, three in Manitoba, eight in Saskatchewan, seven in Alberta, three in British Columbia, and one each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories. Aggregate capacity of these refineries was 358,875 barrels of crude oil per day.

During the year, 2,886,677,000 gallons of imported crude oil, and 933,323,000 gallons of crude oil and absorption gasoline from Canadian wells, were put through the refineries. Refinery production of gasoline amounted to 1,600,096,000 gallons, and in addition, the refineries used for blending about 35,838,000 gallons of imported casinghead gasoline. The gallonage of gasoline made in 1950 was 11 per cent above the preceding year, and its refinery selling value was \$269,252,000.

Fourteen plants were occupied chiefly in compounding lubricating oils and greases in 1950, ten being located in Ontario, two in Quebec and two in British Columbia. Their output included lubricating oils valued at \$6,615,000, and lubricating greases at \$1,199,000. Including production from refineries, the total output of lubricating oils in 1950 amounted to 69,798,000 gallons against 67,548,000 the year before, and lubricating greases totalled 46,816,000 pounds against 43,995,000. (13)

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PRODUCTION OF GOLD INCREASED  
TWO PER CENT IN FEBRUARY

Canadian production of gold was two per cent higher in February, amounting to 352,667 fine ounces as compared with 347,091 in the same month last year, gains in output from mines in Quebec and the Northwest Territories more than offsetting declines in the other producing areas.

Output in Ontario in February totalled 200,684 fine ounces as compared with 201,871 in February last year, Quebec 92,790 compared with 82,339, British Columbia 22,022 compared with 22,575, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 19,104 compared with 22,957, Northwest Territories 17,418 compared with 16,204, and the Yukon 39 compared with 419. (Mem. 6)

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

Production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings both declined in February from the same month last year. The month's output totalled 67,800 tons as compared with 78,300 in February, 1951, and the shipments amounted to 44,800 tons against 47,500. Consumption of pig iron fell to 41,600 tons from 49,300, while scrap iron and steel consumed rose to 42,900 tons from 40,000. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND  
NICKEL INCREASED IN FEBRUARY

Production of both copper and nickel was higher in February this year than in the corresponding month of 1951. The month's output of new primary copper amounted to 20,488 tons as compared with 20,301 in February, 1951, and 10,662 tons of nickel were produced against 9,640. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION OF ZINC, LEAD  
AND SILVER IN FEBRUARY

Production of zinc was higher in February than in the corresponding month last year, but there was a decline in the month's output of lead. Silver production advanced. Output of zinc amounted to 27,450 tons as against 25,219 a year earlier; lead, 10,995 tons against 12,001; and silver, 2,015,523 fine ounces against 1,588,617. (Mem. 9)

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES AND  
LACQUERS IN FEBRUARY

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers in February amounted to \$7,482,921 as compared with \$7,618,290 in the corresponding month last year. Trade sales -- exclusive of water paints -- accounted for \$3,862,856 of the total against \$3,999,865 in February, 1951, industrial sales \$2,810,843 against \$3,039,880, water paints \$570,641 against \$306,226, and unclassified sales \$238,761 against \$272,319. (Mem. 10)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF  
PORTLAND CEMENT IN MARCH

Portland cement production totalled 1,409,966 barrels in February as compared with 1,204,520 in the same month of 1951 and 2,763,181 in the first two months of 1952 as against 2,502,074 in the corresponding period last year. Shipments totalled 1,174,596 barrels in February as compared to 959,355 in the same month of 1951 and 2,025,152 in the first two months of 1952 as against 1,846,334 in the corresponding period last year. Stocks on hand totalled 1,592,619 barrels as against 1,390,961 at the same date last year. (Mem. 11)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING Production of asphalt shingles were lower in March, amounting to 100,058 squares as compared with 187,960 in the same month last year. Output of smooth-surfaced roofing in rolls declined to 66,742 squares from 124,683 a year earlier, mineral-surfaced roofing in rolls to 41,898 squares from 68,708, and roll-type sidings to 15,342 squares from 16,934. Production of tar and asphalt felts dropped to 3,435 tons from 5,183, and tar and asphalt sheathings to 1,103 tons from 1,711. (Mem. 12)

OUTPUT OF MINERAL WOOL AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS IN MARCH Mineral wool production comprised 3,104,037 square feet of two to four-inch batts and 524,030 cubic feet of granulated, bulk and loose wool in March, and 25,608,010 square feet and 2,209,635 cubic feet, respectively, in the first quarter of 1952, while shipments during the month amounted to 8,141,017 square feet and 488,424 cubic feet, respectively.

Output of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile totalled 35,515,528 square feet in March and 99,339,160 square feet in the first quarter of 1952, while shipments amounted to 34,486,796 square feet in March and 97,609,839 square feet in the quarter. (Mem. 13 and 14)

LUMBER INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA Gross value of production of Manitoba's lumber industry in 1950 amounted to \$3,352,000, nine per cent over the preceding year's total of \$3,065,000. There were 157 active mills reporting to the Bureau against 159 in 1949. These mills employed 585 persons who were paid \$793,000 in salaries and wages against 547 workers earning \$691,000. Cost of materials used was \$1,176,000 compared with \$1,217,000.

Production of sawn lumber in the industry totalled 58,345 M feet board measure valued at \$3,179,488 compared with 56,689 M at \$2,821,479. Output of lath was valued at \$36,249 against \$33,226, and sawn ties were worth \$74,127 as against \$137,029.

PAPER-USING INDUSTRIES IN 1949 Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the paper-using industries of Canada climbed to an all-time peak total of \$256,912,000 in 1949, a rise of nine per cent over the previous high of \$235,502,000 for 1948. Employees numbered 24,400 as against 24,100, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$50,645,000 against \$45,735,000. Cost of materials used was \$145,638,000 compared with \$135,993,000.

Ontario ranks first among the provinces for the value of products of its paper-using industries with a total of \$140,922,000 as against \$128,732,000 the year before, followed by Quebec with a value of \$80,410,000 against \$73,372,000. British Columbia was next in order at \$19,111,000 (\$19,433,000 in 1948); Manitoba, \$11,153,000 (\$9,467,000); New Brunswick, \$2,069,000 (\$1,749,000); Alberta, \$1,919,000 (\$1,556,000); Nova Scotia, \$1,208,000 (\$1,088,000); and Saskatchewan, \$120,600 (\$104,900). (14)

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. Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletins -- March (20 cents).
2. National Accounts, Income and Expenditure -- Revised Preliminary -- 1951 (25 cents).
3. Prices and Price Indexes, March (20 cents).
4. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Payrolls, March 1 (10 cents).
5. Dairy Statistics, 1951 (25 cents).
6. The Dairy Review, March (20 cents).
7. Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1951 (25 cents).
8. The Sugar Situation, March (10 cents).
9. Operating Results and Financial Structure of Miscellaneous Retail Stores, 1950 (25 cents).
10. Canal Statistics, 1951 (25 cents).
11. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, March (30 cents).
12. Motor Vehicle Shipments, February (10 cents).
13. Petroleum Products Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
14. General Review of the Paper Using Industries, 1949 (25 cents).
15. Canadian Statistical Review, April (35 cents).
16. Cement Products Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
17. Trade of Canada: Imports -- Detailed Report -- February and Two Months Ended February (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Fluid Milk Sales, February (10 cents).
  2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
  3. Poultry Estimates, March (10 cents).
  4. Oils and Fats, March (10 cents).
  5. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  6. Gold Production, February (10 cents).
  7. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, February (10 cents).
  8. Copper and Nickel Production, February (10 cents).
  9. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, February (10 cents).
  10. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, February (10 cents).
  11. Cement and Cement Products, February (10 cents).
  12. Asphalt Roofing, March (10 cents).
  13. Mineral Wool, March (10 cents).
  14. Gypsum Products, March (10 cents).
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D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

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The per capita expenditure on food in Canada in 1951 was about \$245.

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Canada's 32 refineries and 14 blending plants produced \$511,516,392 worth of petroleum products in 1950, more than 17 per cent above 1949's output.

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Canadian hens laid 329,519,000 dozen eggs in 1951, of which 300,900,000 dozen were laid on farms.

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Street cars carried 43.5 per cent of the total passengers of Canada's urban transportation systems in 1951, compared with 47.2 per cent in 1950 and 70 per cent in 1946.

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The average factory price of a Canadian-made fish box is about 58 cents.

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A total of 29,325,034 tons of freight were locked through Canadian canals during the 1951 season, more than in any year since 1914.

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In 1951 there were 195 plant nurseries in Canada.

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At December 31, 1951, Canada had on hand a total of \$1,778,600,000 in United States dollars and gold.

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Some 67,056,000 ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens with a total dressed weight of 346,097,000 pounds and a total value of \$161,064,000, were sold in Canada in 1951.

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According to police reports, 11,836 motor vehicles and 18,640 bicycles were stolen in Canada in 1950; in the same year 11,600 motor vehicles and 15,244 bicycles were recovered.

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A total of 967,000 tons of asbestos, valued at \$78,800,000, were mined in Canada in 1951.

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Per capita consumption of butter in Canada fell to 22.64 pounds in 1951 from 23.53 in 1950, and of cheese to 4.68 from 4.72 pounds.

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Consumption of eggs in Canada exceeds 23 dozen per person a year.

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Canadians make more use of their telephones than the citizens of any other country except the United States. The average Canadian makes 362 telephone calls a year, while the average American uses the phone 371 times.

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According to the most recent figures, the average factory selling price of Canadian-made boots, shoes and slippers is \$3.25 per pair.

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Most of the wooden handles on the axes used by Canadian lumberjacks, the rakes and hoes used by Canadian farmers, the hammers and saws used by Canadian carpenters, and the brooms and mops used by Canadian housewives, are manufactured in Quebec and Ontario. Quebec has 47 companies in the wood-turning industry, and Ontario has 27. British Columbia has three, Nova Scotia two and New Brunswick one.

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