



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEX declined from 191.2 to 191.1 between November 1 and December 1, 1951 to mark the first decrease in 23 months. The previous decrease was recorded between December 1, 1949 and January 3, 1950 when the index declined 0.5 points.

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CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS to all countries reached all-time peak values in November and the first eleven months of 1951. Month's total was \$379,500,000 as compared with \$292,700,000 a year earlier, bringing the aggregate for the eleven months to \$3,535,100,000 as against \$2,828,500,000 for the similar period of 1950.

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VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED in clearing centres in November amounted to \$10,737,000,000, down 2.5 per cent from the all-time peak total of \$11,008,000,000 for November, 1950. Aggregate for the first eleven months of 1951 was a new record \$102,050,337,000 as against \$91,320,664,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, a gain of 11.7 per cent.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended December 29 totalled 48,788 cars as compared with 54,361 in the similar holiday period of 1950.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased four per cent in November to \$101,900,000 from \$98,170,000 in the corresponding period of 1950. This was the first monthly increase since June last.

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CASH INCOME OF CANADIAN FARMERS from the sale of farm products in 1951 amounted to an all-time high total of \$2,819,400,000. This was 26.8 per cent above the 1950 figure of \$2,223,500,000, and 13 per cent above the previous high of \$2,494,800,000 in 1949.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on January 1 this year rose to 30,336,000 pounds from 27,491,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on December 20 amounted to 220,789,000 bushels, showing little change from the total of 220,975,000 for the corresponding date in 1950.

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COST OF LIVING INDEX FELL 0.1 POINTS  
BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND DECEMBER 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined from 191.2 to 191.1 between November 1 and December 1, 1951 to mark the first decrease in 23 months. The previous decrease was recorded between December 1, 1949 and January 3, 1950 when the index declined 0.5 points.

The latest movement of the index was accounted for by a slight recession in foods which overbalanced small increases in clothing, and homefurnishings and services. The food index moved from 250.2 to 249.3, due to decreases in meats, particularly pork, and eggs, which proved of greater importance than a large increase in potatoes coupled with small advances in milk, butter and other vegetables.

The clothing index rose from 214.6 to 215.5, reflecting increases in men's wear, notably suits, overcoats and sweaters. Widely scattered advances for furniture items, furnishings, floor coverings, hardware, dishes, electrical goods, laundry rates and telephone rates supported an increase in homefurnishings and services from 199.9 to 200.6. Indexes for fuel and light and miscellaneous items remained at 150.8 and 144.9, respectively. Rents were not surveyed in December and the index continued unchanged at 144.8.

From August 1939 to December 1951, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 89.6 per cent (1)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- laneous
December 1, 1951 .....	191.1	249.3	144.8	150.8	215.5	200.6	144.9
November 1, 1951 .....	191.2	250.2	144.8	150.8	214.6	199.9	144.9
December 1, 1950 .....	171.1	218.8	136.4	140.7	184.9	176.4	134.1

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER IN DECEMBER

The weekly index number for 30 industrial material prices at wholesale continued to decline in December to reach a level of 284.7 by the week of the 21st. This compares with 286.2 for the week of November 30 and 280.9 for the month of December, 1950. Fractional commodity price declines were registered for wheat, oats, raw sugar, raw rubber, raw cotton, copper, and tin, while various advances occurred for imported bituminous coal, steers, and hogs.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets firmed narrowly from 258.9 to 259.4 between November 30 and December 21. This compares with 234.5 for December, 1950. Both field and animal products moved up in the past month, the former gaining 0.1 to 191.0, due to increases for grains and hay, which outweighed decreases in eastern potato prices. Higher prices for livestock, butterfat and fluid milk overbalanced continued weakness for eggs to advance the animal products series from 326.9 to 327.8. (1)

COMMON STOCK PRICES  
HIGHER IN DECEMBER

Common stock prices moved up in December, recovering most of the decline of the previous month. Between November 29 and December 27, the composite index for 105 common stocks advanced from 170.8 to 177.1. The year's closing figure, however, was below the October 4, 1951 peak of 186.4, but was substantially above the closing figure for 1950 of 150.3. Between November 29 and December 27, the index for 82 industrials stiffened from 174.6 to 180.3 while that for 15 utilities moved up from 166.1 to 176.8 and eight banks from 142.6 to 144.9.



Mining stock prices were firmer also, the composite index for 20 representative issues advancing from 100.1 to 103.6. The final figure compared with a 1951 peak of 108.7 for the week of October 4 and a 1950 closing index of 90.4. Both golds and base metals were stronger in December, the index for the former series advancing from 70.8 to 73.5 and that for the latter from 167.3 to 172.6. (1)

DOMESTIC EXPORTS AT NEW PEAK With the value of shipments to all main geographic areas  
IN NOVEMBER AND ELEVEN MONTHS well above the level of 1950 in both periods, Canada's domestic exports to all countries reached all-time peak values in November and the first eleven months of 1951.

Percentagewise, the rise in exports to the United States was of moderate proportions in both periods as compared with the gains in exports to overseas countries which were generally substantial. Yet exports to the United States still constituted some 55 per cent of the total in November and almost 60 per cent in the eleven months, as against approximately 66 and 65 per cents, respectively, in 1950, and accounted for two-fifth of the gain in the cumulative period.

Total domestic exports in November were valued at \$379,500,000 as compared with \$292,700,000 a year earlier. Close to half of this rise of almost 30 per cent was due to a larger volume of shipments. The cumulative total for the first eleven months of the year was \$3,535,100,000, almost 25 per cent above the total of \$2,828,500,000 for the similar period of 1950, and 13 per cent above the aggregate of \$3,118,400,000 for the full year 1950.

Among the commodities there were substantial gains in November over a year earlier in the value of shipments of wheat, other grains, newsprint, wood pulp, automobiles, aluminum, and nickel. But among the commodities showing declines were wheat flour, seeds, cattle, fish, and planks and boards. Eleven-month values for most of the major commodities were above those of a year ago.

Domestic exports to the United States rose nine per cent in November to \$209,262,000 from \$191,960,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the eleven months to \$2,107,735,000 as against \$1,829,478,000 a year earlier, a gain of 15 per cent. There was a mixture of gains and losses in November among the nine main commodity groups, but the trend was generally upwards in the eleven months.

Continuing the upward movement of the previous four months, domestic exports to the United Kingdom advanced in value to \$57,991,000 in November from \$38,580,000 a year earlier and for the first eleven months rose to \$568,320,000 from \$430,355,000, increases of 50 and 32 per cent, respectively. The gain of \$137,965,000 in the cumulative period accounted for nearly one-fifth of the aggregate increase for all countries. Wood and paper and non-ferrous metals accounted for a major part of the overall rise in exports both in the month and 11 months.

All other Commonwealth countries took Canadian merchandise to the value of \$23,935,000 in November as against \$15,311,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total to \$218,682,000 as against \$168,134,000. There were substantially larger shipments to Trinidad and Tobago, Union of South Africa, India, Hong Kong, Australia, and New Zealand.

Exports to European countries climbed in November to \$39,487,000 from \$25,258,000 a year earlier, and in the January-November period to \$312,862,000 from \$180,539,000. There were marked gains both in November and the eleven months in the value of goods shipped to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, and Norway.

Sales to Latin American countries continued to climb, the month's total amounting to \$26,633,000 as against \$13,775,000 a year ago. This raised the cumulative total for the first 11 months of the year to \$179,643,000 as against \$130,462,000. Major gains were shown both in the month and eleven months in shipments to Brazil, Chile, and Mexico, but there were smaller shipments to Argentina and Colombia.

Exports to the remaining group of foreign countries were more than trebled in value in November at \$20,313,000 as against \$6,719,000, and were sharply higher in the eleven months at \$132,843,000 as against \$75,009,000. Japan, the Philippine Islands, and French Africa were among the larger markets.

Values for the month and cumulative period of the fifteen leading export commodities in the eleven months of 1951, with corresponding 1950 values in brackets, were as follows: newsprint, \$49,583,000 (\$40,620,000) and \$494,988,000 (\$443,584,000); wheat, \$58,766,000 (\$29,340,000) and \$377,996,000 (\$295,533,000); wood pulp, \$32,524,000 (\$21,949,000) and \$331,980,000 (\$187,312,000); planks and boards, \$25,857,000 (\$27,566,000) and \$288,578,000 (\$270,041,000); nickel, \$12,752,000 (\$8,826,000) and \$123,282,000 (\$96,940,000); aluminum, \$9,533,000 (\$3,644,000) and \$117,730,000 (\$93,707,000); grains, other than wheat, \$18,011,000 (\$6,201,000) and \$110,585,000 (\$39,767,000); wheat flour, \$8,582,000 (\$9,336,000) and \$106,918,000 (\$85,992,000); fish and fishery products, \$10,921,000 (\$12,649,000) and \$106,042,000 (\$103,696,000); farm implements and machinery, \$7,542,000 (\$6,046,000) and \$98,713,000 (\$81,987,000); zinc and products, \$9,843,000 (\$7,364,000) and \$76,760,000 (\$53,477,000); copper and products, \$7,921,000 (\$6,919,000) and \$74,551,000 (\$80,199,000); asbestos and products, \$5,501,000 (\$6,772,000) and \$74,352,000 (\$57,659,000); meats, other than bacon and hams, \$4,362,000 (\$5,061,000) and \$66,531,000 (\$41,976,000); pulpwood, \$6,641,000 (\$3,717,000) and \$62,771,000 (\$31,546,000). (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP  
FOUR PER CENT IN NOVEMBER

Department store sales increased four per cent in November to \$101,900,000 from \$98,170,000 in the corresponding month of 1950. This was the first monthly increase since June last. All regions with the exception of the Maritime Provinces had sales gains, increases of 10 per cent in both Ontario and British Columbia being the largest. The drop in the Maritimes was two per cent.

Only eight of the 31 departments failed to show increased sales. A 22 per cent increase for photographic equipment and supplies departments was the largest reported. Toiletry, cosmetic and drug department sales were up 14 per cent. Food, sporting goods and luggage, hosiery and apparel, and girls' and infants' wear departments each had increases of 11 per cent. A drop of 16 per cent in sales of major appliances was the largest among the declines. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 29  
PER CENT HIGHER IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 29 per cent during the week ending December 29 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were higher in all regions, British Columbia showing the largest gain of 57 per cent. Saskatchewan followed with a rise of 46 per cent, Alberta 45 per cent, Quebec 27 per cent, Manitoba 25 per cent, Ontario 20 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces nine per cent.



CHEQUE CASHED SLIGHTLY  
LOWER IN NOVEMBER

Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in November amounted to \$10,737,000,000, down 2.5 per cent from the all-time peak total of \$11,008,000,000 for November, 1950.

Aggregate for the first 11 months of 1951 was a new high record \$102,050,337,000 as against \$91,320,664,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, a gain of 11.7 per cent.

Twenty-three of the 35 individual clearing centres recorded higher totals of financial payments in November. By contrast, the value of cheques cashed in the two largest centres, Toronto and Montreal, declined 10 per cent and seven per cent respectively. Of the other major centres, Vancouver and Ottawa listed smaller recessions while payments in Winnipeg rose 4.5 per cent. While the majority of the smaller centres in four economic regions showed increases, all three centres in British Columbia registered declines.

Increases were shown in all five economic areas in the eleven months. Payments in British Columbia rose 18 per cent over the period, and debits in Quebec advanced nearly 14 per cent. Corresponding gains in the other regions were 13 per cent in the Prairie Provinces, 10 per cent in the Atlantic Provinces and nine per cent in Ontario. All centres recorded higher totals in this comparison. Cheques cashed in Sarnia and Hamilton rose more than 28 per cent for the largest percentage increases. Payments in Montreal advanced 13 per cent and in Toronto six per cent. (4)

CHAIN STORE SALES AND STOCKS

Sales of six types of chain stores -- food, women's clothing, shoe, hardware, drug and variety -- were higher in November than in the same month of 1950, while inventories for each of the six trades except hardware were higher at the beginning of the month than at the same time in 1950.

A 27 per cent increase in chain food sales was the largest among the sales gains for the six trades, total for the month standing at \$57,210,000 as against \$45,012,000. Shoe store sales rose 24 per cent to \$3,998,000 from \$3,232,000, women's clothing 23 per cent to \$3,627,000 from \$2,954,000, and variety stores 14 per cent to \$14,858,000 from \$13,057,000. Chain drug sales advanced almost two per cent to \$2,381,000 from \$2,343,000, and there was a slight rise in hardware sales to \$1,214,000 from \$1,213,000.

Inventories of variety stores increased to \$51,272,000 from \$40,299,000 a year ago, food stores to \$47,716,000 from \$39,309,000, shoe stores to \$19,225,000 from \$16,477,000, women's clothing stores to \$9,928,000 from \$8,084,000, drug stores to \$8,927,000 from \$8,122,000. Hardware inventories were lower at \$4,198,000 against \$4,658,000. (5)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended December 29 totalled 48,788 cars as compared with 54,361 in the similar holiday period of 1950. Total for the western region was 16,204 cars as against 17,833 a year earlier, and for the eastern division it was 32,584 cars as against 36,528 cars.

Cumulative loadings for the full year 1951 totalled 4,166,515 cars as compared with 3,904,897 in 1950. Loadings in the eastern division rose 188,618 cars to 2,774,817, while western volume at 1,391,698 cars advanced 73,000 cars. (Mem.1)

STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on December 20 amounted to 220,789,000 bushels, showing little change from the total of 220,975,000 for the corresponding date in 1950. Farmers' marketings during the week ending December 20 were down to 6,951,000 bushels from 8,563,000, and the overseas export clearances were up to 2,580,000 bushels from 1,059,000. (Mem.2)



FARM CASH INCOME AT  
NEW PEAK IN 1951

Cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in 1951 amounted to an all-time high total of \$2,819,400,000, according to an advance preliminary estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 26.8 per cent above the 1950 figure of \$2,223,500,000, and 13 per cent above the previous high of \$2,494,800,000 in 1949.

The increase in 1951 was largely attributable to substantial grain participation and adjustment payments by the Canadian Wheat Board, higher average livestock prices and unusually heavy marketings of western grain during the spring months. The latter resulted from heavy crops in 1950 and adverse weather conditions which delayed deliveries during the fall months.

In addition to the above totals, supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, amounted to \$10,400,000 in 1951 as against \$13,800,000 in 1950, and \$17,600,000 in 1949.

All provinces shared in the rise in farm cash income in 1951. Total for Ontario, largest among the provincial figures, rose to \$793,192,000 from \$679,437,000 in 1950, Saskatchewan being next at \$622,002,000 against \$407,604,000, Alberta \$467,380,000 against \$368,790,000, and Quebec, \$432,758,000 against \$361,651,000.

Manitoba was next in order at \$267,339,000 against \$195,970,000, followed by British Columbia at \$114,266,000 against \$101,709,000, New Brunswick \$50,095,000 against \$46,699,000, Nova Scotia \$47,137,000 against \$39,556,000, and Prince Edward Island \$25,234,000 against \$22,106,000.

The regular annual estimate based on more complete data and including details by commodities will be released about the first of March.

WHEAT EXPORTS IN NOVEMBER  
HIGHEST SINCE 1945

Canadian exports of wheat as grain and of wheat flour in terms of wheat during November totalled 39,600,000 bushels, the largest quantity since October 1945, according to the current issue of The Wheat Review. Exports in the form of wheat accounted for the high figure amounting to somewhat over 35,500,000 bushels, of which 10,300,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom.

Total exports of wheat as grain in the first four months of the current crop year were up sharply over the previous year, rising to 101,400,000 bushels as against 58,100,000 for the August-November period of the 1950-51 year. On the other hand, exports of wheat flour were somewhat lower, amounting in terms of wheat to 12,800,000 as compared with 14,700,000 bushels.

Canadian wheat was exported to 36 countries during the four months ending November 30, 1951. The major markets were as follows: United Kingdom, 33,900,000 bushels; United States, 14,100,000; Belgium, 8,000,000; Germany, 5,900,000; Netherlands, 5,700,000; and Japan, 4,000,000 bushels. The balance remaining on December 1 for export and carryover was estimated at 484,600,000 bushels as against 354,600,000 bushels a year earlier. (6)

WORLD WHEAT SUPPLIES

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about December 1, 1951 in the four major wheat export countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 996,000,000 bushels, down somewhat from the 1,065,000,000 available a year ago. Supplies in Canada were 485,000,000 bushels as compared with 335,000,000, United States 484,000,000 bushels against 661,000,000, Australia 19,000,000 bushels against 42,000,000, and Argentina 8,000,000 bushels against 7,000,000. (6)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 1 this year rose to 30,336,000 pounds from 27,491,000 on the corresponding date last year, while the stocks of cheddar cheese increased to 19,560,000 pounds from 18,827,000. Holdings of cold storage eggs advanced to 6,000 cases from 1,000.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets -- totals in thousands: Quebec, 2,542 (1,919) pounds; Montreal, 11,826 (8,636); Toronto, 4,810 (2,403); Winnipeg, 4,542 (8,028); Regina, 351 (605); Saskatoon, 558 (371); Edmonton, 1,551 (3,714); Calgary, 516 (1,163); Vancouver, 3,640 (652). (Mem. 3)

LANDINGS AND LANDED VALUE OF SEA-FISH IN NOVEMBER Landings of sea-fish in November -- excluding Newfoundland -- declined to 106,663,000 pounds valued at \$3,730,000 from 153,029,000 pounds valued at \$4,890,000 in the corresponding month of 1950. Main factor in the overall decrease was a delay in the start of winter operations on the Pacific Coast which resulted in a sharp reduction in the landings of herring.

During the first 11 months of 1951 total catch of all species was 1,121,246,000 pounds valued at \$67,289,000 as against 1,220,050,000 at \$63,274,000 in the similar period of 1950.

Landings on the Pacific coast in November amounted to 68,087,000 pounds valued at \$2,211,000 as against 121,928,000 pounds at \$3,424,000 a year earlier, bringing the 11-month total to 454,377,000 pounds at \$37,902,000 as against 517,351,000 at \$34,023,000.

Landings on the Atlantic in November amounted to 38,576,000 pounds as compared with 31,101,000 in November, 1950, and the value was \$1,519,000 as against \$1,466,000. Eleven-month landings totalled 666,869,000 pounds as against 702,699,000 valued at \$29,234,000 as against \$29,251,000. (7)

SMALLER PACK OF CANNED PEARS Commercial pack of canned pears was smaller in 1951 than in the preceding year, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Pack of Bartlett pears amounted to 615,784 dozen cans compared with 647,801, and of Keiffer, etc. to 797,161 dozen cans compared with 1,142,360. Net weight of contents of the pack of Bartletts amounted to 9,365,014 pounds as against 10,718,256, and Keiffers, etc. to 13,016,591 pounds against 18,260,572.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR DOWN 17 PER CENT IN OCTOBER Production of leather footwear fell almost 17 per cent in October from a year earlier, the sixth decline in as many months. Gains in production in the January-May period, however, resulted in a slight overall gain in the first ten months of the year. Output in October amounted to 2,725,878 pairs as compared with 3,270,282 a year earlier, bringing the 10-month total to 28,356,049 pairs as against 28,169,967. (Mem. 4)



PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM Canadian production of crude petroleum in October was slightly under the September total but sharply above the October 1950 output. Total for the month was 4,882,493 barrels as compared with 4,924,565 in September and 2,979,864 a year earlier, raising the cumulative total for the 10 months to 40,036,756 barrels from 23,300,070 in the similar period of 1950.

Alberta's output in October rose to 4,740,718 barrels from 2,879,538 in October, 1950, bringing the 10-month total to 38,604,031 barrels as against 22,050,956. October output from all other sources amounted to 141,775 barrels compared with 148,527, and for the ten months the total was 1,432,725 barrels against 1,249,114. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL HIGHER IN NOVEMBER Canadian production of pig iron and steel climbed to higher levels in November and the first 11 months of 1951 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1950, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of pig iron rose in November to 223,467 tons from 208,301 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the first 11 months of the year to 2,332,113 tons as compared with 2,111,563.

Combined output of steel ingots and castings in November increased to 307,075 tons from 289,488 in the same month in 1950, and for the 11 months there was a gain to 3,270,816 tons from 3,092,889. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER LEAD AND ZINC Production of silver and lead moved lower in October and the first 10 months of 1951 as compared with the same period of 1950, but there was a rise in the output of zinc.

Silver output in October amounted to 1,983,205 fine ounces as compared with 2,495,308 a year earlier; lead, 15,052 tons against 18,552; and zinc, 28,132 tons against 26,630.

In the 10 months ending October silver production totalled 18,763,481 fine ounces against 19,325,660; lead, 127,496 tons against 136,794; and zinc, 268,913 tons against 260,153. (Mem. 7)

COPPER PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY LOWER IN OCTOBER: NICKEL HIGHER Reversing the steady but moderate climb of the previous seven months, production of new primary copper fell six per cent in October to 20,919 tons from 22,240 in the corresponding month of 1950. Cumulative output for the first 10 months of 1951 moved up to 225,132 tons from 218,016 a year earlier.

Nickel production rose in October to 11,684 tons from 10,354 in the same month of 1950, bringing the 10-month total to 114,235 tons from 101,428.

Consumption of refined copper increased in October to 12,831 tons from 10,430 a year earlier, and with gains in all previous months of 1951 except September, the cumulative total for the 10 months advanced to 112,349 tons from 85,672. (Memo. 8)



RELEASES OF CIGARETTES AND CUT TOBACCO;  
OUTPUT OF BEER AND NEW SPIRITS

Releases of cigarettes for consumption were slightly lower in November than in the corresponding month of 1950, but there was a rise in releases of cut tobacco. Cigar releases dropped from a year earlier. Beer production declined but the output of new spirits increased. Stocks of distilled liquor were larger at the end of November than a year earlier.

November releases of cigarettes amounted to 1,381,000,000 as compared with 1,386,000,000 a year ago; cut tobacco, 2,682,000 pounds against 2,224,000; cigars, 16,900,000 against 19,700,000; plug tobacco, 205,000 pounds against 198,000; and snuff, 81,000 pounds against 90,000.

Beer production in November amounted to 564,800 barrels against 566,800 a year ago, and the output of new spirits totalled 2,400,000 proof gallons against 2,260,000. Spirits bottled, including imported liquors, amounted to 1,280,000 proof gallons against 1,300,000, and the stocks of distilled liquor at the end of the month totalled 85,240,000 proof gallons against 78,970,000.

PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Factory sales of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings and finished rolled products were 11 per cent higher in value in 1950 than in the preceding year, according to the annual industry report by the Bureau of Statistics. Total for 1950 was \$340,540,000 as compared with \$305,735,000.

There were 55 plants in operation in 1950, unchanged from the preceding year. These establishments employed an average of 29,051 persons who received \$85,412,000 in salaries and wages as against 29,097 persons earning \$82,958,000 the year before. Cost of materials used was \$159,283,000 as compared with \$147,229,000.

Value of products turned out by 23 plants in Ontario was \$259,660,000 -- 76 per cent of the all-Canada total -- as compared with \$226,993,000 the year before. Twelve plants in Quebec had an output valued at \$32,208,000 as against \$36,556,000, while five establishments in Nova Scotia had a production value of \$36,327,000 as against \$33,502,000. (8)

DETAIL REPORT ON MERCHANDISE EXPORTS  
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1950

The final detailed report on exports of Canadian and foreign produce by articles and countries of destination for the calendar year 1950 has been released by the Bureau of Statistics. This volume, the second in a series of annual reports on the foreign trade of Canada, may be obtained from the King's Printer at \$2.00 per copy. The set of three volumes, i.e., Total Trade (Volume I), Exports (Volume II), and Imports, Volume III, may be obtained for a total of \$5.00. (9 & 10)

PIPE-LINE DELIVERIES OF PETROLEUM

Net deliveries of petroleum through all Canadian pipe-lines during the first eight months of 1951 amounted to 56,073,545 barrels, and the net amount received into the several systems was 56,374,501 barrels. Net deliveries in the eight-month period from trunk lines aggregated 54,048,498 barrels, while the net for gathering lines was 2,025,047. Trunk line net receipts in the period were 30,311,141 barrels, and for gathering systems the net was 26,063,360. (Mem.9)

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Preliminary Price Movements, December 1, 1951 (10 cents).
2. Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- November (20 cents).
3. Department Store Sales and Stocks, November (10 cents).
4. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, November (10 cents).
5. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, November (10 cents).
6. The Wheat Review, December (25 cents).
7. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, November (30 cents).
8. Primary Iron and Steel Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
9. Trade of Canada: Exports, Volume II -- Year Ended December 31, 1950 (\$2.00).
10. Trade of Canada: Imports for Consumption -- detailed bulletin -- October (50 cents).
11. Occupations, Industries, Earnings, Employment, and Unemployment, Census of Saskatchewan, 1946 (50 cents).
12. Prices & Price Indexes, November (25 cents).
13. Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July - September (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
  3. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities, January 1, 1952 (10 cents).
  4. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
  5. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Manufactured Gas, October (25 cents).
  6. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, November (10 cents).
  7. Silver, Lead and Zinc, October (10 cents).
  8. Copper and Nickel Production, October (10 cents)
  9. Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, January-August (10 cents).
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